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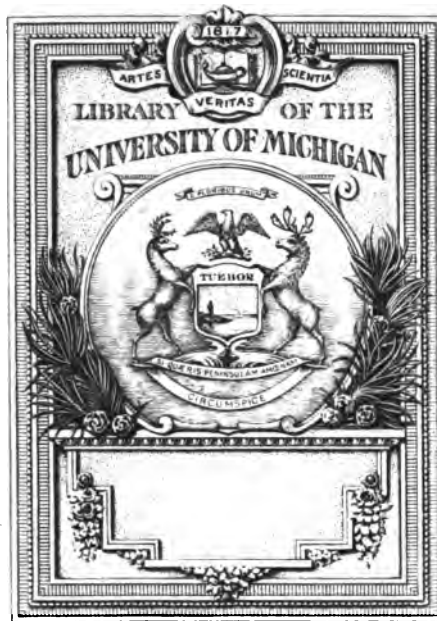
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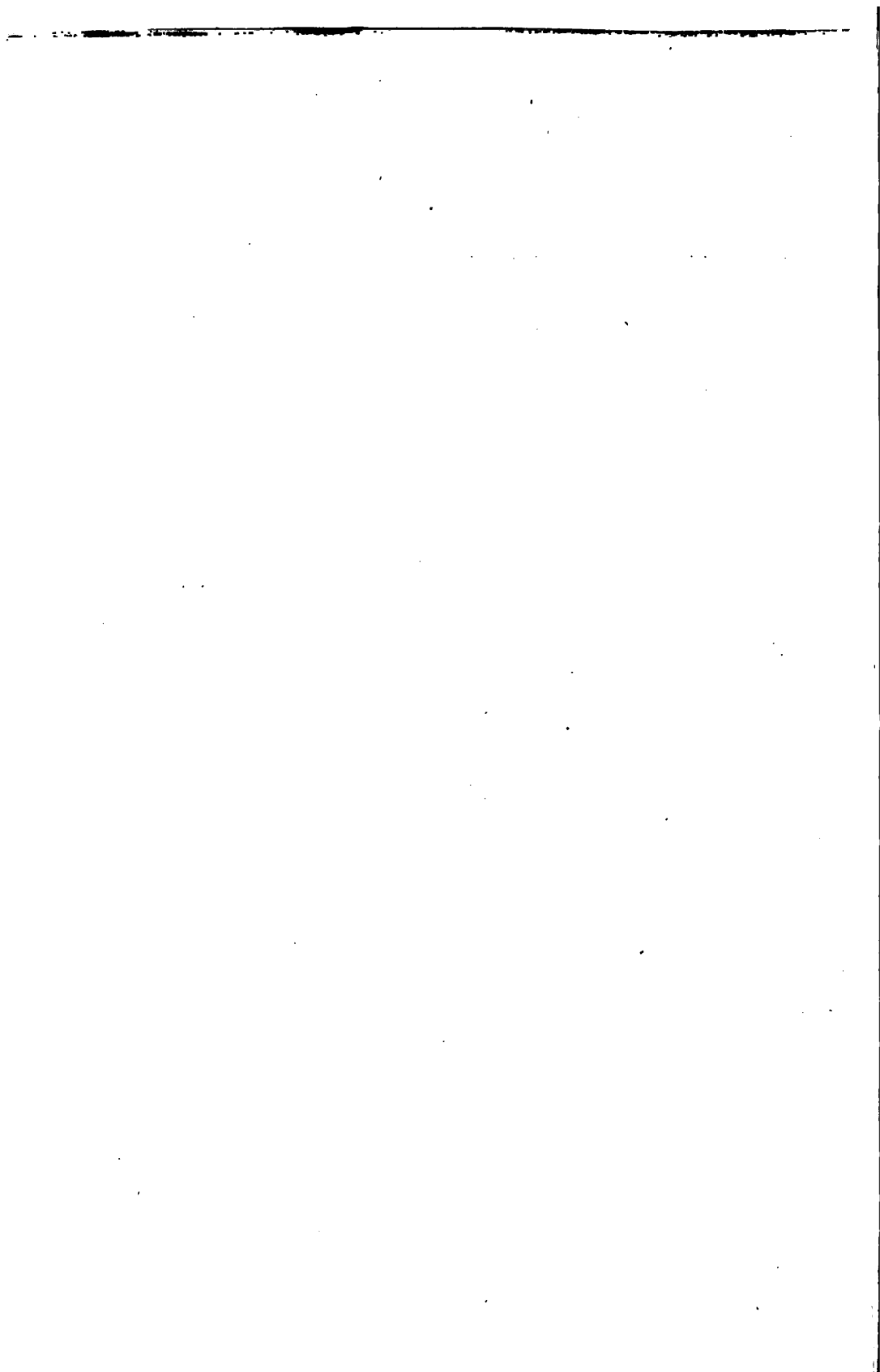
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From Mrs. C. H. Richmond
May, 1892

1886.

Proceedings of the
FIRST REUNION
Michigan
Legislative Association.
1886.



SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR STATE.

PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST MICHIGAN
LEGISLATIVE REUNION,

HELD AT LANSING,
JUNE 10 ^{AND} 11, 1886.

OFFICERS.

ALPHEUS FELCH,	-	-	-	PRESIDENT
DANIEL L. CROSSMAN,	-	-	-	SECRETARY
GEORGE W. THOMPSON,	-	-	-	TREASURER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. M. SELLERS,	H. A. CONANT,	J. W. BELKNAP,
JAMES HUESTON,	WM. M. KILPATRICK,	

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, H. A. CONANT, G. M. HUNTINGTON.

COMPILED BY DANIEL L. CROSSMAN.



WILLIAMSTON, MICH.:

E. S. ANDREWS, ENTERPRISE STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

—1886—

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ITS INCEPTION.

Early in December 1885 the compiler of this pamphlet received a letter from Hon. L. M. Sellers suggesting a Legislative Reunion and requesting a computation which would show by estimate the number of members and ex-members of the Michigan Legislature then living. Hastily such an estimate was prepared and forwarded, but its figures were far from correct, the average Michigan Legislator is long-lived and it is now believed that near one thousand are still in the land of the living, and that the biennial death rate has been less than three per cent. instead of five as there given.

On December 30th., 1885, the following appeared in the Cedar Springs Clipper. Hon. L. M. Sellers, editor:

LEGISLATIVE REUNION.

"It has been suggested by a few of 'the boys' that a reunion of the past and present members of the Michigan Legislature be held at the State Capital—city of Lansing—some time in May, 1886, for the consideration of matters social and historical, and to revive old memories and renew old acquaintances—a grand good time.

To get at the number of living members and ex-members of the Senate and House, suppose we may say that each Legislature contains 15 per cent. of the preceding one, and that the biennial death ratio is 5 per cent., our figures would stand about as follows: 1849-3; 1851-4; 1853-4; 1855-5; 1857-7; 1859-9; 1861-10; 1863-11; 1865-13; 1867-18; 1869-22; 1871-28; 1873-36; 1875-43; 1877-53; 1879-67; 1881-84; 1883-104; 1885-132; a total of 654.

In perfecting such organizations it is customary to have the oldest member president with one vice-president and assistant secretary from each county, and the Secretary of the Senate as secretary, and the Clerk of the House as corresponding secretary, one treasurer, and an executive committee of five; and last, but not least, taxing each member who attends one dollar to defray incidental expenses.

The editor of the CLIPPER has been invited by other members of the honorable body to suggest a reunion of this kind so that the state press might give it publicity and ascertain the sentiment of all concerned. For the furthering of the reunion we know of no one better fitted to lead off than the Hon. Daniel L. Crossman, of Williamston, Chief Clerk of the House. He is capable and courteous, and *Michigan's Legislative Encyclopædia*. Let all give it a boom. "Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

On January 1st., 1886, the Grand Rapids Democrat copied the "Clipper" article and gave the boom a push as follows:

On the receipt of the *Clipper* yesterday a DEMOCRAT reporter called on several of the ex-members and obtained their views on the propriety of the proposition.

The first gentleman seen by the DEMOCRAT man was George W. Thompson, who was a member of the Legislature in '83-4. He said: "It is a fine scheme, and all the younger members will at once fall in. There may be a few of the old heads that will not care to join. Get the scheme a going. They recently had a similar event in Vermont and it was a grand success."

Henry F. McCormick, member in '78-9: "I should like to meet the old members. There are a number that I have not seen since that time. It would be a very pleasant gathering and I would gladly attend. I think there would be at least 500 present and all the ex-members from this city."

L. D. Norris: "I was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1850 so was Judge Withey. In '69-70 I was a state senator from Washtenaw county.

ORGANIZATION.

I think there would be a general attendance and incidentally they might consider methods of legislation and thus prove beneficial to the state and as a social gathering it no doubt would be a success."

Allen C. Adsit: "I was in the house from Ottawa county in '71-2. I think a reunion would be a good scheme as a social gathering."

John C. Fitzgerald: "I was in the senate from Calhoun county in '69-'70, and I think a reunion would advance the interests of the state and would be a pleasant occasion for those participating. We don't have enough holidays in this country and those we do have we do not take advantage of. There is no people on earth that labor as we do. I think every one would accomplish more in a year if they would take more days of rest."

Wm. H. Powers: "I was a representative in '79-'80. It would be all right to hold a reunion for a good time, but can not see where the public would be in the least benefited by it."

Thomas B. Church: "I was a member of the constitutional convention and in session during the summer of 1850 for 100 days. The other members from Kent and Ottawa counties were Dr. Timothy Eastman and Rex Robinson. At the close of the session we all received certificates for our pay. The sharks were numerous taking them up but I kept mine and received the money in about three months. There will be a reunion of the living members of that convention before long, I understand, but don't see the good of a reunion of ex-members of the legislature."

Other papers took the matter up and endorsed the undertaking, until finally L. M. Sellers sent out about eight hundred postal cards addressed to members and ex-members asking opinions as to the advisability of the scheme. The result was a call for a meeting at Lansing March 11th, to consider the matter.

That meeting issued the following circulars:

LANSING, MICH., March 11, 1886.

HON.....

DEAR SIR: At an informal meeting held in this city to-day, with the design of organizing "The Michigan Legislative Association," for the purpose of holding biennial reunions, it was determined to hold the first reunion in the hall of the House of Representatives on June 10th and 11th next, and you were appointed secretary for your county with the hope that you would zealously interest yourself in the work of perfecting this organization, in accordance with the plan indicated.

A quantity of Circulars giving particulars of the method adopted are herewith sent you. Will you please sign them and send one to each person in your County, eligible to membership, receive their names and fees, and forwarding the same to G. W. Thompson, Treasurer, Grand Rapids. Certificates of membership will in return be sent direct to the parties.

Your hearty co-operation is earnestly asked with the hope that we may have a very enjoyable time.

Respectfully,

D. L. CROSSMAN, Secretary.

LANSING, MICH., March 11, 1886.

HON.....

DEAR SIR: In response to a general call, several gentlemen, members and ex-members of the Michigan Legislature, assembled in the Lansing House parlors to-day, and were called to order by the election of L. M. Sellers, of Kent, Chairman, and D. L. Crossman, Secretary.

A committee consisting of Senators Belknap and Shoemaker and Representative Thompson was then appointed to prepare and submit a plan for the organization of "The Michigan Legislative Association," together with the names of suitable persons for permanent officers thereof, including a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one Vice-President and one Secretary for each county or representative district, where the district embraces more than one county; also the names of persons to serve as an executive committee.

Later the committee reported as follows:

Resolved, That we proceed to organize a society to be known as the Michigan Legislative Association, to which all members and ex-members of the Michigan Legislature, ex-members of Michigan Constitutional Conventions, Governors, ex-Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and ex-Lieutenant Governors, shall be eligible on the payment to the secretaries of their respective counties, or the general secretary, the sum of one dollar.

Resolved further, That the officers of the Association for the first regular biennial period shall be as follows:

President—ALPHEUS FELCH, of Washtenaw.

Secretary—D. L. CROSSMAN, of Ingham.

Treasurer—G. W. THOMPSON, of Kent.

And one Vice-President and one Secretary for each county or district as follows:

ORGANIZATION.

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County or District.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	County or District.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
Allegan,	W. B. Williams,	J. D. McCormick	Lake (Dis),	B. C. Bonnell,	George Oviatt,
Alpena,	G. J. Robinson,	J. D. Turnbull,	Lapeer,	J. T. Rich,	J. B. Moore,
Ant'm (dis),	F. R. Williams,	W. H. Francis,	Lenawee,	J. K. Boies,	D. A. Bixby,
Barry,	H. A. Goodyear,	John Carveth,	Livingston,	Wm. Ball,	G. W. Crofoot,
Bay,	Newcomb Clark,	H. M. Wright,	Macomb,	N. L. Miller,	Alex. Grant,
Berrien,	H. C. Sherwood,	L. C. Fyfe,	Mason,	R. P. Bishop,	P. P. Shorts,
Branch,	E. Himebaugh,	M. D. Campbell,	Manistee,	T. J. Ramsdell,	R. R. Blacker,
Calhoun,	J. C. Patterson,	J. D. Fletcher,	Mar'tie,	Peter White,	J. Q. Adams,
Cass,	G. B. Tanner,	R. J. Dickson,	Meecosta,	Fitch Phelps,	Edgar Pierce,
Charlevoix,	A. Butters,	E. H. Green,	Mc'nee,	S. M. Stevenson,	J. A. Crozer,
Cheboygan,	G. W. Bell,	Jacob Walson,	Midland,	Henry Hart,	F. L. Post,
Ch'wa Dis.,	H. W. Seymour,	H. M. Mason,	Monroe,	John Strong,	A. E. Dunbar,
Clinton,	Adam Beattie,	E. B. Vorhees,	Montcalm,	S. R. Stevens,	Perry Youngs,
Crawford,	O. E. M. Cutcheon,	Oscar Palmer,	Muskegon,	H. H. Holt,	W. R. Wilson,
Eaton,	H. A. Shaw,	H. F. Pennington,	Newaygo,	E. L. Gray,	J. W. McNabb,
Emmet,	C. J. Pallthorp,	C. S. Hampton,	Oakland,	Chas. Baldwin,	S. W. Smith,
Genesee,	G. R. Billings,	G. E. Taylor,	Oceana,	W. E. Ambler,	J. E. White,
G'd Trav'se,	Perry Hannah,	J. L. Gibbs,	On't'n Dis.,	Jas. Mercer,	J. Q. McKennon,
Grafton,	D. S. York,	A. B. Darragh,	Oscoda,	E. B. Martin,	E. C. Cannon,
Hillsdale,	E. L. Koon,	H. B. Rowison,	Ottawa,	Henry Penoyer,	J. B. Ferham,
Houghton,	J. A. Hubbell,	T. B. Dunston,	Saginaw,	J. S. Estabrook,	A. T. Bliss,
Huron,	Richard Wisner,	Oluf Pengra,	Sandiac,	J. C. Waterbury,	J. W. McMahon,
Ingham,	O. M. Barnes,	F. L. Dodge,	Shiawassee,	Hugh McCurdy,	J. M. Dewey,
Ionia,	Alonzo Sessions,	M. A. Willels,	St. Clair,	F. M. Wells,	J. R. Whiting,
Iosco,	C. R. Henry,	D. P. Markey,	St. Joseph,	H. H. Riley,	J. W. Bentley,
Isabella Dis.,	Henry Woodruff,	Free Estee,	Tuscola,	J. H. Richardson,	B. W. Huston,
Jackson,	M. Shoemaker,	Eugene Pringle,	van Buren,	J. E. Ferguson,	J. S. Cross,
Kalamazoo,	Thos. S. Cobb,	Chas. Brown,	Wayne,	T. Hinchman,	L. H. Collins,
Kent,	T. D. Gilbert,	H. F. McCormick,	Washtenaw,	C. K. Richardson,	Jno J. Robinson,

Resolved further, That each local secretary be requested to solicit all persons eligible as above, of their respective counties, to become members of this organization, collecting the fee of one dollar therefor and forwarding name and fee to the Treasurer for record, upon receipt of which the Treasurer will return to each person a certificate of membership, which certificate will entitle the holder to a round trip ticket to Lansing and return for one fare, and admission to the reunion ceremonies to be held in Lansing, June 10th and 11th next.

This committee also reported the following Executive Committee, with the recommendation that they be clothed with full power to perform and direct every work of the organization: Messrs. L. M. Sellers, James Hueston, H. A. Conant, W. M. Kilpatrick, J. W. Belknap, and the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the association above named.

All of which are accepted and adopted.

Subsequently committees were appointed as follows:

Committee to Draft Constitution and By-Laws and submit the same to business meeting, June 10 with a view to permanent organization and regular biennial reunions: Messrs. M. Shoemaker, George M. Huntington, and H. A. Conant.

Committee upon Local Arrangements, Care of Visitors at Hotels and Private Houses, and rates of charges for same, Reception, Music, etc.: Messrs. F. L. Dodge, H. P. Henderson, M. E. Rumsey, F. O. Gullifer, and F. B. Egan.

Committee on Transportation: L. M. Sellers.

Adjourned to meet again on Thursday, April 8, at 10 o'clock, at Lansing House Parlors.

D. L. CROSSMAN, General Secretary.

....., 1886. Please forward your name and fee at your earliest convenience to me.

..... Local Secretary

For County.

Other meetings followed at which was matured and perfected the arrangements for the Reunion of June 10th and 11th—the grandest meeting ever held in Michigan.

The following is a copy of the programme offered:

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

At 10:30 A. M., Band Concert at East Front of Capitol.

Eleven o'clock, a Selection by Band in Rotunda.

HALL OF HOUSE.

Called to order by President.

Scripture reading and prayer.

Quartet—"Comrades in Arms," Adam.

REV. W. H. BROCKWAY

MEHAN QUARTET

PROGRAMME.

Address of Welcome,	-	-	-	-	Gov. R. A. ALGER
Response,	-	-	-	-	ALPHEUS FELCH
Solo—"I Fear No Foe," <i>Pinsuti</i> ,	-	-	-	-	E. C. CRANE
Report of Committee on Constitution,	-	-	-	-	H. A. CONANT
Solo—Serenade, <i>Scuderi</i>	-	-	-	-	W. J. LAVIN

Selection of Band Music from Gallery.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

At 1:45 P. M., Band Concert on Capitol steps.

Two o'clock, Selection by Band in Rotunda.

HALL OF HOUSE.

Scripture reading and prayer,	-	-	-	REV. W. H. HAZE
Quartet—"Where Would I Be," <i>Zoellner</i> ,	-	-	-	MEHAN QUARTET
General Roll-call,	-	-	-	SECRETARY
Solo—"Hybrias the Cretan," <i>Elliott</i> ,	-	-	-	E. A. ALLEN
Address { Toledo and Mexican War }	-	-	-	A. T. McREYNOLDS
{ from a Michigan standpoint, }	-	-	-	
Cornet Solo—Polka by Levy, <i>Loyather</i>	-	-	-	JOS. SPROSS
Address { The Legislative Power in a }	-	-	-	WM. P. WELLS
{ free Commonwealth, }	-	-	-	
Duo—"Army and Navy," <i>Cooke</i> ,	-	-	-	LAVIN AND CRANE
Address—Agriculture and Stock Breeding,	-	-	-	B. G. STOUT
Solo—"Clang of the Hammer," <i>Bonheur</i> ,	-	-	-	E. C. CRANE

Selection by the Band from Gallery.

At 7:30 P. M., Band Concert on Capitol steps.

Eight o'clock, Selection by Band in Rotunda.

HALL OF HOUSE.

Scripture reading and prayer,	-	-	-	REV. S. W. LA DU
Quartet—"Ruined Chapel," <i>Becker</i> ,	-	-	-	MEHAN QUARTET
Sentiment, "Our Capitol City;" Response,	-	-	-	O. M. BARNES
Solo—"Soldier's Talisman," <i>Oberthuer</i> ,	-	-	-	E. C. SUCKERT
Cornet Solo—"Old Folks at Home,"	-	-	-	JOS. SPROSS
Address—Personalities of Legislation,	-	-	-	D. L. CROSSMAN
Trio—Bacchanalian Trio, <i>Balfé</i> ,	-	-	-	LAVIN, CRANE AND ALLEN

Volunteer speeches of five minutes each, open to all members, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, continued indefinitely.

Band Concert.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

At 9:30 A. M., Band Concert on Capitol steps.

Ten o'clock, Selection by Band in Rotunda.

HALL OF HOUSE.

Scripture reading and prayer,	-	-	-	REV. W. W. JOHNSON
Quartet—"Star Spangled Banner,"	-	-	-	MEHAN QUARTET
Address—Michigan in the War,	-	-	-	AUSTIN BLAIR
Solo—"Thy Sentinel Am I," <i>Watson</i> ,	-	-	-	E. A. ALLEN
Address—Sanitary Progress in Michigan,	-	-	-	JAMES HUESTON
Duo—"The Fisherman," <i>Gabussi</i> ,	-	-	-	LAVIN AND CRANE

Selection by the Band from Gallery.

At 1:30 P. M., Band Concert on Capitol steps.

Two o'clock, Selection by Band in Rotunda.

HALL OF HOUSE.

Scripture reading and prayer,	-	-	-	REV. D. W. SHARTS
Quartet—"How Can I Leave Thee," <i>Cramer</i> ,	-	-	-	MEHAN QUARTET
Address—Michigan Schools and Colleges,	-	-	-	EDWIN WILLITS
Solo—"Best of All," <i>Moir</i> ,	-	-	-	E. C. SUCKERT
Address—Possibilities of Agriculture in the Upper Peninsula,	-	-	-	PETER WHITE
Quartet—"Comrades in Arms," <i>Adam</i> ,	-	-	-	MEHAN QUARTET
Valedictory and Benediction,	-	-	-	REV. J. E. WELKER

MEMBERSHIP.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Adair, William	Detroit		'61 '63 '65 '69 '75 '77.	
Adams, John Q.	Negaunee	'83		
Adsit, Allen C.	Grand Rapids...	'71		
Alexander, Lorenzo P.	Buchanan	'61	'71	
Alexander, Sidney U.	Detroit	'67		
Aldrich, Levi	Edwardsburg ...	'63		
Alger, Russel A.	Detroit			Governor '85
Allen, Abram	Lansing	'65		
Allen, Edward P.	Ypsilanti	'77 '79		
Allen, Geo. W.	Grand Rapids ...	'50 '65		
Allen, Lovatus C.	Milan	'63		
Allman, William	Sturgis	'57 '77		
Alvord, Nathan C.	Camden	'81 '83		
Amblor, Wm. E.	Pontwater		'79 '81	
Andrews, Charles	Armada		'67 '69	
Andrews, John L.	Milford	'71		
Andruss, Wm. W.	Utica		'81	
Armstrong, John H.	Hillsdale	'70		
Atwood, Marcus M.	Dansville	'61 '71		
Austin, Charles	Battle Creek	'81	'83 '85	
Avery, John	Greenville	'69		
Axford, William	Clarkston	'39 '40 '43.....	'51	
Babeock, Chas. V.	Southfield		'63 '75	
Bailey, Frederick G.	Vernon	'73 '75		
Baker, Newton	St. Johns	'77		
Baker, Seward	Newport	'85		
Baldwin, Augustus C.	Pontiac	'44 '46		Speaker P. T. '46
Baldwin, Charles	Pontiac	'46 '79 '81		
Baldwin, Henry P.	Detroit		'61	Gov. '69 '71 U. S. Senator '79 Speaker P. T. '81
Ball, William	Hamburg	'65 '67 '81.....		
Ballentine, William H.	Brockway	'81		
Bancroft, William L. ..	Port Huron	'59	'65	
Barber, Homer G.	Vermontville		'71	
Barclay, Jonathan S.	Bay City	'55		
Bardwell, Hiram H.	Mt. Morris	'85		
Barnes, Orlando M.	Lausling	'63		
Bates, Erastus N.	Moline	'85		
Baxter, Whittier J.	Jonesville		'77	
Beattie, Adam	Ovid		'73	
Beecher, Norman K.	Flushing	'85		
Belden, Eugene H.	Horton	'81		
Begole, Josiah W.	Flint		'71	Congress '73 Gov. '83
Bell, George W.	Cheboygan		'79	
Belknap, James W.	Greenville		'83 '85	President P. T. '85
Benedict, Jacob M.	Portland	'75		
Bennett, John H.	Coldwater	'81 '83		
Bennett, Stillman W.	Adrian	'79		
Bennett, Theodore G.	Jackson		'71	
Bentley, John W.	Mendon	'83		
Bettinger, Conrad	Detroit	'83		
Billings, Simeon R.	Flint	'75 '77	'79 '81	
Bird, John M.	Clayton	'40		
Bingham, Henry H.	Jackson	'48		
Birney, James	Bay City		'59	
Bishop, James C.	Burr Oak	'81		
Bixby, David A.	Adrian	'83		
Black, Cyrenus P.	Detroit	'83 '85		
Blackman, Samuel H.	Paw Paw	'73		
Blair, Austin	Jackson	'46	'55	Gov. '61 '63 Congress '67 '69 '71 Regent '81
Blakeslee, George	Birmingham	'61		
Bliss, Aaron T.	Saginaw City		'83	
Boles, John K.	Hudson	'65 '67	'69 '75	
Boynton, Daniel	Leon	'85		
Boynton, Nathan S.	Port Huron	'69		
Bradfield, Thomas D.	Grand Rapids...	'75 '79		
Bradley, Harmon	Battle Creek	'79		
Brandon, Calvin K.	Detroit	'85		
Brewer, Mark S.	Pontiac		'73	Congress '77 '79
Brewster, William W.	Hudson	'59		
Briggs, Edward L.	Grand Rapids...	'73 '75		
Brockway, William H.	Albion	'65 '71		
Brown, Benjamin	Ann Arbor	'59		
Brown, Charles	Medina	'75		
Brown, Charles	Vicksburg	'83 '85		
Brown, Giles T.	Ithaca		'81	
Brown, Samuel B.	Ransomoe	'77 '79		

MEMBERSHIP.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Brown, Stephen F.....	Schoolcraft	'57 '59	'61 '65 '85	
Brownell, Ellera A.	Thomas	'67 '69		
Brownell, Seymour	Detroit		'72	
Brunson, John C.....	Victor	'73		
Bunce, Horace E.....	Marysville	'61		
Butler, Edward H.....	Detroit			State Treasurer '83 '85
Buttars, Archibald.....	Charlevoix		'81 '83	Lien. Gov. '85
Cameron, Alexander ..	Kalamazoo	'69 '71		
Campbell, James H.	Grand Rapids	'79 '81		
Campbell, Milo D.....	Coldwater	'85		
Canfield, Lucius H.	New Haven	'77		
Cannon, Elery C.....	Evart	'81		
Caplis, James	Detroit	'73	'81	
Carlton, Auburn D.....	Diamondale	'85		
Carpenter, Wm. E.....	Pontiac	'83		
Carr, William S.....	Manchester	'40		
Carter, John	Milford	'73		
Case, Arthur T.....	Homestead	'85		
Case, Daniel L.....	Lansing	'51		Aud. Gen. '59
Case, James A.....	Alpena	'85		
Case, Ovid N.....	Detroit	'83 '85		
Chamberlain, William ..	Three Oaks	'71 '73	'77 '79	
Chapman Adelbert R.....	Reading	'85		
Cheney, Amherst B.....	Sparta	'77 '79		
Cheney, Henry P.....	Johnstown	'71		
Christancy, Isaac P ..	Lansing		'50 '51	Supr. Judge '67 U. S. Senate '75
Clubb, Henry S.....	Philadelphia Pa.		'73	
Clark, David,	Grand Ledge	'51		
Clark, Hovey K.....	Detroit	'50		
Clark, John R.....	Adrian	'59		
Clark, Orman	Chelsea	'69		
Clark, Newcomb.....	West Bay City.....	'83 '85		Speaker '85
Clement, Joshua.....	Leoni	'71		
Cline, William M.....	Port Huron		'85	
Clyburn, William L.....	Dowagiac	'51		
Cobb, James B.....	Kalamazoo	'63 '65		
Cobb, Thomas S.....	Kalamazoo	'73	'75	
Cole, William B.....	Ludington.....	'75		
Coleman, George.....	Howell	'83 '85		
Collins, Lucius H.....	Detroit	'85		
Colwill, William M.....	Detroit	'83		
Conant Harry A.....	Monroe		'79	Sec. State '83 '85
Congdon, James M.	Chelsea	'71		
Conely, Edwin R.....	Detroit	'77		
Conger, Omer D.....	Washing'n D. C.		'55 '57 '59	Congress '69 to '81 U. S. Senate '81
Conkling, Henry C.	Tecumseh		'69	
Conrad, Luther F.....	Waucoosa	'85		
Cook, Francis W.....	Muskegon	'83		
Cooley, Sloan.....	Four Towns	'61		
Coomer, George W.	Wyandotte	'85		
Coon, Myron.....	Greenfield	'77		
Cooper, George H.....	Vernon	'81		
Copley, Alexander B.....	Decatur	'65 '71 '75 '81		
Corbin, William	Adrian	'81		
Cory, Jeremiah D.....	Manchester	'67	'75	
Cossitt, Charles H.....	Owosso	'85		
Cotterell, Eber W.....	Greenfield	'79 '81		
Cox, Robert	Church's Cor's	'61		
Craig, James	Detroit	'75		
Crocker, Thomas M.....	Mt. Clemens			Con. Con. '67
Crofoot, George W.....	Howell	'71		
Crosby, Moreau S.....	Grand Rapids		'73	Lieu. Gov. '81 '83
Cross, John S.....	Bangor	'85		
Crossman, Daniel L.....	Williamston	'67 '69		
Crozer, James A.....	Menominee	'85		
Curtis, John L.....	Grand Rapids		'85	
Cutcheon, Otis E. M.....	Oscoda	'79 '81		
Dakin, Milo	Saginaw City	'85		
Dalton Lawrence	Norris	'71		
Daley James	Chicago	'75		
Darragh Archibald B.....	St. Louis	'83		
Davenport George	Hadley	'81 '83		
Davenport George	East Saginaw		'85	
David James I.....	Grosse Isle	'59	'75	
Davis Chauncy.....	Muskegon	'61 '63		
Davis Lewis C.....	Vassar		'85	
Davis Robert W.....	Muskegon	'49		
Davis William R.....	Oakfield	'69		
DeLand Charles V.	Jackson		'61 '73	
DeLamater Anson H.....	Columbia	'44		

MEMBERSHIP.

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NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.
Dennis David B.	Coldwater	'48 '60	
Devlin John	Windsor, Ont ...	'83	
Dewey George M.	Owosso		'73
Dewey John W.	Owosso	'81	
Dickema Gerrit T.	Holland	'85	
Dickinson William E.	Coit's w'alch, Wis		'59
Dickson Robinson J.	Dowagiac	'83 '85	
Diller Henry B.	Mt. Morris	'81 '83	
Dillman Lewis	Detroit	'77 '83	
Divine Joseph	Cambria	'85	
Divine Rosekrans K.	Holly	'55	
Divine Westbrook	Belding		'63 '65
Dixon John S.	Charlivox	'63	
Dodge Frank L.	Lansing	'63 '85	
Donnelly John C.	Detroit	'79	
Doty Philo	Engle	'69 '71	
Dowe Peter	Pontiac	'75	'63 '79 '81
Drake William	Amboy	'73	
Drew John F.	Rives	'73	
Dunbar Addison E.	Monroe	'85	
Duncan Lawson A.	Niles		'83
DuPuy James	Jackson	'55	
Earle Nathaniel A.	Gr'nd Rapids ...	'81	
Eaton Jerome B.	Jackson	'51 '69	
Eddy Hiram S.	Fairfield	'55	
Edwards Edward E.	Fremont	'81	'85
Edwards George F.	Niles	'77	
Edwards William J.	Niles	'73	Board of Education '79
Egan Francis R.	Lansing	'85	
Eldred Alvah D.	Tekonsia	'85	
Eldridge James B.	Mt. Clemens	'63	
Engleman Hieronimus	Center Line	'85	
Estabrook John S.	East Saginaw ...	'79 '81	
Estee Free	Mt. Pleasant ...	'85	
Ewell Philander	Rochester	'55	
Farmer John	Stockbridge	'83	
Felch Alphous	Ann Arbor	'35 '36 '37	Aud. Genl. '42 Gov. '46 U. S. Senate '47
Fellows Orville H.	Schoolcraft	'63 '65 '67	
Fenton Charles B.	Mackinaw	'67 '71	
Ferguson James E.	Bangor	'77 '79	
Ferry Thomas W.	Grand Haven ...	'51	'57 Congress '85 '67 '69 U. S. Senate '71 '77 Act- ing Vice President '76
Fitch Lyman A.	Paw Paw		'55
Fitz Gerald John C.	Grand Rapids... ..		'69
Fletcher John W.	Battle Creek ...	'77	
Follett Martin P.	Chicago	'61	
Ford Melbourne H.	Grand Rapids... ..	'85	
Forster John H.	Williamston		'65
Fowler Frederick	Reading	'59	'85
Fowler Smith W.	Manistee		'63
Fralick Henry	Grand Rapids... ..	'47	'53
French John M.	Lansing	'42	
Fuller Ceylon C.	Big Rapids	'69	
Fyfe Lawrence C.	St. Joseph	'81 '83	
Gale Martin P.	Big Rapids	'81	
Gardner Amos	Sherwood	'85	
Garfield Charles W.	Grand Rapids... ..	'81	
Garrison William D.	Vernon	'71	
Garvelink Jan W.	Graafschap	'73 '83	
Garwood Alonzo	Cassopolis		'57
Geddes John	Ann Arbor	'41	
Germain George W.	Muir	'57	
Gerrish Nathaniel L.	Cadillac	'75	
Gibbs James L.	Mayfield	'77 '85	
Giddings Orrin N.	Kalamazoo	'46	
Gidley Townsend E.	Grand Haven ...	'35 '36 '38 '50	'39 '40 '42 '63
Gies Paul	Detroit	'59 '65 '77	'67
Gilbert Thomas D.	Grand Rapids... ..	'61	
Gillam George F.	Lansing	'71	
Gleason Daniel G.	Richmond	'83 '85	
Goebel August	Detroit	'79	
Goodell James M.	Corunna		'73
Goodrich Enos	Fostoria	'46 '47	'53
Goodrich Levi N.	Concord	'69 '73	
Goodrich Koubon	Traverse City... ..	'57	'55
Goodman Francis	Burnip's Corn's ..	'81 '83	
Goodwin William F.	Concord	'57 '59	
Gorham Charles T.	Marshall		'59
Gorman James S.	Chelsea	'81	
Gould James	Jackson	'79	

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Gould James J.	Kalamazoo	'77		
Grant Alexander	Utica	'81 '83		
Gray Edgar L.	Newaygo	'71	'73 '75	
Gray James S.	Troy	'83		
Gray Thomas	Douglass	'51		
Green Edward H.	Charlevoix	'73 '75		
Green Sanford M.	Bay City		'43 '44 '46 '47	
Greiner Michael	Connor's Creek	'75	'85	
Greusel John	Detroit	'71 '73	'75 '81 '83	
Grosvenor Ebenzer O.	Jonesville	'59 '63		State Treasurer '69 '71 Lieut. Gov. '65 '67
Gulick Nicholas	Byron	'53		
Gullifer Freeman O. ...	Lansing		'83	
Hale David B.	Eaton Rapids	'75		
Hall Alfred D.	Tecumseh	'77 '79		
Hall Horatio	Bellevue	'51		
Hall Tallman W.	Reading	'55		
Hamilton John	Constantine	'79		
Hammond Horace N.	St. Clair	'85		
Hampton Charles S. ...	Harbor Springs	'85		
Hance John W.	Mt. Pleasant		'83	
Hankard Patrick	Henrietta	'77 '83 '85		
Hannah Perry	Traverse City	'57		
Hannahs George	South Haven		'71	
Harper Egbert P.	Saline	'85		
Harris Israel V.	Spring Lake		'53	
Hart Henry	Midland City	'75		
Haven Martin	Albion	'69		
Hawkins Lucius D. ...	Jackson		'75	
Hayden Henry A.	Jackson	'63		
Hayes Nathan B.	Muir	'77		
Haynes Harvey	Coldwater	'65 '71		
Haywood James E. ...	Port Huron	'71 '73		
Hazen Ezra	St. Clair	'65 '71	'61	Con. Con. '67
Haze William H.	Lansing	'57 '63		
Henderson Henry P. ...	Mason	'79		
Henry Charles R.	Au Sable		'85	
Hertzler Christian	Erie	'73 '75	'85	
Himebaugh Emanuel	Burr Oak	'83		
Hinchman The'dore H.	Detroit		'77	
Hinds Henry H.	Stanton		'73	
Hine James W.	Lowell		'83	
Hodge Hiram C.	Concord	'72	'79	
Hodgkinson Bradshaw	Wayne	'63		
Hollister Isaac T.	Victor		'57	
Holman Joseph H.	Rochester	'85		
Holt Henry H.	Muskegon	'67 '69 '71 '79		Lieu. Gov. '73 '75 Con. Con. '67
Hopkins George H. ...	Detroit	'79 '81 '83		
Hopkins Harvey J. ...	Chesaning	'81		
Hopkins Samuel W. ...	Mt. Pleasant	'77 '79		
Houseman Julius	Grand Rapids	'71		Congress '83
Howard Harvey H. ...	Bloomington	'81 '83		
Howard Henry	Port Huron	'73 '75		
Howe Able N.	Horton	'83		
Howell Andrew	Adrian		'65 '67	
Howell George	Macon	'83		
Howland Simpson	Galesburg	'75 '77		
Hoyt James M.	Walled Lake		'59	
Hubbard Collins B. ...	Detroit	'81		
Hubbard John H.	Waterloo	'69		
Hubbell Jay A.	Houghton		'85	
Hubbell Sardis F.	Howell	'51		Congress '73 '75 '77 '79 '81
Hueston James	Ypsilanti		'83 '85	
Hull Tyler	Diamonddale	'83		
Hull William	Centerville	'75		
Hunt William	Detroit	'75		
Huntington George M.	Mason		'75	
Hazen Luke	North Lansing	'48		
Ives Samuel C.	Chelsea	'55 '57		
Jenks Bela W.	St. Clair		'69	
Jenks Jeremiah	Sand Beach		'75	
Jenness John S.	Almont	'65	'67	
Jennison Henry H. ...	Eagle		'83	
Jennison William F. ...	Eagle	'63		
Jerome David H.	Saginaw City		'63 '65 '67	Gov. '81
Jerome Timothy	Saginaw City	'57		
Johnson James	Sturgis	'83		
Johnson Samuel	Lansing	'77 '79		
Johnson Welcome W.	Grand Rapids	'77		
Jones Edward L.	Atlanta, Ga.	'50		
Jones George	Grand Ledge	'53		

MEMBERSHIP.

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NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Jones Whitney	Mason	'45 '46	'59	Aud. Genl. '55 '57
Jones William T.	Big Rapids	'85		
Kanter Edward	Detroit	'57		
Kedzie Robert C.	Lansing	'67		
Keeler Richard	Battle Creek	'77		
Kelsey Newel J.	Battle Creek	'83		
Kelsey Sullivan R.	Corunna	'47 '59 '61		
Kelly Mark N.	Metamora	'85		
Kempf Ruben	Ann Arbor		'85	
Kennedy Frederick A. ..	Jackson	'46 '50		
Keys Danforth	Clinton	'75		
Kilbourne Joseph H. ...	Okemos	'47 '49		
Kilbourne Samuel L. ...	Lansing	'75		
Kilpatrick William M. ..	Owosso		'81	
King Nathan G.	Brooklyn		'73	
Kinney Edward D.	Ann Arbor	'81		
Kipp George	Goodrich	'73		
Koon Ezra L.	Hillsdale		'69 '83	
Knight Richard	Atwood	'83		
Kuhn Joseph	Detroit	'79		
Kurth Frederick W.A. ...	Delray	'79		
LaDu Stalham W.	Coral	'81 '83		
Landon Rufus W.	Niles		'63	
Landon Nathaniel	Ida		'65	
Lane Peter	Saginaw City	'69		
Lathrop Henry B.	Ionla	'40	'47	
Lay Ezra D.	Ypsilanti	'75		
Leach Dewit C.	Traverse City	'50		Congress '57 '59
Leach Payne K.	Utica	'46		
Lee James	Traverse City	'75 '77		
Lewis Amos	Shelby	'79		
Lincoln Lansing E.	Sand Beach	'85		
Livingston Will'm, Jr. ...	Detroit	'73		
Look Henry M.	Rochester	'65		
Loomise Peter B.	Jackson	'59		
Luce Cyrus G.	Gilead	'55	'65 '67	
Ludlow Luther H.	Parma	'77		
Malcolm Robert W.	Commerce	'85		
Mallary Charles F.	Romeo	'63 '65		
Manwaring Joseph	Dryden	'85		
Manwaring Joshua	Lapeer		'83 '86	
Markey Daniel P.	West Branch	'85		
Markey Matthew	Detroit	'73	'77	
Martin E. Broox	Reed City	'81 '83		
Martin Wells R.	Vermontville	'48		
Maxwell Andrew C.	Bay City	'65		
McCormick Henry F.	Grand Rapids	'79		
McCormick James W.	Fennville	'85		
McCowan Henry	Moscow	'69		
McCurdy Hugh	Corunna		'65	
McElroy Crockett	St. Clair		'77 '79	
McIntire Donald	Ann Arbor	'55		
McKay George R.	Marshall	'65		
McKee Robert G.	Lansburg	'39		
McKernon John Q.	L'Anse	'63 '65 '67 '69		
McKie James L.	Three Oaks	'85		
McNabb John W.	Fremont	'79 '85		
McNaughton Moses A. ...	Jakson		'53	
McPeck Jacob L.	Grand Ledge		'79	
McReynolds Andr'w T. ...	Grand Rapids	'40	'47	
Mercer James	Ontonogan	'81	'83	
Merrill Elias W.	Muskegon		'65	
Metcalf Abram T.	Kalamazoo	'75		
Miller Albert	Bay City	'47		
Miller, Leonard	Jonesville	'61		
Miller Richard C.	Greenville	'71 '73		
Mitchel Thomas	Constantine	'59		
Mitchell William H. C. ...	East Bay	'69 '71	'73 '75	
Monroe Charles J.	South Haven		'83 '85	
Montgomery Martin V. ...	Washing'n D. C.	'71		
Moore Charles F.	St. Clair	'77		
Moore George W.	Detroit	'79		
Moore Joseph B.	Lapeer		'79	
Moon John W.	Muskegon		'85	
Morrison Alexand'r H. ...	St. Joseph	'61	'57	
Morrison Thomas	Wayne	'77	'81	
Morse Allen B.	Ionla		'75	Supreme Judge '85
Moshier James B.	Linden	'71 '75		
Mottram William	Kalamazoo	'43		
Munger Oren W.	St. Johns	'65		
Murry Lyman	Sparta	'67 '69	'75	
Near John L.	Flat Rock	'39	'57 '61	

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Neasmith James M.	Vicksburg.....	.....	'71 '73.....	Land Com. '79 '81
Nelson Charles D.	Muskegon.....	.....	'75 '77.....	
Newell Miner S.	Flint.....	.....	.....	Land Com. '83 '85
Nixon Robert	Grand Ledge ..	'65	.....
Noah Frank A.	Detroit.....	'79	.....
Noeker Frank	Westphalia	'79 '83	.....
Norris Ezra D.	Ann Arbor	'77	.....
Norris Jason B.	Cambria.....	'71	.....
Norris Lyman D.	Grand Rapids ..	.....	'69	
Northrup Darwin B.	Northville	'75	.....
Northwood John	New Lathrop ..	'85	.....
North Townsend	Vassar .....	.....	'75	
Norton John D.	Pontiac.....	'75 '77	.....
Norton John M.	Rochester .....	.....	'83	
Ocobock Horace N.	Wyandotte	'75	.....
Odell Thomas	Vandalla	'73	.....
Oliver John F.	Kalamazoo	'79 '81	.....
Osborn John M.	Hudson	'69 '71.....	'75	
Oviatt George	Chase	'85	.....
Owen John G.	East Saginaw ..	.....	'61	
Paekard William O.	Covert .....	.....	'77	
Paulthorp Charles J.	Potoskey	'79	.....
Palmer Oscar	Grayling	'83	.....
Palmer Thomas W.	Detroit.....	.....	'79	U. S. Scator '83
Parker Leonard B.	Marine City .....	.....	'63	
Parkhurst Jonathan G.	Decatur	'85	.....
Parkhill Charles P.	Owosso	'67	.....
Parnlee Linus S.	Reading	'67	.....
Parsons Jonathan	Kalamazoo	'77 '79 '81	.....
Partridge Azariah S.	Flushing	'81	.....
Partridge Benjamin F.	Bay City	'81	.....	Land Com. '77 '79
Pattengill Orlando R.	Plymouth	'71	.....
Patterson John C.	Marshall .....	.....	'79 '81	
Peck Edward W.	Pontiac.....	.....	.....	Con. Con. '36
Peirce Edgar	Big Rapids	'83	.....
Pendleton Edward W.	Sturgis .....	.....	'79	
Pengra Olin	Sebewaing	'83	.....
Pennell Orrin G.	DeWitt .....	.....	'85	
Pennington Henry F.	Charlotte .....	.....	'83	
Perham John B.	Spring Lake	'81 '83	.....
Persons Alonzo E.	Alpena	'61	.....
Pierson Benjamin	Farmington	'71	.....
Pitt Frederick	Ionia	'83	.....
Phelps Fitch	Big Rapids	'77 '79.....	'85	
Phillips Delos	Kalamazoo .....	.....	'69	
Phinney Edwin R.	East Saginaw ..	'83	.....
Pomeroy Enos A.	Jonesville	'81	.....
Pond Elihu B.	Ann Arbor .....	.....	'59	
Poppleton Orrin	Birmingham ..	'53	.....
Poppleton William	Birmingham ..	'43	.....
Porter James B.	Lansing .....	.....	.....	Sec. State '61 '63 '65
Post Floyd J.	Midland City ..	'85	.....
Post Samuel	Ypsilanti	'71	.....
Potter Fordyce H.	Bancroft	'83 '85	.....
Powell Milo	Constantine	'48	.....
Powers William H.	Grand Rapids...	'79	.....
Pratt Daniel L.	Hillsdale .....	.....	.....	Con. Con. '67
Pratt Foster	Kalamazoo	'59	.....
Prindle Eugene	Jackson	'61	'67	Ins. Com. '83
Prutzman Abraham C.	Three Rivers ..	.....	'69 '71 '73	
Pulver Henry H.	Lansburg .....	.....	'85	
Randall Harvey	Tekonsha	'67	.....
Rankin Francis H.	Flint.....	.....	'77	
Ranney Lemuel S.	Hillsdale	'75	.....
Ransome James W.	Grand Rapids...	'75	.....
Raymond Mahlon H.	Grass Lake	'79	.....
Read Gilbert E.	Richland	'61 '63 '65	'77	
Reed Marshall	Onsted	'75	.....
Richardson David M.	Detroit.....	.....	'73	
Rich Hampton	Ionia .....	.....	'67 '69	
Rich John T.	Elba	'73 '75 '77 '79.....	'81	Cong. '81 Speaker '79
Richmond Chas H.	Ann Arbor .....	.....	'83	
Riley Henry H.	Constantine .....	.....	'50 '62	
Riopelle Claude N.	Detroit	'69	.....
Riopelle Hyacinthe F.	Ecorse	'83	.....
Ripley Thomas C.	Saginaw City ..	'73	.....
Robertson George	Albion	'79 '81	.....
Robinson George J.	Alpena	'83	.....
Robinson George P.	Lima, Ind.	'75	.....
Robinson John J.	Ann Arbor	'79	'63	
Robinson Solon E.	Marshall	'73	
Robinson Walter	Adrian	'67	

MEMBERSHIP.

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NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Rood Horace D.	Lapeer	'71		
Roof Albert K.	Lyons	'71		
Root Amos	Jackson	'53		
Root William W.	Mason	'81		
Rose Elias O.	Big Rapids	'73		
Rose David G.	Manchester	'81		
Rose William H.	Bath	'81 83		
Ross Giles	Highland	'71 77		
Rowlson Harvey B. ...	Hillsdale	'60		
Ruehle John V.	Detroit	'44		
Rumsey Marshall E. ...	Leslie	'85		
Runyan Hiram D.	Disco	'71		
Sanderson Rodolphus ..	Battle Creek	'65 73		
Sanford George P.	Lansing	'69		
Schemerhorn B. W. ...	Dowagiac	'57		
Sellers L. McKnight ...	Cedar Springs	'83 85		
Seward Julian M.	Jackson	'69		
Sexton Jared A.	Dearborn	'67		
Seymour Henry W. ...	Sault Ste. Marie	'81	'83	
Shank Hulbert B.	Lansing	'61		
Sharpe Peter	Ridgeway	'59		
Sharts Phillip P.	Ludington	'85		
Shattuck Willard	Saginaw City	'79		
Shaw Brackley	Clayton	'69	'81 83	
Shaw Henry A.	Eaton Rapids	'57 59 73		Speaker '59
Shaw James	Niles	'45 47		
Shepard James M. ...	Cassopolis		'79	
Shepard Luman	Olivet	'83		
Sherwood Harvey C. ...	Watervliet		'85	
Shoemaker Joseph P. ...	Amsden		'79	
Shoemaker Michael ...	Jackson		48 '9 50 '1 77 83 '5	
Shorts Darwin W.	Owosso	'77 79		
Sinclair Daniel D.	Adrian	'48		
Slaffter David G.	Vassar	'63		
Slocum Elliott T.	Detroit		'69	
Smith Abram	Algonac	'63		
Smith Amos	Vandalla		'69	
Smith Ezekiel C.	Pokagon	'50		
Smith George A.	Somerset	'63	'67	
Smith Hiram H.	Jackson	'43		
Smith LeGrand J.	Adrian	'73		
Smith Luther	St. Louis	'65 67	'85	
Smith Samuel W.	Pontiac			
Smith William H.	Grass Lake	'75		
Smith William T.	Schoolcraft	'65		
Smith William F.	Marshall	'83 89		
Snyder Stephen F.	Grand Rapids	'67		
Spaulding Erastus	Lainburg	'63		
Sprague Paul C.	Cascade	'85		
Stark George P.	Plymouth	'59		
Starkweather Geo. A. ...	Menominee	'77	'79 85	
Stephenson Samuel M. ...	Stockbridge	'75		
Stephens William M. ...	Neponsett, Ill.	'51		
Stetson Ezra	Greenville	'77 79		
Stevens Stephen R. ...	Ann Arbor	'61		
Stevens William	Ann Arbor			Auditor General '83 85
Stevens William C. ...	Ann Arbor			
Stevens William N. ...	Whitmore Lake	'61		
Stewart Edwin	Mendon	'61 63 65		
Stockbridge Francis B. ...	Kalamazoo	'69	'71	
Stockwell Martin P. ...	Clayton			Con. Con. '67
Stone Charles W.	Freemont	'83		
Stone Clement W.	Rosecommon	'77		
Stout Byron G.	Pontiac	'55 57	'61	
Striker Daniel	Hastings			Secy. State '71 73
Strong John	South Rockwood	'61 79	'81 83	
Strong Sylvester A. ...	Horton	'79		
Strubbe John	Marcellus	'75		
Sutton George	Ann Arbor	'76		
Sutton Nathan	Ann Arbor	'86		
Sutton William C.	Dearborn		'73	
Swift John M.	Northville	'85		
Taggart Moses	Grand Rapids			Attorney General '85
Taylor George E.	Flint		'83	
Thayer George W.	Flint	'63 65		
Thomas Zimri D.	Hillsdale	'65		
Thompson Abram A. ...	Vermontville	'69		
Thompson Charles C. ...	Whitehall	'73		
Thompson George W. ...	Grand Rapids	'83		
Toll Isaac D.	Detroit	'46		
Towne William B.	Geneva	'85		
Tower Amos C.	Richmond	'75		
Tower Osmond	Ionia		'59 61	

MEMBERSHIP.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Turek William S.	Ithaca.....	'77 79		
Turnbull James D.	Alpena.....	'79 81		
Turner Stanley W.	Roscommon.....	'77		
Twaddell Rodney K.	Quincy.....	'77 79		
Upton Daniel.....	Muskegon.....	'67		
Utley William S.	White Cloud.....	'65		
Van Dusen Lawrence	Owosso.....	'83		
Van Kleeke James.....	Bay City.....	'83		
Van Raalte Dirk B. K.	Holland.....	'75 77		
Vincent Edward.....	Port Huron.....	'83		
Vinton David.....	Williamsburg.....	'83		
Voorhees Emory B.	Ovid.....	'85		
Wait Jonathan G.	Sturgis.....	'51	'63 65 67	
Walker Alvah H.	St. Johns.....			Con. Con. '67
Walker DeWit C.	Romeo.....	'40 44 46		
Walker Edward C.	Detroit.....	'67		
Walker Samuel S.	St. Johns.....	'75		Regent '77
Walkinshaw James ...	Marshall.....	'77		
Walthew George W. ...	Detroit.....	'85		
Waltz Joseph.....	Detroit.....	'79		
Ward Edgar B.	Lainburg.....	'69		
Warren Asa K.	Olivet.....	'73 75		
Watkins Erwin C.	Ionia.....	'73 75		
Watkins Milton C.	Belding.....	'37 59	'63 65	
Watson Henry.....	Greenville.....	'85		
Webber Andrew J.	Ionia.....	'85		
Welch John.....	West Bay City ..	'85		
Webber William L.	East Saginaw.....		'75	
Welker Erastus J.	Kinderhook.....	'73 77		
Wellman Charles.....	Port Huron.....	'85		
Wells Frederick L.	Port Huron.....	'71	'73 75	
Wells William P.	Detroit.....	'65		
Wheeler Isaac P.	Pulaski.....	'75		
White George H.	Grand Rapids....	'63		
White James H.	Port Huron.....	'79 81		
White Oliver K.	Rothbury.....	'77		
White Peter.....	Marquette.....	'57	'75	
Whiting Justin R.	St. Clair.....		'83	
Wight Stanley G.	Detroit.....	'63		
Wiggins William H.	Adrian.....	'85		
Wiley David W.	Douglass.....	'75		
Wilcox Albert.....	Adrian.....	'44		
Wilcox Elliott R.	Pontiac.....	'37 69		
Wilkerson Alfred.....	Dundee.....	'59		
Wilkins Samuel M.	Eaton Rapids....	'79 81		
Willard George.....	Battle Creek.....	'67		Congress '75
Willetts A. Milan.....	Muir.....	'81 83		Con. Con. '73
Willetts Edwin.....	Lansing.....			Congress '77 79
				Board of Education '61
Williams Edwin R.	Ionia.....	'85		
Williams Fitch R.	Elk Rapids.....		'77	
Williams James A.	Quincy.....	'69 71		
Williams Jeremiah D.	Ann Arbor.....	'55		
Williams William B.	Allegan.....		'67 69	Congress '73 75
Wilson John B.	Lapeer.....	'61 63		
Wilson Thomas M.	Lausling.....	'61 75		
Wilson William B.	Muskegon.....	'85		
Winsor Richard.....	Port Austin.....	'63 65	'69 81	
Wolcott George H.	Jackson.....	'81		
Wood Charles M.	Anderson.....		'75	
Wood Edwin K.	Stanton.....	'85		
Wood James C.	Jackson.....	'75 77		
Woodward Hiel.....	Brooklyn.....	'65 67	'69	
Woodruff Albert N.	Watervliet.....	'85		
Woodruff Henry.....	Farwell.....	'81 83	'85	
Woodman Elias S.	Northville.....			Con. Con. '50
Woodman Jonathan J.	Paw Paw.....	'61 63 65 67 69 71..		Speaker '69 71
Woolnough Walter W.	Battle Creek.....	'59		
Wright Hamilton M.	Bay City.....	'83 85		
Wright Horatio.....	Austin.....	'67		
Wyllis George C.	Moscow.....	'83		
Wynan Henry.....	Blissfield.....	'45		
Yarrington Charles ...	Norvell.....	'81		
Yeomans Sanford A.	Ionia.....	'77 79		
Yeum John K.	Chelsea.....	'51		
Young Ambrose P.	Romulus.....	'48 81		
Youngs S. Perry.....	Stanton.....	'83		

The morning of the 10th of June, 1886, witnessed the gathering at the city of Lansing of the happiest meeting of representative men that ever took place in Michigan. Townsend E. Gidley and Alpheus Felch veteran members of the first Legislature, which convened in 1835, more than a year before the birth of Michigan as one of the sisterhood of States, together with members of every legislature since that time. Representatives of every step of growth and development of our state, material, educational, social and political. Members of all parties and creeds on one common platform of good fellowship. Truly the spirit that brooded over the occasion, expressed by every tongue was, "It is good to be here."

It is a matter of regret that I am unable to give the words of welcome spoken by Gov. Alger from the speakers chair in the hall of the House as he looked in the faces of the "men who made Michigan" but they were words well befitting the occasion, and a credit to the state's chief magistrate of 1886, as he extended the hand of welcome to the veterans from all along the line of our history-- fifty years.

The organization of the Legislative Association of Michigan was perfected by the adoption of the following constitution reported by the committee:

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this association shall be "The Legislative Association of Michigan."

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this association shall be a President, a Vice-President and a Corresponding Secretary, in and for each Senatorial District in the State. A General Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, general secretary, treasurer and five members of the association, all of whom shall be elected bi-annually at the regular meeting of the Association and hold their office for two years or until their successors are elected and qualified. Their term of office shall begin on the first day of January following their election.

ARTICLE III.

The duties of the President and General Secretary shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all moneys belonging to the association. He shall pay out its money only on the order of the Executive Committee and at each regular meeting of the Association he shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

ARTICLE V.

The Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of the affairs of the Association, in the respective Senatorial district in which they are located, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall have general charge and direction of the affairs of the Association, shall direct its financial expenditures, have control of its property, shall make the necessary preparations for its regular meetings, shall make such money assessments on the members as may be necessary, shall issue

all public notices and circulars relating thereto and may prescribe such duties to the other officers of the Association as are not inconsistent with the usual business of their respective offices. In the absence of any of the officers of the Association at any meeting of the Association or Executive Committee it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies for such meeting.

It shall itself obey the instructions that may be given at any regular meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.

The regular meetings of this Association shall be held at the State Capital commencing on the second Thursday in June 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the second Wednesday in June of every second year thereafter.

ARTICLE VIII.

All persons who are or have been elected state officers or members of the Legislature may become members of this Association by paying into the treasury thereof the sum of one dollar.

ARTICLE IX.

The election of the officers of this Association except the Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall be held by ballot at the regular meetings of the Association. The Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by a vive-voce vote on nominations by members from their respective districts.

ARTICLE X.

This constitution shall be amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the regular meeting of the Association.

Whereupon the following named persons were elected as officers for the next succeeding biennial term:

President—Alpheus Felch,
Secretary—Daniel L. Crossmam,
Treasurer—George W. Thompson.

Executive Committee—L. M. Sellers, H. A. Conant, J. W. Belknap, James Hueston, Wm. M. Kilpatrick.

And one Vice-President and one Secretary for each State Senatorial District, as follows:

1st Dist.	V. P.—Wm. Adair. Secy—Paul Gies.	17th Dist.	V. P.—Townsend North. Secy—L. E. Lincoln.
2nd "	V. P.—John M. Swift. Secy—D. B. Northrup.	18th "	V. P.—John S. Estabrook. Secy—Aaron T. Bliss.
3rd "	V. P.—O. N. Case. Secy—H. N. Klopelle.	19th "	V. P.—H. Rich. Secy—S. S. Walker.
4th "	V. P.—E. B. Pond. Secy—A. E. Dunbar.	20th "	V. P.—E. C. Watkins. Secy—H. F. McCormick.
5th "	V. P.—Martin V. Stockwell. Secy—D. Bixby.	21st "	V. P.—T. E. Gidley. Secy—W. B. Wilson.
6th "	V. P.—H. A. Hayden. Secy—W. J. Baxter.	22nd "	V. P.—Edgar L. Gray. Secy—Geo. Oviatt.
7th "	V. P.—E. J. Walker. Secy—John W. Fletcher.	23rd "	V. P.—C. C. Fuller. Secy—H. Watson.
8th "	V. P.—Dr. Wm. Mottram. Secy—H. H. Riley.	24th "	V. P.—H. M. Woodruff. Secy—Free Estee.
9th "	V. P.—H. C. Sherwood. Secy—Amos Smith.	25th "	V. P.—Albert Miller. Secy—James Van Kleeck.
10th "	V. P.—C. J. Monroe. Secy—W. B. Williams.	26th "	V. P.—W. L. Churchill. Secy—D. P. Markey.
11th "	V. P.—Daniel Striker. Secy—H. F. Pennington.	27th "	V. P.—George W. Bell. Secy—J. A. Case.
12th "	V. P.—E. B. Ward. Secy—Frank Dodge.	28th "	V. P.—N. L. Gerrish. Secy—E. C. Cannon.
13th "	V. P.—C. M. Wood. Secy—S. R. Billings.	29th "	V. P.—Perry Hannah. Secy—Fitch R. Williams.
14th "	V. P.—A. C. Baldwin. Secy—E. W. Peck.	30th "	V. P.—Henry W. Seymour. Secy—Charles B. Fenton.
15th "	V. P.—W. W. Andrus. Secy—J. R. Whiting.	31st "	V. P.—Samuel Stephenson. Secy—J. Q. Adams.
16th "	V. P.—J. B. Moore. Secy—J. W. Thompson.	32nd "	V. P.—J. H. Chandler. Secy—James Mercer.

The following Resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the intention of this Association to hold bi-ennial reunions; and that to secure the proper interest in, and membership for the Association, it is made the duty of the District Secretaries respectively to secure by correspondence or otherwise the names and membership fees of all persons eligible, in their respective districts, and forward the same to the central office.

Resolved further, That as a means for the proper recognition of the life work of our Membership: The several Vice Presidents are hereby assigned the duty of Memorialists, for their respective districts, and will be expected to present at the next Reunion obituary notices, more or less extended, of such of our Members deceased within their territory subsequent to this meeting.

The following Preamble and Resolution was introduced by Hon. H. F. Pennington, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The success of this, the first Reunion of the Legislative Association of the State of Michigan, has been secured largely through the earnest and untiring efforts of the eminent gentlemen who have acted as the officers of such association, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be, and the same are hereby extended to the Hon. Alpheus Felch, President; the Hon. Daniel L. Crossman, Secretary; the Hon. George W. Thompson, Treasurer; the Hon. L. M. Sellers, Chairman; and the remaining Members of the Executive and Constitutional Committees, for the able and efficient services rendered by them in this behalf; and

Be it further Resolved, That we recognize in the faithful and unselfish labor of these Gentlemen the highest motives for the good of all concerned; and that their action receive our highest commendation, and most hearty approval.

The following beautiful Poem was contributed by S. B. McCracken, and read by the Clerk:

THE REUNION ROLL CALL.

BY S. B. M'CRACKEN.

I.

The House will come to order; the Clerk will call the roll;
Such will be the Speaker's mandate, when in our Capitol,
The sages shall assemble, in their first reunion fete,
After fifty years of labor to found and build a State.

II.

Of the virgin Legislature, two or three respond the call,
As their aged and trembling voices echo feebly through the hall;
The Clerk says, "Mr. Speaker, there is no quorum here,"
What order will they take, then, till a quorum shall appear?

III.

They may adjourn from day to day, the Constitution reads,
And call upon the absentees to answer for their deeds;
But will a call be ordered, with the House so very thin?
Will a warrant to the Sergeant bring the absent members in?

IV.

Not long the House deliberates to find the better way—
It votes to all the absent, leave of absence for the day,
And stands adjourned, by common voice, another time to meet—
Who then, of all the absentees, will come to claim his seat?

V.

When the time and place are ready, again to call the roll,
Of our first State Legislature, who will read the silent scroll?
There's no Speaker and no members—no Sergeant, Clerk, or page—
They each and all have succumbed to the chilling frosts of age.

VI.

Where gone? Do they sit in phantom session in the legislative hall?
Will there be found a quorum to answer to the call?
Will there be at each reunion a Congress of the soul?
Will the House there come to order?—will the Clerk there call the roll?

Hon. James A. Crozer, by request, presented the following Obituary notice of Hon. Alonzo C. Davis of the House of 1885:

One of the saddest things, perhaps the only sad thing, in assemblages of this kind, is the fact that there are those with whom we have been associated and learned to love, who have passed over to the silent majority, and who are answering to the roll call in that great country from whose bourne no traveller returns. The members of the older Legislatures expect this and it does not seem so sad to them that their fellows who were full of years and were ripe for the harvest should have been gathered in, but when a strong man is stricken down in his strength it is a greater shock to his friends. The only one whose loss we have to mourn from the last session was one of its most vigorous members, Hon. Alonzo C. Davis. To judge by his appearance many years of active life were in store for him, but his place is vacant amongst us and we have another exemplification of the truth of the good book when it says: "In the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. Davis was a native of the state of New York, born in Genesee county in 1823, and came to Michigan in 1837, settling in Detroit. In 1846 he went to Lake Superior in connection with the early surveys. Upon the discovery of copper in that country he was given a position as superintendent of one of the most promising mines, and he has filled a like position almost continuously since that time. He was at one time superintendent of the Calumet and the phenomenal prosperity of that great mine can largely be traced to his master hand. Later on he was superintendent of the Peru Mining Company in Menominee county, one of the leading iron producing companies in the upper peninsula and during his administration of its affairs improvements were introduced which have entirely changed the method of mining in soft ore mines.

Mr. Davis was a member of the Legislature in 1877 as well as of the last session, and no man stood higher in the esteem of his cotemporaries. He also filled many other public positions with credit to himself and benefit to his constituents. He was impulsive but warm-hearted and generous to a fault. A characteristic anecdote is told of him. In an early day he was superintendent of the Norwich mine in Ontonagon county, and some time during the winter his men struck for their pay. At that time the mails were carried and all the winters business done by dog trains, so that it was next to impossible to get the money through with which to pay them off, so Mr. Davis proposed to pay them off in drafts. This was not satisfactory to the men, as they were afraid the drafts would not be honored, so they proposed to take their pay in copper at a stipulated price per pound. The copper was accordingly weighed out to them, when a new thought came to their leader. "Mr. Hagent," said he, "Where shall us get that theer copper smelted?" It was the last straw which broke down the already overtaxed patience of the Agent and he told them emphatically to "take it to hell and smelt it." "I think 'll would smelt theer, Mr. Hagent," was the reply, and it pleased the men so that they gave back the copper and went to work contentedly.

No man in the upper peninsula was better known, or more respected than "Clay," Davis as he was affectionately called by his old friends. He was a good citizen, honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, a friend of the poor and a reliever of the distressed, a loving husband, indulgent father and a faithful friend. We drop our tears to his memory and comfort ourselves with the assurances of him who laid down that greatest of all rules for the guidance of mankind, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

The following obituary resolution was presented by Hon. L. M. Sellers of Kent, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of Hon. M. C. WATKINS of Kent, (which occurred on the 16th of last month,) this Association has lost an honorable member, and the State a worthy, upright and honest citizen. A man of unswerving integrity, strong convictions, and fearlessness in expressing them and acting in accordance therewith, unblinded by personal considerations. His Legislative service was valuable to his district and the state.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Association be extended to his family.

Hon. M. C. Watkins died the same day that his name was received and entered on the books as a member of the Legislative Association.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

HON. ALPHEUS FELCH.

It was my fortune to be a Member of the first and second Legislatures of the State of Michigan. The first Constitution of the State was adopted by a vote of the people on the first Monday of October, 1835. Under its provisions the Governor and Members of the first Legislature were elected the same day, and the first session of the Legislature was held on the second day of November following. The meeting took place at Detroit in the building erected by the United States for the Territorial Council and which, for twelve years afterwards, served the State for its Legislative halls. Here the first Legislature was organized and the official oath administered to its members. Here in joint assembly of the two Houses the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were canvassed and they took the official oath prescribed by the Constitution. Here the State organization was perfected. Here a new commonwealth had its birth and waited only the action of Congress to take its place in that galaxy of States which, together, constitute the great American Nationality. I scarcely need to say that the occasion was one of great interest to the people of Michigan. The initiatory government of a Territorial organization was about to cease. The days of pupilage were maturing into the freedom of manhood, and visions of the glorious future of the new State were bright before every eye. A Constitution prepared by delegates of their own choosing and adopted by their own free votes, was henceforth to be their fundamental law and under it Legislative and Executive officers of their own selection were to be the guardians of their common interests.

More than fifty years have passed since the proud day to which I refer, and you will not wonder that one who participated in its events and whose bosom glowed with the ardor then kindled in every breast, looks back with a proud and beating heart to this birthday of our Commonwealth. Nor is it in the primal days of our State's history or in the time of our first executive Legislature and Judicial offices alone that we may justly glory. Every day of the fifty years that marks the history of our Republic I have watched carefully the events which have occurred in its progress—its discouragements, its changes and marvelous growth—and I cannot but feel in my heart, that within this half century, no State in the Union, and certainly no political organization on earth, outside the Union, has made truer or greater progress, or has more reason to be proud of the record made by the various departments of its government.

There are some peculiarities connected with the early legislation which we must not fail to notice. By the provisions of the Constitution all laws then in existence in the Territory of Michigan, not repugnant to the Constitution, were to remain in force until they should expire by their own limitation, or be repealed by the State Legislature, and all civil and military officers holding in the Territory under authority of the United States were to continue so to act until superseded under the authority of the State. Thus the new State started on its course as an independent republic with laws already matured and in force and with officers already sworn to carry them into effect. The machinery might at first view have seemed sufficient for the new organization and further acts of legislation unnecessary. But this was not so. The Territorial laws were crude and imperfect. They were enacted for the small border settlements in a wilderness country where the footsteps of the immigrant had just begun to press the virgin soil and the forest to yield to the axe and plow of the settler. But a change had commenced and was in rapid progress. Immigration was pouring in with a tide irresistible and, day by day, growing stronger and stronger. The new inhabitants brought with them the arts of domestic life and the refinements of civilized and polished society, and, above all, that spirit of energy and enterprise which was able to build up a new State and crown it with the glory of a

free republic. Few of the old laws originated in an assembly chosen by the people of the Territory and not one of the officers received his authority by popular election. The popular sentiment which induced the making of the Constitution and the organization of the State government under it demanded larger and broader legislation and institutions of a more popular character. The duty of supplying these and of enacting laws in accordance with the sentiment and in aid of the progress and consolidation of the State on the basis of permanent prosperity, was thrown largely on the first Legislature and on its immediate successors.

The first Legislature met on the Second day of November, 1835, under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature, if it was anything, was a part of an organized government—of a government possessing all the powers of an existing organized State, yet it was within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. But the Government of the United States recognized no such State as a member of the Federal Union. True the State Constitution had been presented to Congress and an appeal made for admission into the Union, but the unfortunate collision with the State of Ohio relative to the southern boundary of Michigan caused a delay in the desired recognition. Congress, however, by Act of June 15th, 1836, approved the State Constitution and recognized the right of the State to admission, yet imposed a condition of formal assent to the change of the boundary line as demanded by the State of Ohio, and refused admission until such assent was given. This assent was subsequently given in an informal but acceptable manner, and on the 26th of January, 1837, the admission of the State into the Union “on an equal footing with the original States” was formally declared by an act of Congress. Thus from November 2nd, 1835, when the Legislature was organized under the Constitution in Detroit, until the final act of admission by Congress on the 26th of January, 1837, [a period of one year and about three months, the condition of the State was most anomalous.] Two jurisdictions existed in apparent conflict. The Territorial jurisdiction was not formally withdrawn by the United States. The Territory continued to be represented in the House of Representatives by her delegate; John S. Horner was nominally Acting Governor of the Territory. In the mean time the State organization was perfected and the government put into complete operation. In November, 1835, two United States Senators were elected by the Legislature and in the month previous a Representative in Congress had been chosen by the people. The Judicial Department of the State was put into full operation, and in 1836 County, State and Township officers were elected and assumed the duties of their respective offices. Thus the State was fully organized and her officers administering the State government, while the Territorial organization under the general government had not been withdrawn nor any assent to the antagonistic State government given by Congress. The two jurisdictions were incompatible with each other, and it is surprising that during a period of more than a year while they continued, no important act of collision or conflict occurred. Great good sense and forbearance on all sides and especially on the part of the President of the United States, alone, could have avoided it. The provision of the Constitution which continued in force the Territorial laws and retained the Territorial officers in authority until a change should be made under the authority of the State did much to avoid collision and trouble. The old Territorial officers continued to perform their offices as before, and neither they or others cared to determine whether their authority came from the State or the General government. The old Territorial laws which by the Constitution were continued in force, were still the laws of the land, and no man cared to discuss the question whether they derived their validity from the Territorial or State organization. Still the condition was most remarkable—a State within the Territorial jurisdiction of the General government acting with perfect independence—a full fledged State within the limits of the Union yet not a member of the Union nor recognized by it—a government under a State Constitution within a government organized under the authority of the United States. It is easy to see in such a state of affairs, how many questions might have arisen which the most astute casuist would have found it difficult to solve and over which the keenest civilian and the wisest statesman might have pondered in doubt. Luckily there was no disposition anywhere to raise mooted questions, or to encourage controversy, or to bring on collisions. The first Legislature had no hesitancy in putting into operation the entire machinery of the Constitution or in enacting laws to promote the pros-

perity and growth of a permanent republic. It must be confessed, however, that the history of the birth and early days of the State exhibits the most bold and chivalrous action on the part of our early statesmen, and the most fearless and determined energy in the men who laid the framework of our Ship of State and sent it on its prosperous voyage.

The first session of the Legislature attempted little more than to inaugurate the Executive branch of the government and to elect two United States Senators. But at the adjourned session in February, 1836, the work of legislation was entered upon in good earnest. Aware of the delicate condition of affairs, the evident conflict of jurisdiction and the possibility that it might lead to serious collision between the authorities of the United States and those of the State, they proceeded carefully to consider the subject through a committee and resolved "to proceed at the present session to pass all laws required by the interests of the people and to secure to them the rights guaranteed by the Ordinance and the Constitution of their own adoption." A respectable minority in the Senate filed their protest against such proceedings on the ground that the President had officially communicated to the Executive-elect of the State his full determination to maintain the Territorial authorities and government in all its parts and that every act passed by the Legislature must inevitably produce a collision with the authorities of the General government. But the Senate resolved to make no delay in the work and the House tacitly acquiescing, the work of general legislation was entered upon in good earnest. During this session many new counties and townships were organized and villages incorporated. Authority was given for building dams and improving certain rivers and for laying out State roads. Seven banks and twelve railroad companies were incorporated. Provision was also made for the election of all elective offices provided for by the Constitution and the laws, and their duties and compensation were prescribed. The effect of these and other enactments was speedily to retire all officers who held under Territorial authority and to supercede all Territorial laws and to put the new State organization into full and complete operation.

But the statutes of early Legislatures did more than this. There is abundant evidence in them that the members took no narrow or unworthy view of the work they were chosen to perform. He who is called to participate in the foundation of a new republic, is called to a most noble and dignified work. He labors not for the present alone, but for ages and ages yet to come. The work of our early Legislatures was, in its immediate application, for a small population, and for a region of country almost a wilderness, with few industrial pursuits, small available resources and limited business operations. But they saw beyond all this. A wider vision opened before them. As it is the immortality of man that gives dignity to manhood, so it is the perpetuity of Statehood that gives dignity and importance to a State. They laid the foundation stones with the vision of the future bright before them, and in the hope and undoubting belief that they built for all times and that the generations yet to come would enjoy rich fruit from their labors.

How wise, both for the present and the future this early legislation was, is clearly exhibited by reference to some of the statutes.

Here was laid the foundation for that grand system of education which has so nobly developed itself within the last fifty years. The Constitution of 1835 provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction whose duties shall be prescribed by law, and made it the duty of the Legislature to encourage "the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement." It required the establishment of common schools and libraries. Into the hands of the Legislature was committed by Congress the charge of the section of land in every township in the State for the use of schools and the seventy-two sections of land granted for the use and support of a University. With these funds devoted to educational purposes, of little present but of great prospective value, the foundation of the present system of education was laid. The report of John D. Pierce, Superintendent of Public Instruction, made to the Legislature at its session in January, 1837, is an admirable and most exhaustive discussion of the great subject of popular education, with clear and practical views for carrying into operation the provisions of the Constitution, and suggestions as to the necessary legislation on the subject. The Legislature caught the spirit and embraced the broad views of the Report and its recommendations

were adopted. It gave the new State at once and from the first an educational system, then if not now, far in advance of that of any of the older States. I know of no other State where the education of all its population was, at that time, treated as a great subject of State importance, the details of its various branches defined, and an officer under the commission of the republic charged with its general care and oversight and required to report periodically to the Legislative Department of the Government. In other States education was committed largely, if not entirely to local and district schools, private schools, academies and colleges, but these were detached organizations, doing certainly much true and faithful work but greatly wanting in the coherence necessary to form an effective and perfect system with that superintendence over all which so broad a subject demands. The system here adopted contemplates nothing more or less than the education of all. Beginning with the lowest grade it gradually rises until it terminates at the highest in the University. The success of this system has drawn to it the marked attention of educators and statesmen elsewhere and has elicited universal commendation. The University standing at the head of the system, now less than half a century in operation, already takes its place beside the old institutions which have enjoyed the growth of centuries and shares with them the honors of literary eminence, while it was among the foremost to enlarge and liberalize the curriculum and to welcome within its halls science and knowledge of the arts and industries of practical life.

The judicial system which was adopted by the Constitution and by the early Legislatures was eminently fitted to the circumstances of the times and proved highly successful in promotion of the public interest. The population of the State was at that time small and business transactions neither extensive nor complicated. Three judges appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, constituted the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Constitution, and under the same authority the Legislature added a Court of Chancery. Circuit Courts were held in each of the Counties by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court assisted by two associate Justices elected by the people. Thus justice was brought to the door of all litigants and it was ably and impartially administered. But this organization, admirable as it was for the time being, was insufficient to supply the needs of a largely increased population and the necessarily large and complicated business of later times. Nothing perhaps can exhibit in a stronger light the marvelous growth of the State and the increase of its business interests than the fact that the Supreme Judges, although relieved from all Circuit Court duties and increased in numbers, are continually burdened with heavy dockets, while the Circuit Court business then required to be performed by the three Supreme Judges is now committed to twenty-eight Circuit Judges.

Another of the measures of importance in early legislation was the adoption of a system of internal improvements. In 1837 two bills having this object in view were simultaneously before the Legislature and respectively became laws on the 20th and 21st of March in that year. The first of these provided for the construction of three railroads across the state to be known as the Central, the Southern and the Northern railroads, although for the last a canal might be substituted in whole or in part. The other act authorized a loan on the credit of the State, of a sum not exceeding five million dollars for the purpose of meeting the expenses. This loan was subsequently obtained and the construction of the works commenced and prosecuted under the charge of commissioners appointed for the purpose. The State held the roads until the spring of 1846, when they were sold and two and a half millions of dollars were paid into the treasury for them.

This legislation and the project involved in it have been the subject of much criticism, and certainly it was a most expensive undertaking for a new State with a small population and few available resources, and for some years the outstanding warrants of the State, issued for labor and materials in constructing the works, were unpaid and afloat. But we must consider the circumstances of the times before we censure. The complete adaptability of the wondrous power of steam to locomotion and draught by railroad was a discovery comparatively new. Not more than twelve hundred miles of railroads had been constructed in the United States and these were chiefly in the vicinity of the Atlantic coast, no one of them approaching nearer to Michigan than the eastern portion of the state of New York. But the public mind was aroused on the subject of the newly discovered

power and its applicability and the incalculable benefits to be derived from them. Legislatures were everywhere besieged for charters and our own State, as we have seen, was no exception. Capitalists and moneyed men were ready to invest their means and asked only the boon of chartered privileges and powers. The business of ruined manufacturers and dilapidated cities was to be revived and the prairie and forest lands of the Western States, it was fondly dreamed, needed only railroads to bring trade, population, wealth and the refinements of civilization. It was a craze almost universal, and yet at the bottom of it all lay much truth and sound practical reasoning.

It was under these circumstances that the proposition for the railroad project and the five million loan was made. The bill as reported by the committee to the House provided for only one road, that running west from Detroit through the second tier of counties from the southern border of the State. I remember very distinctly when the proposition was made to amend the bill by substituting the three roads in place of the one. It created great alarm among the special friends of the bill. They looked upon it as a design to defeat the entire project, and they well knew that a combination of the votes north and south of the line would seal its fate. But in this they were mistaken. The proposition was made in all sincerity. The proposed loan was large and they reasoned that as near as possible the benefit should be given to all who as members of the State were to bear the burden of paying it. The two tiers of counties lying on the north and south of the counties through which it was proposed to construct the road, a fertile region already filling up with immigrants and developing rich resources, had, in their judgment, equal claims with the others to participate in the benefits of the public works. The rich and now important portion of the State north of the counties above referred to was then, with rare exceptions, an unbroken forest and little known. The project of the railroads and the loan was accepted with approbation by the public and indeed I knew of but very few in the Legislature or out of it who doubted the propriety or the prudence of the measure.

But now after the lapse of fifty years we may well ask the question whether it turned out well or ill for the State. Certain it is that the making of the roads gave a marvelous impulse to immigration and to business enterprises of every kind and placed Michigan at the head of the list of the Western States in energy and successful prosperity and in the attractive character of its institutions and population. And when we consider what an element of prosperity railroads have become, how largely they have aided in developing the country, how intimately they are connected with all important business transactions, how efficient and successful a part they have acted, and are still acting in the growth and prosperity of our State, he must be a bold man who should assert that the money was thrown away, or the expenditure without adequate return. Besides, we must remember that the construction of the State roads was but the beginning of a broader system which, without aid from the public treasury, has since extended itself over the entire State with some seventy distinct roads and their branches and some five or six thousand miles of track, covering the entire surface as with a net work of iron and constituting an element of prosperity exhibited in almost every locality, without which our present high position must be lost.

I must refer to another act of early Legislation which opened the way for development of one of the resources of our State, now the subject of one of the great industries of our people and a source of much wealth. By a statute passed February 23rd, 1837, a geological survey of the State was provided for and the Governor authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a State Geologist. At this time little or nothing was known of the geological character of the State. The lower peninsula was understood to be founded on a bed of limestone with little or no variety in its characteristics and no value in its deposits, and of the upper peninsula nothing was known and nothing expected from it.

The appointment of Dr. Douglass Houghton to the position of State Geologist was a most fortunate one. A man of high scientific attainments, a true admirer of nature whether in the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom, an astute explorer of their secrets, an indefatigable toiler in his investigations, he was just the man for the duties required. For about ten years he devoted himself assiduously to his task and died in the midst of his labors and at the post of duty. The result of this legislation has been highly important to the pecuniary

interests of the State. The upper peninsula, previously regarded as worthless, was found to contain rich deposits of mineral wealth, and the business of mining has become of immense importance. The iron mines of Lake Superior have given an annual yield sometimes as high as fourteen millions of dollars, and the copper mines, confessedly the richest in the world, have yielded more than eight millions of dollars in a single year.

In the lower peninsula the development of saline waters coursing through the earth, at first indicated only by the track of wild deer to the few salt springs, has, through the agency of the State Geologist, ripened into a business employing many laborers and much capital and returning generous profits. In the production of this industry Michigan is first in the list of states with an annual yield of not less than three millions of dollars.

The progress of discoveries since the days of our own first State Geologist has enlarged his work and made further valuable developments. We have now not merely the salt springs inviting the wild deer, nor the brine percolating through the earth, and brought from great depths by artificial means for the manufacturers' use, but some portions of the country are found to rest on beds of rock-salt, deposited in the days of uncertain antiquity when the briny waters of the ocean flowed over the basins of the great lakes and covered our two peninsulas.

Another act of early Legislation may be cited as exhibiting the peculiar characteristics of the times and the uncertainty of results of well intended enactments. I refer to the general banking law passed in March, 1837. It had its origin in the general derangement of all business affairs, the failure of some of the strongest merchantile firms and the dark cloud of depression and gloom which hung over the community and seemed to shut out every ray of light or hope for the future. The cry of hard times was loud and came from every quarter, and many sincerely believed the remedy would be found in the multiplication of banks and flooding the country with bank bills. Under the pressure of discouragement and panic, wise men do not always act wisely. The general banking law was supposed by its friends to afford a remedy for all these evils, and this belief was almost universal. Indeed no proposed measure in the Legislature was ever more popular, and in that body it had almost a unanimous vote. The opponents of the Bill, of whom I was one, never exceeded three in number in the House, and the record shows that no more than two of them ever voted together in any stage of the progress of the bill to its final passage. A feeble minority was this, but the sequel showed that their apprehensions of disaster in the future was not groundless. The business of the country continued to become more and more deranged, banks were everywhere failing or suspended and the panic seemed universal. Three months after the passage of this law Governor Mason convoked the Legislature in extra session and gave in his message a graphic account of the deplorable condition of business and pecuniary affairs, for the consideration of which he called them together.

In the meantime banks without number had been organized under the law throughout the State—in all the villages and in out-of-the-way places chosen for their remoteness from intrusive bill holders. With a nominal capital of millions they had little to show in their vaults; with discounted paper to a large amount they often had only the worthless promises of insolvents; with reported specie amounting to many thousands they frequently had only a few dollars, or, perhaps, coppers, or boxes partly filled with worthless rubbish, or a fraudulent certificate from some institution equally insolvent as themselves falsely asserting the deposit of coin held subject to their order. The Bank Commissioners became familiar with certain peripatetic coin traveling from bank to bank, and borrowed at a specified price per day, designed to be returned after an examination had been had, but speedily detected by the Bank Commissioner. Meantime the country was flooded with bank bills—some beautiful pictures in the highest art of the most skillful note-engraver—some the blurred daub of the coarsest woodcut; but all for a time passed into the currency and was paid out and received in the business transactions of the country. But the bubble soon burst. It was soon learned that a paper promise from whatever source emanating, in whatever form issued and by whatever signatures authenticated, can never constitute a safe currency unless behind it lays the means for its ready redemption and the financial skill and sterling integrity which alone can maintain its credit. The currency rapidly depreciated and soon became worthless. The legislation which caused its production was ill-advised and unwise, the times were unpropitious,

and the loss to the community was large, but luckily it fell upon a young and vigorous people, and a few years of prudent economy and vigorous toil repaired the injury and restored their former prosperity.

I have thus referred to the early legislation of Michigan as laying the foundation of the subsequent wonderful growth and advancement of our State. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1835 the population of the State did not much exceed one hundred thousand; now it numbers little less than two millions. Detroit was then its only city; now between forty and fifty incorporated cities exist. The sixteen Counties of 1835 have increased to forty-six. A single member then represented the State in Congress; now eleven share the burden between them. Thirty of the present Counties were then a wilderness without inhabitants; now the forests have largely given place to cultivated fields and the habitations of intelligent families. No large manufacturing establishments then existed; now they are numbered by hundreds. No railroad tracks then pressed the soil; now there are five thousand one hundred and fourteen miles reaching every portion of the State. Then no mines had been discovered and the toil of the miner was unknown; now the mines are counted by hundreds and the yield of copper and iron is abundant and richly rewards the capitalist and the laborer. All this and much more is the growth of fifty years which have passed over us since the sessions of the first Legislature.

As I refer to the acts of early Legislatures memory brings to mind the men themselves who were the actors in the scene. (They were in the full vigor of manhood, robust, active and energetic men; patriotic and zealous to do their State good service; men of great good sense and much practical knowledge, they always looked to the matter rather than to the form and scrupulously followed their own convictions of right. In the Legislative sessions every day was one of business. Speech making was at a discount. The members were generally thinkers and actors, not talkers.) Thought, deliberation and judgment constituted their qualifications for legislative duties and they had neither time nor taste for harrangue or speech making. So small a part did the latter play in the proceedings that I believe not a speech can be found reported in the newspapers of the day. Arguments were not wanted when occasion required, but they were always pointed and couched in the briefest terms.

The work of these early Legislatures was highly meritorious and will never cease to receive due acknowledgment. They laid well the foundation stones of the Great State. But the labor and the praise is not due to them alone. You, gentlemen, their successors in the several legislatures since their day, are sharers in the good work. No legislation however wise can remain like a marble statue, fixed and unalterable. Wise as were the early statutes and fitted as they were to the condition of things at the time of their enactment, a change of circumstances, and some times an experience of their unfavorable operation, have required a change, and this has generally been effected with care and prudence. In the rapid progress of improvements, in the great increase of population, in the ever progressive enlargement of business, in the busy activity in community of both the honest and the dishonest, the work of the Legislature is never ended. There are always rights to be protected, evils to be guarded against and great public interests to be promoted; and, although it is a wise rule which enjoins that legislation should be as little as possible, these always demand the care of the legislative branch of the government, and will continue to do so.

The first fifty years of our State have passed. Its history is written in letters of gold, and cannot be blotted out. It is not for us who have seen all from the beginning to remain until the great future of the republic shall be disclosed, but we can read the bright signs of promise that rest upon it and join in the song of thanksgiving.

TOLEDO AND MEXICAN WARS FROM A MICHIGAN STANDPOINT.

BY COL. A. T. McREYNOLDS.

The cause of the Toledo War was a strip of land varying from five to eight miles in width along the east and west line that divided the State of Ohio and, then, Territory of Michigan, being the southern boundary of Michigan and northern boundary of Ohio; this strip embraced the City of Toledo.

By the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 governing the N. W. Territory, not less than three nor more than five States, as Congress might determine, should be created out of said Territory.

Ohio was admitted in 1803, Indiana in 1816, and Illinois in 1818.

January 11, 1805, Michigan Territory was organized, conditioned that when its white population numbered 60,000 it should be admitted as a State of the Union with its southern boundary, "a line running east across the peninsula from the extreme southern boundary of Lake Michigan running through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line," this included the disputed strip.

In 1834 the Territory took the first step to organize as a State, and in September of that year the Legislative Council passed an act directing a census, the result showed a population of 87,273 free whites.

January, 1835, the Legislative Council passed an act providing for a Convention to be held at Detroit on the 2nd Monday of May, 1835, consisting of 89 delegates. The Convention met and continued in session till June 24th of that year, when a Constitution was adopted to be submitted to the people for their action in November when State Officers and a Legislature were also to be elected. The Constitution was ratified and the Legislature met the latter part of November and the whole machinery of a State Government was set in motion, with Stevens T. Mason as Governor, and Edward Munday as Lieut-Governor, while Isaac C. Crarey had been elected to Congress.

The difficulty touching the southern boundary had been mooted and was approaching a crisis. Michigan claimed this boundary by virtue of the Ordinance of 1787, as well as her Territorial organization and succeeding enactments of Congress; while Ohio claimed that the Ordinance had been superceded by the Constitution of the United States and that Congress possessed the right to reconstruct the boundaries, and therefore that the Constitution of Ohio upon which she was admitted as a State by Congress having varied the original boundaries, Congress thereby ratified the changed boundary on its northern border.

In 1812, Congress, at the instigation of Ohio, had authorized the Surveyor General to trace her northern line, but owing to Indian hostilities, the line was not run till 1818, and in 1820 the question underwent a rigid investigation by the Committee on Public Lands of Congress. Ohio's claim to the new line was strongly urged by her delegate in Congress, and opposed by the Territorial delegate—William Woodbridge, this resulted in favor of Michigan's claim by the unanimous vote of the Committee, but in the hurry of business or doubtless for some ulterior purpose, Congress failed to act on the Report of the Committee and no further action was taken till Michigan adopted her State Constitution with its prescribed boundaries, when that question became an issue resulting, in August, 1835, in the bloodless Toledo War—on the question of her admission as a State. Michigan relied upon the Ordinance of 1787 that defined the Territory to include "all that Territory lying north and north-west of the Ohio and east of the Missouri Rivers" and by an act of Congress of 1802, enabling the people of Ohio to organize a State Government, in which it is declared that the northern boundary should be established by an "east and west line drawn through the

southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid from the mouth of the Great Miami until it intersected Lake Erie or the Territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line."

The Constitution of Ohio adopted this line, with a variation that included the disputed strip, of a width varying from five to eight miles, along the northern boundary, thus including the site of Toledo, and encroaching so far on the southern boundary of Michigan—at the next session of Congress the Constitution thus adopted by Ohio was submitted and referred to a Committee of the House, which Committee reported that—"as the suggested alteration was not submitted in the shape of a distinct proposition by any competent authority, for approval or disapproval, it was not necessary or expedient for Congress to act upon it at all," and thus it remained until 1805, when by the provisions of an Act to divide what was known as the Indian Territory into separate Governments, it erected Michigan into a separate Territory and defined its southern boundary to be—"a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it intersected Lake Erie," thus leaving the disputed strip within the boundary of Michigan Territory.

This would seem to have been conclusive in favor of Michigan's claims.

The importance of the Port of Toledo to Ohio was enhanced by the fact that Toledo was made the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the inhabitants of Toledo were divided in their allegiance, which led to hostilities. In the meantime in February, 1835, Ohio passed an Act extending the jurisdiction of the State over the disputed tract and provided for the organization of townships and the election of officers.—In April following it authorized its Governor to appoint Commissioners to re-survey and re-mark their northern boundary line, known as the "Harris" line. Governor Mason anticipating this action sent a Message to the Legislative Council, in response to which the Council on February 12, 1835, passed an Act making it a criminal offense, punished by heavy fine and imprisonment, any person that would attempt to exercise any official functions or accept any office within the Jurisdiction of Michigan under or by virtue of any authority not derived from Michigan or the United States.

Governor Mason at once notified General Brown of the Militia to hold himself in readiness to enforce the Provisions of this Act as against any aggressors. On the 31st of March, 1835, Governor Lucas with his Commissioners arrived at Perrysburg, on their way to commence the survey in question, they were accompanied by General Bell and Staff of the Ohio Militia, who proceeded to muster a volunteer force of some 600 men, armed and equipped, who went into camp to await the Governor's orders. In the meantime Governor Mason had raised a force of some 1,200 to 1,500 men were in possession of Toledo. (Our distinguished President, Alpheus Felch, was, if memory serves me right, an Aid-de-camp on General Brown's Staff.)

When Governor Lucas saw the determined bearing of the Michigan braves, and realized their numbers, he concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and contented himself by waiting and watching over the border. In the meantime two Ambassadors arrived from Washington and in an interview with Governor Lucas reminded him of the serious consequences to himself and his State if he attempted to take possession of the disputed territory by force. Governor Lucas finally consented to certain conditions of a truce, until Congress should take action in the matter, and disband his armed forces. Governor Mason, while he was not a party to the truce, yet there being no longer an opposing hostile force, retired with his beligerents, still holding himself in readiness to meet any emergency that might arise. Governor Lucas however afterwards, supposing the coast was clear, again directed his Commissioners to proceed with the survey. In the meantime President Jackson submitted the matter in controversy to his Attorney General for his opinion, which was that the action of Ohio was clearly in conflict with the Law of Congress of 1805, while the Act of the Legislative Council of Michigan, as being enforced by Governor Mason, was clearly legal.

Notwithstanding all that had transpired, Governor Lucas persisted in surveying the line in question. General Brown kept his scouts on the lookout and when the Ohio surveying party crossed the Michigan boundary they were confronted by the Sheriff of Monroe County accompanied by a posse and armed

with a warrant who arrested a portion of the surveying party and brought them to Monroe for trial. The Commissioners, however, made a hasty retreat across the Michigan borders. They reached the Ohio soil in quite a dilapidated condition with loss of hats and other appendages and immediately reported that they had been attacked by an overwhelming force of Michigan Militia and fired upon and after performing various deeds of valor had been borne down and forced to retreat, while their less fortunate companions had been killed or taken prisoners. This glowing report was immediately forwarded to President Jackson, who doubtless fearing a repetition of similar scenes at New Orleans when confronted by Peckinham and his British Legions, at once sent an urgent request to Governor Mason for an explanation of his biligerent conduct. Accordingly at the request of the Governor the offending Sheriff made the following Report in substance: "That the arresting force was Civil posse. That not one drop of blood had been shed. That marauders had been arrested by a Civil warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace. While the Commissioners made very good time on foot in their retreat through the cottonwood swamps with nothing more serious than the loss of hats and rents in their clothes like Governor Marcey's breeches without the patches."

Arrests by the Michigan authorities continued to be made of residents of Toledo when assuming to act in an official character in behalf of Ohio, and carried to Monroe for trial. Major Stickney a prominent citizen was one of the aggressors, and his taking off was rather ludicrous. (Here describe his resistance on horseback.) The Major had several sons known as No. 1, 2, etc. Number Two Stickney following in the foot steps of his father was arrested but resisted and in the scuffle severely stabbed the Deputy Sheriff who had him in arrest and made his escape. The Grand Jury of Monroe County indicted him and a requisition was made on the Governor of Ohio for his surrender to the Michigan authorities, which Governor Lucas refused to grant. Governor Mason immediately reported the affair to the President who was seriously impressed by it. At the same time Governor Lucas sent commissioners to Washington to confer with the President, with an earnest request for his interference, which resulted in the Presidents requesting Governor Mason to discontinue all prosecutions under the Territorial Act, and also to allow the Ohio Commissioners to run the boundary line without interference. This Governor Mason refused to do and insisted upon the prosecution of Stickney. This resulted in the prompt removal of Governor Mason who was succeeded by Governor John L. Horner. Prior to this however, the Legislature of Ohio had organized a county, called Lucas, embracing that portion of the disputed territory in which Toledo was situate, and provided that a court should be held there on the 7th of September, 1835. But how to enforce it in defiance of Governor Mason's forces who were still intact was a serious question. The Governor of Ohio submitted it to his Adjutant General, who ordered out a regiment to act as escort to the Judges and to protect them in the performance of their duties. The Judges met at Maumee, a few miles from Toledo, on Sunday, September 6th, the day preceding the one appointed for organizing the Court, and reported that 1,200 men were in Toledo under command of General Brown of Michigan militia. This, although false as to the location of the Michigan troops, subdued all the valor of the Ohio regiment as well as of the Judges. However, the Colonel of the regiment being made of sterner stuff, determined that the dignity of Ohio should be maintained at all hazards, presented himself before his regiment and called for volunteers from their ranks who were willing to accompany him. A general response was made to this appeal, when the trembling Judges placed themselves in charge of this forlorn hope and at three o'clock on the morning of the 7th day of September, 1835, they sneaked into Toledo, entered a school house, organized court which they held for a few minutes, adjourned and made a hasty retreat to Maumee. This they considered a compliance with the Ohio law.

It is needless to say that this was a surprise to Governor Mason and General Brown, as they had an ample force within reach to have prevented it, but did not look for midnight tribunals in dark school houses.

John S. Horner entered upon the duties of his office as Territorial Governor on September 21st, 1835, and continued until May, 1836, when he was transferred by President Jackson to the Territory of Wisconsin, which had just been organized the previous month. During his administration all prosecutions under the Ter-

ritorial law had been discontinued except that of No. 2 Stickney, but Governor Lucas still persisted in his refusal to surrender him.

The election to ratify the State Constitution and to elect state officers had been held in October, 1835, which resulted in its ratification by a large majority, while Stevens T. Mason was elected Governor, Edward Munday, Lieutenant Governor and Isaac E. Crarey, Congressman.

The first session of the State Legislature was held early in November when John Norvell and Lucius Lyon were elected United States Senators. The Judiciary was not organized till July, 1836. The people recognized the State authorities notwithstanding the Territorial officers still remained, but their position was anything but agreeable. It was not till June 15th, 1836, that Congress passed the Act for the admission of Michigan as a State of the Union, and then conditioned that she accept her southern boundary as claimed by Ohio, adding to her the upper peninsula instead of the disputed strip. Governor Mason called a special session of the Legislature which met at Detroit, July 11th, 1836, by whom an Act was passed providing for the election of delegates to meet in Convention and act upon the question of accepting the changed boundary. The Convention met and by a close vote rejected the conditions. The minority requested the Governor to call a second convention, although friendly to the movement he declined for want of legal authority. Finally several self constituted leaders called for appointment of delegates to meet at Ann Arbor. They met on the 14th of December, 1836, while Congress was in session and, as might have been expected, on the following day they unanimously resolved to accept the conditions imposed by Congress. This was ironically called "the frost-bitten convention."

The action of the Convention was at once transmitted to Congress, and such was the desire of all parties to put an end to the exciting question, Congress in spite of the patent irregularities of the assenting Convention, on January 26th, 1837, declared Michigan a State of the Union. It should be remembered in this connection that Ohio was at the time an administration state with nineteen voting members on the floor of the House, while Michigan had not one.

Although familiar with all of the exciting events of the time, unwilling to trust to my memory I have called to my aid Tuttle's History of Michigan.

Having been a commissioned officer of the Michigan Militia at the time, and not participating in the sanguinary conflict, my absence is accounted for in this way: Early in August, 1835 there were two steamers lying at the wharf in the city of Detroit, one was receiving on board the Detroit contingent of the military force that was to make its final assault upon the Ohio authorities, while I was embarking on the other, bound for Buffalo on my way to Massachusetts on a more peaceful mission, that of joining in wedlock with a fair maiden of that state, which event had been appointed for the 13th of that month; but for which circumstance, which however I have never had cause to regret, my name would doubtless have been placed high on the scroll of fame for deeds of valor performed in the bloodless Toledo war.

It has been my purpose as you will readily realize, to give to my remarks on this subject the character of an historical narrative, unembellished by oratorical effort, as in my judgment, most appropriate to the subject and the interesting occasion that happily called us together.

It is now expected of me that I shall say something relative to the Mexican war, and I will relieve you by the assurance that I shall be very brief.

In the invitation which I had the honor to receive from your committee, I was requested to address you on the subject of the War with Mexico "from the Michigan stand point." Conscious that there was a diversity of opinion as to the justice of the war on our part, reflection has led me to the conclusion that the most authentic expression of the predominating sentiment of Michigan is to be found in the preamble and series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Michigan during the session of 1847 (to be found in the Senate Journal on page six.) They passed the Senate on the 12th day of January with but three dissenting votes, and they chiefly, because a motion of Senator Lathrop of Jackson to add as an amendment, the Wilmot proviso, which I as the original mover of the resolutions seconded, but which failed to be adopted. They also passed the House by a very large majority. With your permission Mr. President and

gentlemen I will now read them, as the sentiment of the people of Michigan at the time, through their Legislature:

"Mr. McReynolds offered the following Joint Resolutions, which were read, and under the rules laid upon the Table one day: (see page 6, Senate Journal of 1847.)

WHEREAS, War now exists between the United States and Mexico, and

WHEREAS, The immediate cause of said war was the hostile invasion of American territory, and attack upon the American forces stationed in said Territory by an organized army of Mexico, acting under the orders of their government; and

WHEREAS, The government of Mexico claims as a just cause for such hostility on her part, the annexation of Texas to the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803, embraced all that territory lying between the river Perdido on the East and the river Bravo (or Grande) on the West, and until the Florida Treaty in 1819, by which all that territory known as Texas and lying between the rivers Sabine and Del Norte, was confirmed by the United States to Spain, our Government "asserted and maintained their Territorial right" to its westerly extremity, and exercised jurisdiction over it.

Resolved, That the right of Mexico to the Territory in question, originated in the revolution which severed her from Spain, and that a republican government was founded, comprising several sovereign and independent states, one of which was Texas and Coahuila, having a written Constitution, their own Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, bound only to the other Mexican States by a confederation, as were the States of America, and equally independent one of the other within their own sphere, and were so recognized in express terms by the federal government of Mexico.

Resolved, That the high handed act of usurpation on the part of the Mexican Congress in 1836, dictated by Santa Anna by which the federal compact was declared abrogated, and the several States mere dependencies of the central Government, thereby abolishing without their sanction, the organic form of government (executive, legislative and judicial) of each; placed Texas as she originally stood at the time of the federal compact, as "free and independent of the other Mexican States, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever," as would be the State of Michigan or of every other of the United States of America, under like circumstances, and that all allegiance on the part of Texas to Mexico was thenceforth and forever absolutely dissolved.

Resolved, That Texas proclaimed her rights to independence and her power to maintain it, by the brilliant achievements of her gallant sons, in one of the most sanguinary conflicts of modern times, battling against fearful odds on the plains of San Jacinto; and that it is to her devotion to civil and religious liberty—her hate of tyranny, and the prowess of her arms, and not to the recognition of any state or sovereignty that she owes her independence.

Resolved, That the recognition of that independence by Santa Anna, clothed as he was with supreme powers, their uninterrupted enjoyment of exclusive jurisdiction for nearly ten years. The recognition more recently made (with restrictions of no binding force) by the Government of Herera. The inertness or disability of Mexico to conquer Texas, divests her of every shadow of claim to possess herself of any portion of the original territory.

Resolved, That at the time of her annexation to our Union, Texas was a free and independent sovereign State, capable of making treaties contracting alliances, and doing all other acts and things that a free and independent State might of right do; and that in the Treaty of Annexation, Mexico had no more just cause for offense, much less for war—than had England, France or any other foreign power.

Resolved, That the history of Mexico for a long series of years, is one of continued wrongs and abuses against the Government and People of the United States, and an utter disregard of her solemn Treaties; that the life, liberty, and property of our Citizens has repeatedly been violated; our public Functionaries and accredited Ministers treated with contempt, our Flag with dishonor; all of which has been met by a forbearance on our part having no parallel in the history of civilized nations, finding justification only in the deep sympathy which we feel towards a sister Republic, our love of peace, and their weak and distracted condition.

Resolved, That the Message of the Chief Magistrate of these United States to the present Congress is a triumphant vindication of our Government in arming against Mexico, and clearly establishes the fact, that necessity compelled, and justice required it.

Resolved, That the present War is one of Mexico's own seeking, that it had its immediate origin in the invasion of American Territory by her armed soldiery; that the honor of our flag, the protection of our citizens, and the preservation of the national character alike impelled our arms to beat back the invaders, and chastize their arrogance, and nobly have they done their duty.

Resolved, That it is the part of wisdom, patriotism, and humanity, to prosecute with vigor this war that has been thus forced upon us, as the only sure guarantee of a speedy and honorable peace; and that with a view thereto, our Senators in Congress be and are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for all appropriations of men and means necessary to consummate an object so devoutly to be desired by every philanthropist and patriot.

Resolved, That in providing for the support of this war, we should not be unmindful of those gallant sons of the Republic, who proudly follow its flag to battle and to victory, and that it is the duty of our Government to make suitable provision for the officers and men who may serve their country faithfully, and for the widows and children of all those who may fall while fighting under its banner.

Resolved, That the gallant bearing, indomitable courage and spartan heroism of the Army of this Republic, regulars and volunteers, officers and men, as displayed at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, has shed undying lustre on the American escutcheon, and reared for themselves a monument in every American heart; and that the noble spirits over whose fall in battle, the Nation is called to mourn, have left behind them a fame as imperishable as the germ of freedom.

Resolved, That the American citizen who gives aid or comfort to the enemy, by word or deed, is faithless to his allegiance, dead to the honor, and false to the dearest interests of his country.

Resolved, That the Executive of this State cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be transmitted each, to the President of the United States; the President of the United States Senate, and each of our Senators in that body; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each of our Representatives in that body; and the Commanding General of the American Army."

Such were the causes which led to, and as expressed, justified the declaration of war on the part of our Government, "From the Michigan Stand point," and when we consider the disparity of numbers of the respective forces engaged, our Army meeting on every field of conflict, whether under Scott or Taylor, three or four times their numbers, and that too, in the enemys country, and on strongholds of their own selection, fortified not only by nature but by the most formidable works of engineering skill and military art, and never loosing a battle, I think I may safely say it has no paralell in the annals of military warfare.

General Taylor with his comparatively small force, assailed as he was on American soil, in two sanguinary conflicts, in both of which he was victorious, pursues the enemy across the Rio Grande, assaults and carries the strongly fortified city of Monterey, moves on to Buena Vista where he, with less than five thousand men, nine-tenths of whom were volunteers, is confronted by Mexico's most accomplished General, Santa Anna, with more than five times his numbers, and in the most sanguinary and final battle of his campaign, holds the field with his flag floating in marvelous triumph, and such was the desperate character of the conflict, as, it was said, called forth from Santa Anna the exclamation, "I have never met such a General as Taylor; I had him whipped three several times, but he would not stay whipped."

In the meantime General Scott had been moving on Vera Cruz by sea, with the city of Mexico as his objective point. General Santa Anna, anticipating this movement, hastened from the field of Buena Vista by forced marches to the city of Mexico, distant some four hundred miles, prepared the defenses of the city and its approaches, reinforced his army and promptly moved towards Vera Cruz. When he had reached Cera Gorda, one of the strongest and most formidable positions in Mexico, both by nature and art, he had learned of Scott's assault upon and capture of the city of Vera Cruz, together with that of the castle of San Juan, one of the most formidable harbor defenses on the American continent. Santa Anna occupied Cera Gorda with his forces awaiting the approach of General Scott's, whose only available route was by the National Causeway, or road which passed through a narrow ravine, that was commanded by the frowning heights and guns of Cera Gorda. Santa Anna doubtless felt confident, and in view of his position, justly so, that General Scott and his army must fall an easy prey; but the marvelous military genius and strategy of General Scott, enforced as it was by his brave army, secured a victory almost without a paralell in military conflicts. It was the strategy of General Scott, displayed on this occasion, that called from General Wellington in the British House of Lords the exclamation: that "The military genius and strategy of General Scott as displayed at the battle of Cera Gorda, Mexico, was a marvel in the annals of military warfare, and entitled him to rank as the great Captain of the age." And he might have added, a display of genius and strategy that was never surpassed, by either Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon, or a Wellington; or yet by any other General that the American continent ever produced.

General Santa Anna, realizing the great danger that menaced the capital city, hastened by forced marches to strengthen its defenses and recruit his decimated army, leaving the Castle of Perot, and city of Pueblo with its population of some 80,000, each occupied by a meagre garrison, which in succession fell an easy prey to our triumphant advancing columns. Remaining at the latter place several weeks for reinforcements, from which point, leaving a small garrison, on the 7th day of August, 1847, with 10,500 available men of all arms, we resumed the march for the objective point, the city of Mexico.

On the 19th of August we found ourselves within the range of the guns of General Valencia who commanded the formidable works of Contreras, distant some five miles from the city, when battle was immediately waged, lasting until darkness, thunder, lightning and an avalanche of rain closed the conflict for the day, with gloomy forebodings for our little army. It was the first and only occasion during General Scott's campaigns that I ever witnessed him in a desponding mood. I had command of the usual escort of the General, and on our way in the darkness and storm I said to him, "General, how are you pleased with the operations of the day?" to which his only reply, in a subdued tone was, "I hope for better results to-morrow." To-morrow came, and at the break of day despondency gave way to rejoicing. The gallant Riley had successfully stormed

the works, killed and wounded several hundred of the enemy, captured nearly two thousand prisoners, including General Valencia and several other general officers, together with two or three ex-presidents of Mexico; but the end was not yet. Our triumphant army did not loiter by the way, but moved on towards the goal of our ambition; when about noon of the same day we came within range of the enemys stronghold, Cherubusco, commanded by Santa Anna in person, with a force five times our number, distant from the city about two miles; where the most sanguinary and crowning battle of the campaign occurred, resulting after several hours of continuous conflict in the complete defeat and rout of the enemy, leaving on the field nearly six thousand of their dead and wounded, with several thousand prisoners and the loss of their war material. Our loss did not much exceed one thousand. This overwhelming defeat so impressed Santa Anna that he immediately sent a flag of truce to General Scott, asking an armistice with the view to peace, which General Scott granted. It was referring to his last defeat that General Santa Anna, in his address to his Congress advocating a cessation of hostilities and treaty of peace exclaimed: "What may we expect when a merc handfull of the enemys dragoons had the temerity to mount the very ramparts of our defense."

The objects of the armistice having failed, hostilities were resumed, resulting in the successful battles of Malena, Del Rey, Chapultepec and the capture of the city with its 200,000 population, when it was my great pleasure to witness the unfurling of our starry banner in triumph over the Halls of the Montezumas.

To attempt to detail the various important movements in the several battles would extend far beyond my allotted time, I therefore have contented myself by referring to each in general terms. Thus, virtually, the War with Mexico ended. A War, for its victories with the forces employed, and its acquisitions is without a parallel in the history of the civilized world; a War, characterized by deeds of heroic valor, that has indelibly stamped upon the military escutcheon of our model Republic the impress of almost invincibility in arms, and has added an empire in extent, to our domain, with its fabulous mineral wealth that has revolutionized the monetary affairs of the civilized world and extended our dominions from ocean to ocean and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by an iron band, that forms the great highway for the commerce of India, China and Japan. But I am admonished that I have already occupied more than my allotted time and will close with an Extract from the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives of the present Congress, which I consider as not only german to the subject matter, but also in unison with the spirit of the Eleventh Resolution of the series adopted by the Legislature of Michigan of A. D. 1847.

"The Committee believe the Soldiers who fought the Mexican War are particularly entitled to their Country's gratitude and recognition. No foreign war that this Country has ever had was crowned with such signal success, or in which more heroic deeds were performed than by the officers and those whom they led in this. Seventy battles were fought by that splendid Army, and not in a single instance did victory perch upon the banners of the enemy. Such a record is unknown in the annals of war. The results of these victories to this Government are as remarkable as the victories, which were, the acquisition of California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado and New Mexico, enlarging 1,000,000 square miles, or 40,000,000 acres. By authentic statistics there has been taken and added to the wealth of this Country, from the mines in these Territories acquired, the enormous sum of \$3,500,000,000, a sufficient amount to give each Soldier engaged in said War (90,000) his weight in gold, and to the survivors five times his weight in gold. It seems to your Committee that the survivors of the Mexican War are fully as much entitled to recognition from this Government by granting a pension to the few who are still living (about 7,500.) as were the survivors of the War of 1812 with Great Britain. Their gallantry stands unequaled in the annals of all wars with foreign nations. The advantages to the Nation were of far greater importance by adding Territory greater than the original Thirteen States, and its almost inexhaustable mineral wealth and its fertile soil. * * * The average age of the survivors of these soldiers is sixty-five years and by the American tables the expectation of life is about eleven years, so it will be seen that the number of pensioners who will receive the benefits will be yearly decreasing and within eleven or twelve years will be entirely extinguished, except a few widows, many of whom are younger than the surviving soldiers."

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER IN A FREE COMMONWEALTH.

BY HON. WM. P. WELLS.

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW CITIZENS:—The occasion upon which we are assembled is memorable and almost unique. The venerable citizen who honors it by his presence and presidency, has seen and participated in the whole political life of our beloved State. From hearts full of affection and esteem, we have listened to his words, and we congratulate him upon a life lengthened beyond the allotted age of man, which has been distinguished for large and faithful service in public duty, eminent for ability and virtue, and fruitful of benefit to the people and the institutions for which he has labored so well. Long may he be spared to enjoy his well-earned repose and the respectful homage of his fellow citizens, of every party and name.

The retrospect covered by his life is the history of Michigan as a State organization. The members of former Legislatures, now assembled here, represent the continuous life of the legislative part of our political institutions. No single Legislature meets here to-day, but your presence brings to our contemplation the successive bodies of representatives who have, for fifty years, exercised the law-making power of Michigan. It is not, therefore, inappropriate on such an occasion to draw your attention to the general subject of State legislation; and I have selected for the topic of my brief discourse, *The Legislative Power in a Free Commonwealth*.

It is not my purpose, however, to enter upon any elaborate discussion. That would be foreign to the purpose of our meeting, which is historical and congratulatory. But it may well be consistent with what will be heard here from my distinguished associates, concerning the development of the State in all its great interests, and in all the aspects of its growth and progress, in all its efforts and achievements, its services to the Union in time of war, and its far more precious victories of peace, to take a comprehensive view of the work which the legislative representatives of the people perform, in the history of any State.

To an American, in this era, it would be superfluous to speak of the excellence of representative government. Every youth among us is familiar with the idea that our political institutions are based upon the central truth that political power belongs wholly to the people, to be exercised by them through their freely chosen representatives. Upon that principle rests the whole structure of our political life, and thus it has been since our forefathers planted a new Nation in the Western World. But the desirability of political freedom, resting upon the principle of representative government, was not an original idea with our ancestors. It was the slow result of civilization, the working out, through many centuries, and in many nations, of the aspirations of men for freedom. Ancient times had witnessed the establishment, the growth, the decay and downfall of Empires, and States, founded on the principles of arbitrary and aristocratic government. In the progress of the ages, the idea of government by the people and through the people had been slowly developed. The republics of antiquity, of the middle ages, had passed away, without working out success. History waited long to record the clear and successful achievement of political government, "broad-based upon the people's will," and securing republican freedom to the whole body of the people.

We look beyond the history of the American people, and acknowledge with pride that our forefathers founded this Nation upon principles of freedom which had been wrought out in the mother-country by the Anglo-Saxon race. Through many centuries of struggle and victory, of suffering and of blood, of aspiration and of accomplishment, the great doctrines of civil liberty were made secure in England. They were embodied in great charters, which the people had wrung

from the reluctant consent of arbitrary sovereigns. But these were established, at last, as the possession of the people, and once obtained, were enduring. The history of free government, in the English race, shows few backward steps. And our ancestors, beginning a new national life in a new world, brought with them these principles, their inheritance as Englishmen, to be the foundation stones of new institutions, in which should be more completely realized and applied the idea of republican liberty. The whole contest of the American people with the mother-country was a defense of these principles, which they would not permit to be wrested from them, and when the contest was ended, they were free to establish here the political life of a new nation, of which the idea of republican freedom should be the informing, controlling, and creating spirit.

The several Commonwealths of the American people, which, at the close of the Revolutionary war, became united in a Federal Union, were framed upon the same model and founded on the same principles. The fabric of Republican government was simple in construction, but firm and strong, by reason of the simplicity and strength of its controlling ideas. Fundamental among these was, such a separation of the departments exercising the sovereign powers as should best secure popular rights and government by law, leaving no room for the exercise of arbitrary power. The sovereignty is in the people, including all the powers of making, interpreting, and executing the laws. But liberty requires that this sovereignty should be exercised by different departments, independent of each other. Thus, in every American State are found the several departments administering the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial powers. The separation of these departments is one of the great securities of freedom, "to the end," as the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts impressively declares, "that there may be a government of *laws* and not of *men*."

"There can be no liberty where the Legislative and Executive powers are united in the same person or body of Magistracy," or "if the power of judging be not separated from the Legislative and Executive powers." (Montesquieu, *Spirit of Laws*, B. II, C. 6.)

Mr. Madison, speaking of this principle, says: "The accumulation of all powers, Legislative, Executive and Judiciary, in the same hands, whether one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny." (Federalist, No. 47.)

I. The Legislative Department, thus established and separated, in our free, constitutional scheme of government, possesses and exercises the whole law-making power. "The Legislative power is the authority, under the Constitution, to make laws, and to alter and repeal them." (Cooley's *Const. Lim.*, p. 90.) It is the sovereignty of the people, delegated to representatives, freely chosen by themselves, to be exercised in enacting laws for their own government. It is unrestrained, except in one way. In establishing a government, under our system, the first step is the adoption of a Constitution, a written charter, the fundamental law. This is an instrument "containing the principles upon which the government is founded, regulating the division of the sovereign powers, and directing to what persons each of these powers is to be confided, and the manner in which it is to be exercised;" or, more accurately defined, it is "that body of rules and maxims in accordance with which the powers of sovereignty are habitually exercised." (Ibid, p. 2.)

Without any limitations in the Constitution, the exercise of the Legislative power by the representatives of the people would be wholly unrestrained. Whatever limitations the Constitution imposes, the people who enact the Constitution in their sovereign capacity, by their own act, have ordained, for the security of just and orderly government, for the protection of liberty and property, and personal rights, shall be observed by the Legislature. Beyond this, the high and tremendous power of enacting laws has no restraints, except in the wisdom and integrity of the legislators. An assembled Legislature, then, containing members coming from every part of the Commonwealth, familiar with all its varied interests, finds itself in possession of a transcendent authority. It is not a trivial office, nor an insignificant function which is thus confided to a legislator. Common as is the feeling and the utterance, that it matters little who shall enjoy the small honor and the parsimonious emolument of a representative in the Legislature, there would be greater care in the selection of representatives, and greater solicitude for prudent choice, if it were always re-

membered that the highest power of sovereignty belongs to and is exercised by the law-making power.

The character of a Legislature, and its fitness for its important duties, must depend, in large measure, upon the sense of responsibility felt by the people in the choice of representatives. This choice is exercised, and must necessarily be exercised, under our system, by the action of political parties. The people are called upon, periodically, to choose, for all places of power in the State, men who shall represent their own principles of government, and citizens of the same political opinions unite to select those who hold their own opinions and acknowledge the same standards and principles of action in public life. This is the inevitable necessity in a government by a free electorate. That the chosen representatives of the people shall be in accord with the political views of those who have elected them, is the inevitable chief qualification of those who are to be chosen. But within the wide circle of competent men who belong to the prevailing party in the State, there is a range of choice, which can secure good and wise legislators only by the exercise of wisdom in the people, making and manifesting their choice with deliberation and seriousness, and having in mind always an impressive sense that the choice of legislators is the most responsible duty which is performed through the ballot-box.

It is fitting, therefore, that the choice of legislators should be made, as far as possible, with freedom from the extreme zeal of partizanship, in total disregard of all the mean motives and sinister arts which too often rule in political warfare, and with constant regard to the higher functions of the law-making power. This may seem to many to be an utopian standard. We hear it proclaimed in every political canvass, that the most important things to be considered in the choice of representatives are: Who will be most zealous to secure to the party in power the control of the disbursements and patronage of the State? Who will most ardently pursue the interest of the party which elected them? More than this: At periodical intervals, the choice of Senators in the Federal Congress is made by the State Legislature. At such times, the issue of who shall be chosen to that office transcends, in the minds of partisans, every other consideration in the selection of representatives. The aspirations and the interests of senatorial candidates, the manipulations of party leaders who promote these interests, put out of sight the questions of fitness for legislative duties, which should always govern in the choosing of representatives. Beyond the election of Senators, beyond the control of political power and patronage, there lies the question, whether the man chosen as a legislator is fitted, by his abilities and character, for the constant, laborious, and wise discharge of law-making duties. Men of such competence can always be found, known to their fellow-citizens, for prudence, integrity and wisdom, who are willing to devote of this department of public service and to its exacting labors, their time and mental ability, from motives of public duty. Such men the people can, if they will, have for their representatives. To this end, the highest standards of qualification for Legislative duty must be constantly upheld, and the selection of representatives must be made under a sense of responsibility which is ever-mindful that all the interests of the State are primarily dependent, for their guardianship, their prosperity, their conservation, upon what legislators may do or forbear.

II. An assembled Legislature, composed of representatives of the people, wisely chosen, is, in theory and in fact, the supreme power of the State. It exercises the whole sovereignty of the people, under the Constitution. All public interests are under its guardianship and control. Its chief function being the enactment of laws, its power reaches every citizen, affects all rights, establishes rules of property, provides for the conservation of freedom and order, maintains public institutions, and secures the general welfare. All these things are included in the scope of its action, and are under its constant supervision. Thus, the interests it has in charge are on the same level with its transcendent powers. How can any mind belittle the office of a legislator, or regard a Legislature as a field for the exercise of inferior abilities, when it is seen that the discharge of the least of its duties, and the exercise of the smallest of its powers, thus affects the whole life of the State! The functions of legislators are underestimated only from want of reflection upon the nature and scope of their duties and powers. Besides the enactment of laws, the entire maintenance of all public institutions, of education, of charity, of reformatory and penal discipline, rests

within its absolute control. The public funds, the preservation of public property, and the public credit, are objects of its immediate consideration. Such are the interests lying within the sphere of its action in ordinary times. But there are also periods, as in our own remembrance, when extraordinary emergencies summon the legislative assemblies of the people to duties of extraordinary seriousness and importance. Happy the State which, like our own, at such crises, finds its Legislature wisely prepared and inspired to maintain the honor and minister to the strength of the Federal Government when assailed by enemies, and to stand side by side with its sister States, in devotion to the Federal Constitution and the Union of the States! These occasions of emergency are rare in any century. But to every recurring Legislature are entrusted the same interests, which, at all times, and for successive generations, constitute the collective existence and substance of the Commonwealth. These increase in magnitude and importance as the State advances in its growth, its prosperity, its strength, and ever demand the vigilant prudence and fostering care of legislation. Thus it is required that the Legislature shall assemble at brief intervals, since the ever-pressing necessities of a growing and thriving community require constant legislative attention, as its material resources are developed, its industries expanded and multiplied, its wealth increased, all its enterprises of thrift and enlargement and improvement widened and strengthened. And the legislation of any State is to be judged as a whole, and estimated as beneficent or pernicious, according as it has been suitable to the successive periods of the history of the State, and wisely adapted to foster its varying interests and promote the general welfare, as generations succeed each other. The nature and responsibility of legislative action depend upon the period. The interests of a pioneer community may require different ideas of legislative action from those of a long established State. Different qualities of mind and character are requisite in successive periods of legislative history. But the fixed and permanent standards of wise legislation are the same at all times. These rest upon firm and unchanging principles.

III. Consider, then, briefly, what should be some of the qualities, characteristics and aims of a wise Legislature, worthy of the powers and functions entrusted to it. No Legislature meets, in a State like ours, which does not fairly represent the intelligence and character of an intelligent, educated, and virtuous community. Every Legislature contains men of high ability, fit to be leaders and guides, and every representative can find, in the work of legislation, scope for his peculiar talents and experience. Called from every variety of business and occupation, they have practical knowledge of all the great interests entrusted to their charge. If they are inspired with zeal for the welfare of the State, anxious to profitably employ the time which belongs to the public, and act with freedom from personal or party motives, there can be little doubt that the results of their labors will be beneficial. Too often, indeed, the larger portion of every legislative session is practically ill-employed. This may result from an undervalued estimate on the part of legislators of the nature and importance of the trust reposed in them. But if they are moved by the same solicitude, and discharge their duties with the same diligence, that they are accustomed to give to their private occupations, the interests of the public will be safe in their hands. But there are certain standards of legislative action which should at all times be kept in steady view.

(1) No Legislature can be worthy the confidence of a free people, which does not always act with reference to, and under the control of the fundamental principles of civil liberty and right, upon which the community is founded. These are written in every State Constitution, but there are some that are unwritten, and which are the very substance and foundation of republican government. A written constitution declares the general principles of republican government, the sovereignty of the people, the equal rights of citizens, the securities of life, liberty and property, the freedom of religious belief and worship, the liberty of speech and of the press. Besides these, there are traditional and fundamental principles of republican liberty, established through all the centuries of struggle and development in the Anglo-Saxon race, which are the living spirit of that structure and body of which the Constitution is only the frame-work. These are sacred and inviolable, inwrought in the consciousness and life of the people, and no Legislature can truly represent the people which does not act under their constant influence and guidance. Adhesion to the written charter of govern-

ment is not enough. All legislation must be brought to the test of the standards of freedom and of republicanism which constitute the supreme law of a free Commonwealth. To these the eyes of the legislators should be ever lifted, as beacon lights and guiding stars.

(2) Among the highest and best qualities of wise legislation must be reckoned freedom from all class interests of every kind and name. In our time, this is of supreme importance. The immense development of our material resources, the vast accumulation of wealth, the power of consolidated and concentrated capital, the fierce competitions of business, and the strife of industries, have developed in the community a growing antagonism between classes, the reconciliation of which is the living question of the hour, upon which the safety and prosperity of society, its order, its very existence, are dependent. This *antagonism* is the menacing feature of the situation. How it has arisen and been developed we need not pause to inquire. It exists and is threatening the welfare of society. No Legislature can meet and be insensible to it. Every Legislature, for years to come, will be moved by it, because the representatives of the people must be under the influence of the issues, the motives, the passions, which are stirring the people themselves. No legislator can be useful or wise, or mindful of his duty, who does not bring to bear upon these questions his most serious reflection and who does not act upon his solemn responsibility. It must be remembered that every interest in the Commonwealth has its equal rights; that capital, so beneficent in its influence when rightly used, to give employment to labor, and to carry on the great enterprises of our material development, is under a constant and ever pressing temptation for its own aggrandizement; that disregard of the just demands of labor and the industrial classes is not only injustice, but reckless blindness to true self-interest; that this perilous contention cannot be composed by extreme demands or violent actions, on either side; that revolution is to be averted here, as in all the crises of civilization, by sobriety and moderation in the action of every power in the State. Popular elections, under the influence of this over-shadowing issue and this increasing conflict, will place in every Legislature the ardent representatives of every interest. But once chosen, these representatives, if they truly and honestly serve the State, must divest themselves of extreme partisanship in behalf of any interest, and consider what can be most wisely done, within the appropriate sphere of legislation, to reconcile all interests, and adjust all controversies. Every legislator can contribute to this end, if he is mindful of his obligation to regard with equal care every class and interest; to shut the door, resolutely and finally, to all demands for the unjust aggrandizement of corporate or individual capital, and to their not infrequent use of illegitimate influences; which favors the legitimate organization and action of wage-workers, and gives heed to their just demands for fair division of the profits of industry: which seeks to bring about a harmonious interaction of all interests and classes; and thus builds up the grand structure of material development, and secures the prosperity, the education, the enjoyments and happiness, from generation to generation, of a free, prosperous and contented people.

(3) One more characteristic of a wise Legislature can be appropriately noticed within the limits assigned to me. The evils of hasty and ill-considered legislation have engaged the attention of legislators and of the people, in every State, during all the history of this people. Theorizing writers upon politics, learned men of every profession, the instructed minds of the country, have sought, almost in vain, some adequate remedy for these evils. Notwithstanding the undue length of legislative sessions, the care bestowed upon legislation is inadequate, and the time wasted in every session is enormous. For this there can be no sufficient remedy except in the conscientious labor of every legislator. Little confidence can be placed in the varied schemes of theorists, which would provide commissions of men of skill and learning, outside a Legislature, who shall prepare public acts and measures of legislation. Such theories and schemes are hostile to the frame and spirit of representative government. Legislators are chosen to legislate; they are the agents of the people for this office and duty; to them and to them alone is this work confided. If they will resolutely confine their labors to measures of urgent importance, at every period, firmly turn away from the temptation to meddle with the whole body of the Statute law at every session, vigorously exclude from consideration trivial subjects and private schemes, and carefully consider and frame the needed acts, there is time enough,

in even a brief session, to serve all the needs of the State. To seek the aid and advice of men who have special knowledge of any subject of legislation is always wise. But the work and the responsibility belong, always, to the Legislature itself, as individuals and as a body. And in every Legislature men are to be found capable to frame and perfect the needed legislation of the time. No Legislature is competent to revise, at a single session, all the previous law of the State. Yet the attempt to do this, each according to his idiosyncrasy and ambition, is the besetting sin of the average representative. To attempt too much, in legislation as everywhere, is fatal to all useful and beneficent work. To enact well and wisely the few needed laws of any period is to fulfill the measure of a true legislative ambition.

IV. The successive Legislatures of Michigan, judged by the highest standards, need no eulogy, nor any defense. Their work, in the half century of the history of the State, has become a part of the whole fabric of our strength and prosperity as a community. Time would fail us to trace the steps by which the representatives of the people, in the enactment of wise and progressive legislation, have, from time to time, moulded our institutions, established our jurisprudence, developed our natural resources, provided for all the interests of an enlightened, prosperous and progressive society. Those who meet here may well recall with pride the legislative history in which they have participated. They can remember that the people have been mindful of the importance of the legislative office, and that enlightened men, moved by high purpose and honorable devotion to their State, have exercised the law-making power. They can recall the names of many, among the living and the dead, who have illustrated, in these halls, the highest characteristics of wise legislators, and who, having honorably performed this duty, have been called to higher places in the public service. They can survey the wide arena of our interests as a State, and congratulate themselves that no Legislature has been unmindful of any of them, or recreant to the trust of their guardianship. The hour is one of retrospect and congratulation, and although our reunion is of those who have been legislators of the State, we are mindful that the edifice of our strength and prosperity has been the united work of all who have exercised the powers of government, in any department, and of the intelligence, the self-denial, the perseverance, the strenuous labor, of a strong, self-reliant and aspiring people. That which each Legislature has contributed to this work may never be definitely traced or displayed by any historian. Its results are before us, as we contemplate all the prosperities and felicities of our condition as a State. We see that prudent and liberal legislation has ministered to every need of our material and industrial development, fostered institutions of education and benevolence which are the pride and safety of the Commonwealth, given us righteous laws, crowned us with every gift of freedom and progress. Our whole State is brightened and glad with homes of prosperous thousands, with the flow of commerce, with great enterprises of industry, with the voices of happy children at school and at play, with the pealing bells of churches, the prayers and praises of devout worshippers. Fortunate, thrice happy will be our State, if future Legislatures shall preserve and enlarge all that past Legislatures have bestowed upon this people! Of this we may be assured, for the same spirit and temper will influence your successors which have inspired your labors. The dignity and impressiveness of this reunion is in the fact that it represents the perpetual life of the Commonwealth. Your sons will be worthy of you, and all civilization proceeds, because the fast thinning ranks of the elders are reinforced, year by year, by those upon whose brows are the dews of the morning, and who rejoice like eagles in their strength. With all our remembrances of the past, we indulge in high anticipation of the future of the State. May its future be worthy of its past, unto the latest generations.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK BREEDING.

BY HON. BYRON G. STOUT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION:—To me has been assigned the duty of saying a word upon Agriculture and kindred subjects. As this is not a meeting of farmers only, some latitude may be allowed in this discussion. Popular assemblies do not take kindly to statistics, for such belong rather to the Department of State where each may seek what suits his purpose, and digest without satiety. It serves public utility but little to know just how much wheat or wool is grown, so that all are well fed and well clothed, for the needs of the individual are no more among millions than among thousands. A country's prosperity is measured, not so much by the amount of production, as by the equity with which, the production, is distributed.

It is not then, with unalloyed gratification, that we speak of millions of bushels of wheat raised, or of tens of millions of feet of lumber cut, for the one tells of denuded hillsides, and the other of impoverished soil, that only labor can restore. On an occasion like this, figures rhetorized are more fitting than figures statistized. Not that I would attempt pleasantries, for my wit may be so far-fetched that it will be worn out by the journey, or like the novice's first effort at drawing, need a marginal note to tell what is meant. Nor will I affect the role of the philosopher, to show that nature supplies needs and cuts off redundancies, or assert that there is any connection between the modern discovery of substitute for horn, in the arts, and the constantly diminishing head gear of our cattle. Nor shall I endorse the theory of some modern religious enthusiasts, that the development of the law of brotherly kindness among men exerts an influence upon brutes, prophesying a speedy millennium, when not only the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, but also the long-horned Texas steer and the meek polled Angus.

Nor will I attempt to settle questions of casuistry, involved in the devices by which Jacob outwitted Laban, when he bargained for the ringed, streaked and speckled of the flock as his share—got the greater part, and so shortened the old man's shekels at the annual round-up. All these questions although closely allied to my subject, I would not settle if I could, for I would not rob any school of dialectics of proper subject, of discussion, after it shall have settled the doctrine of protoplasm and the survival of the fittest.

Nor will I enlarge upon the maxims of Holy Writ, that "No man, having put his hand to the plow, looketh backward," "That men reap not where they have not sown," that "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles,"—nor more than repeat the modern homely maxims, that "He who at the plow would thrive, must himself either hold—or drive." All these are self evident proposition, and the latter is becoming painfully such.

Having, then, stated some of the things which I shall not discuss, permit me to enter the field of more positive assertion.

Agriculture and Stock-raising are as old as the fields that lay outside of Eden—and are contemporaneous with human need itself. In the olden time, just as now, there was a division of labor. Cain was a tiller of the soil, while Abel was a keeper of sheep. Then, as now, stock-growing required more area than mere tillage. Then, as now, the products of a tiller of the soil made a poor show by the side of flocks, limited only by the eternal hills. Then, as now, the fields and flowers and waving grain witnessed tragedies, which beginning in just resentment, ended in hatred and revenge. In the Great West to-day is enacted what transpired centuries ago, the pastoral traveling or the cultivated field, and passion guiding the vindictive hand.

It is interesting to note that in all the great movements of people with their rude implements of husbandry or with their flocks, the trend has been Westward. Perhaps the broad Pacific at the Eastward offered, in an age rude in maritime progress, an insuperable barrier; still there has always existed a curiosity in the mind of men to find where the sun retires at the close of day, rather then to learn from out of what rosy bed he chains his coursers in the morning—Thus was peopled Canaan and Egypt—thus the Levant and the shores of the Adriatic—thus the land of the Briton and the Frank—thus the fabled Atlantis and the shores of the Western Hemisphere—thus the Valley of the Mississippi and the Missouri—thus the Plateau of the Colorado and the Great Valleys to which the Sierras stand sentinel.

But the Ocean, whose shore formed a barrier at the birth of time, calls a halt; and now Southward along the Divide that separates two Oceans and connects two Hemispheres the resistless tread of Empire moves—I leave it, for it has spanned two Continents.

But here in the States what is the future of our Agriculture? He, who fifty years ago stood upon the threshold of the great railway age, sees strange contrasts between the beginning and ending of even one-half of a century. Fifty years ago, had a convulsion of nature or any other cause, destroyed the agricultural products of a single State, it would have caused a panic in the World's market—but now so broad has become the area of production, so extensive the great railway arteries of trade, that any local failure of field products make scarcely a ripple on the sea of commerce. So broad is this network of inter-state communication, that between New York and the remote West, the difference in market price is small; and such are the facilities for storing reserves, and sending them where scarcity promises quick returns, that an equilibrium is effected with a readiness unknown to any other age.

Within two generations the cost of growing wheat has been materially reduced. As against the sickle and the flail, on the one hand, and the grain-cradle and the old cylinder thresher, on the other, the supply at the same cost, has been largely increased—as against the grain cradle and the ruder appliances for threshing, the reaper and the separator have added another increment. California, having little use for the straw, cuts her wheat with a header, which is a reaper and thresher combined, and so saves a large amount of labor. It is not surprising that this saving of cost enables the Pacific States to transport their wheat ten thousand miles around the great southern cape, and compete with us in the markets of the world.

And the mode of cultivation—how changed—a generation ago he was a poor farmer who did not plow his fallow ground three times for one crop. Then, it was deemed almost a crime against nature to sow wheat on the same ground successive years. Now the cultivator saves two plowings—and but for our long winters, an effort would be made to get two crops each year. This crowding of nature is impoverishing the soil, is surfeiting our country with bread, and gives more than a spiritual meaning to the Scriptural legend, "Man shall not live by bread alone." The prospect to-day for the wheat grown is by no means flattering. Up to 1884 the European market has taken all our surplus. Now we are feeling seriously the competition induced by the opening of the great Suez Canal. This route connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea and shortens the route to the Indies. Vessels plying between Bombay and the ports of Western Europe make three trips now where one was made when it was necessary to double the Cape of Good Hope. Within fifteen years England has expended two hundred million dollars in constructing railways in British India. One line spans the Peninsula and reaches the mouth of the Ganges. Another penetrates the Afghan Pass, ostensibly for defensive purposes, but not a little to bring out the products of the interior provinces. I need not do more than to refer to the low price of Indian labor. Suffice it to say, that the head of an Indian family is happy, if for their aggregate service, he can get fifty dollars a year.

With such competition what can the American wheat grower do? For the first six months of the current wheat year India has exported almost as much wheat to Europe as have the States.

To be independent of us for bread is one of the objects of England's colonial policy. For this, ships are built and great water-ways opened. For this, railways and great warehouses are constructed. What a travesty upon good policy, if,

within the current century, Indian wheat shall be offered in the New York market. Restrictive laws would prevent it, but I see little difference between filling our own markets or glutting foreign ones that make the price of every bushel of wheat we raise.

But we of the Eastern States need not look to India for the only competition, we can find it nearer home as the birds fly, though farther away as the path of ocean commerce leads. The Pacific Coast will grow eighty million bushels of wheat in 1886. This is almost as much as our entire foreign export demand. Every sixth cargo reported off the English coast is from the Pacific. How will this competition be increased, when six thousand miles of ocean transit shall be saved by the opening of the Panama Canal. The incredulous may scoff at the success of this work, but it is as sure of completion, the year of grace, in 1900 as that the tides shall ebb and flow on the Dariean coast. Commerce demands it—the progress of the age demands it. It must be built. We of the East who suffer from Pacific Coast competition may invoke the aid of some Monroe doctrine to delay it. We may tax ocean craft so high that vessels cannot enter or clear from our ports. We may ask the aid of some cyclone or other convulsion of nature to lengthen out the Patagonian Horn till it locks permanently into the icebergs of the frozen Antarctic Sea. Congress may permit the Pacific roads to stipulate not to send any wheat East, just as they stipulate for a price with the great Sandwich Islands sugar monopolists of San Francisco not to bring any Cuban sugar West only at double freight rates; but commercial laws, founded on the law of God cannot and will not always be ignored. In spite of all obstacles Pacific Coast wheat will come East and compete with ours in the markets of the world.

Here in the East our wheat growers are like the patient to whom the doctor suggested a course of typhoid fever as a sure cure for persistent ague. We that we can cure Indian competition with that of California, but the new Northwest may furnish a remedy for both. This will illustrate the principle of a counter irritant with a vengeance. The opening of the Northern Pacific road, the Canada Pacific and the systems radiating from St. Paul and Duluth are developing a wheat country which alone can furnish that cereal for a continent. Minnesota and Dakota, with not one tenth of their wheat area under cultivation, grows sixty million bushels. Three cities of Minnesota handle more wheat than Chicago. Duluth alone has storage for more than ten million bushels. But Minnesota and Dakota do not embrace all the area of possible production. Manitoba and the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Assinboine, stretching one thousand miles west, are capable of developing into a vast wheat field. Duluth and Port Arthur are five hundred miles nearer Liverpool, via Montreal, than is Chicago, via the Lakes and New York. I am not extravagant in predicting that within the current century fifty million bushels of wheat will be found leaving these ports yearly destined for Montreal, Portland and a market. Against the cheap wheat of India—against the product of the Pacific Coast sent through the Panama Canal—against the wheat fields of the Great Northwest, covered for six months with the protecting mantle of snow, what will the farmers of the central belt do, whose fields often see zero at night and forty above by day, when the month of March is often more trying to the crop than all the rest of the year? What will they do when, with a diminished fertility of the soil, they find every bushel of wheat costing one dollar, and yet that dollar purchasing possibly two bushels in every market west of the Great Lakes?

"Grow corn!" says some hopeful solver of the problem. Yes, we can beat the world on corn!—but when you add largely to the area in corn, what will that cereal be worth? Besides it is uncertain business to raise corn in Michigan north of the central belt, and our pork is prohibited in Germany, and enters France only by leaving at the custom-house an amount equal to the hams. The South too, which before the war grew cotton mainly and imported the greater part of their corn, is preaching "Grow less cotton and more corn,"—and the people are heeding the injunction, at least as to the cereal.

But while wheat is low, wool is lower. To the wool grower, the problem is as full of kinks as the merino fibre of his flock. In 1860, in the United States, two pounds of wool were grown for each inhabitant. In 1885, the amount reached six pounds. What connection this increased supply has to do with the price, I leave others to determine.

But to the great mass of consumers, if permitted to enjoy the full measure of this reduction, the low price will be a boon. To the wool grower, living upon high priced lands, it will be a misfortune. The cause is simply the opening of vast areas of pasturage in the West through the agency of land grant railroads. Texas and the Territories can grow whole fleeces cheaper than we can grow pounds. We have some advantage in an increased price for mutton, but even in the New York market, sheep from New Mexico compete with our own. I have said that the low price of wool need not be entirely a misfortune. More of our people ought to wear woolen goods. More of them ought to exchange prospective doctor bills for woolen underclothing. More ought to have their rooms carpeted. More of our farmer boys ought to wear a better field outfit. If under cheapening processes, the people have better bread, better meat and better clothing, if in the towns as well as in the country every laborer can own a cow to furnish wholesome milk for his family, instead of the stinted pint which enforced economy allows. If under cheaper materials, cheaper horses and cheaper forage, the day laborer may own his cart and give his family an airing on a half-holiday, the farmer who suffers first from declining prices, may find some compensation in an increased demand for horses and forage, to say nothing of that gratification that comes to every well-wisher of the happiness of his fellows, whose fortune it is to be raised one degree in the scale of human enjoyment.

In the growth of stock for food purposes the prospect is indeed more flattering. Yet to the farmer possessing only a few acres, there are serious drawbacks. In agriculture as in manufacture, there is a tendency to do business on a large scale. The census indeed shows a smaller average holding for each inhabitant of the United States, yet never in the history of the country have there been as large landed estates as at the present time. The opening of vast ranches on the cheap land, the farming and stock-feeding by syndicates—the facilities with which large concerns obtain lower freight, while all may contribute to the general cheapening of prices, to consumers, there is a tendency to centralize profits in fewer hands, put small farmers at a disadvantage. Through this Capitol City pass daily entire trains loaded with fresh meat, shipped often by one dealer—the product often of a single farm. What the abattoir has done for the butcher shops, the creamery is doing for the dairy and the evaporator and cannery is doing for the old time way of sun-drying our fruit, or curing it around the old family chimney. The housewife's necklace of stringed apples, like the distaff and the spinning-wheel, will soon be relegated to the museum of old curiosities.

I have spoken of what in common language is called over production, but strictly speaking there is rarely any over production. The fault lies generally at the door of defective distribution. I have failed to find any communities too well fed, too well clothed, or too well housed. The greater part of the people are not surfeited with either natural or artificial bounties. If there is an apparent superabundance it is because proper facilities for distribution are wanting. But here, as in the older countries, the time has come, when the cheap lands will not longer be a factor in the rapid accumulation of wealth. There is in our own State at least five hundred million dollars of wealth that has come to the owners by the appreciation of value of lands, outside of the cost of improvement. In the older portion of the State that factor will be wanting in the future, not that the value of lands will not increase, but they will increase only as improvements are made. He who planted his home upon government lands a generation ago, and has made his yearly expenses, finds for his age a competency in the increased value in his lands alone, while often the purchaser of improved acres, on credit, exhausts his yearly income in paying interest, to find himself in declining years only a tenant of fields, not his own.

But what is the influence of Boards of Trade as now conducted, upon the prices of farm products? All are familiar with the operations of these Associations. Nine-tenths of the transactions are mere wagers that at some time in the future a given article will rise or fall in value. New York sells more cotton every year than the world produces in three years. A few petroleum markets buy and sell more oil every year than mother earth will give forth during the current century. Chicago trades more grain in one year than all the rolling stock in the world could transport, and this is called *business*. They do *business* also at Monoco, Baden Baden and Monte Cristo. What Legislation may do to check the traffic in products never to be delivered, I leave others to determine.

I do not deny that speculating in grain is legitimate. Capital is required to carry our supplies sold in December and not needed by consumers till June, but when thousands of bushels of grain are carried fictitiously with a few hundred dollars, the temptation to "take a deal" is great and legitimate trade is injured. Had the same labor been expended in finding foreign markets for our products, that has been given in manipulating for base purposes our own, more than fifty million bushels of grain additional, would have been exported during the current year.

So far as Congressional legislation affects the farmer, the possible proprieties of the occasion forbid that I should speak. The local law surrounds his domain with a fence and leaves him to work out his earthly salvation as best he may. It gives him at best only a qualified protection. It gives him no bounties, save for the possible scalp of some depredating animal, and that even comes out of the local taxes to which he has contributed. He gets no subsidy from the State not even for raising Bohemian oats. Other callings receive aid in many ways but the farmer belongs to those who must "root or die." No class less than he receives the paternal aid of government. Struggling against obstacles he is soon schooled in self reliance. In the race for life he asks for few favors. Unable from mere numbers to combine to raise the price of his own products, he only asks that others may not combine against him. Still he is confronted with the stern logic of facts. The farmer sells his products at the price others will give. He buys what he consumes at the price others ask. He is not the master of the situation. His choice is Hobson's, every time. Does he want a barrel of salt, the Salt Association fixes the price of every barrel. Does he want a gallon of linseed oil, the Western Association of forty mills names the price. Does he want carbon for his lamp, the Standard Oil Company are on hand to charge him a double cost. Does he want tubing for his well, the National Tubing Company will supply him, but never at less than combination rates. Scarcely a nail, or a carpet tack, a bolt or a nut, a screw, a stove, a saw, or a brass kettle, or an earthen pot that is not the subject of a combination to raise and maintain prices. Juntas of manufacturers meeting in their respective Associations, make the price of the pin that in childhood fastens his bib, the price of the file that rasps his knuckles all through life, and do not forget him even in the grave.

But with all the drawbacks, agriculture has still its enthusiastic votaries. More than forty years ago, I saw on the title page of the Pontiac Jofersonian this legend: "Sun never shone on a class of men possessing more fully all the earthly means of social happiness and solid prosperity than the agriculturist of this Republic." These were the words of a statesman, who while perplexed with the cares of state, did not fail to sympathize with those whose work it is to co-operate with nature in ministering to the first of human needs. It was the first that I remember committing to memory and I confess that it has made an impression upon my life. Nor was it an over wrought picture, for with an equal race the farmer may realize its brightest promises.

But to relieve the retirement of agricultural life, legislation may do much in the establishment of township and district libraries. Nature opens her brightest page in the country, and the farm home ought to supplement its lessons with every facility for profitable study. Were there more attractions in farm homes fewer would chance the temptations of metropolitan life.

But the fault lies not a little at the door of that public sentiment, that pours forth tears of commiseration over the mechanic, who from the hall of learning renews his toll in the workshop; over the agriculturist who turns again to the avocation of his boyhood as if the cultured mind could not even there accomplish a worthy purpose, the good of the race. This false idea by drawing talent to more attractive pursuits has robbed science of half of her votaries, has crowded the professions, and remanded even to a second place, the best educators of the country. But time will rectify public sentiment, and at the final unfolding of all things when human acts shall stand divested of all specious ornaments, unerring justice will be done; and it will be found, that the ministry even to the humblest of human needs, he who has hewn a stone, moulded a cup, fashioned a garment, raised a roof or planted a tree shall not be without honor.

OUR CAPITAL CITY.

BY HON. O. M. BARNES.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I duly appreciate this occasion. Twenty-five successive Legislatures of our State are here.

We have heard from our esteemed President, Governor Felch, a most interesting account of the early legislation of the State. It seems fit that we have also some account of the Capital of the State during the period we review. The legislation relating to the location of the Capital is deeply interesting.

I am admonished by the hands upon that clock that I ought to be brief, I will be as concise as possible.

The Constitution of 1835, under which the State was admitted into the Union, provided that "The Seat of Government for this State shall be at Detroit, or at such other place or places as may be prescribed by law, until the year Eighteen Hundred and Forty-seven when it shall be permanently located by the Legislature."

Detroit, therefore, remained the Capital of the State as it had been of the Territory up to the permanent location in 1847.

At the session of the Legislature of that year, propositions were received from numerous places in the State to induce the location of the permanent Capital to suit the desires of the parties. James Seymour, acting for himself and his brother, the Hon. Horatio Seymour of New York, and others interested at Lansing, submitted a proposition and representation in behalf of the present location. The Seymours were interested in the waterpower and other property in Lansing.

Early in the session, the Hon. George B. Throop, a Representative from Wayne County, introduced "A Bill to Locate the Capital pursuant to Section Nine of Article Twelve of the Constitution of the State."

This Bill was brief and contained a single section making the location only. It was destined to have a varied and exciting career. I doubt if any bill of the same length in this State ever encountered so many changes and motions to change. The action upon the Bill forms an interesting portion of Legislative history. As introduced, it contained a blank for the name of the place. The passage of some Bill was made a duty by the Constitution and was expected by all. The great struggle was over the filling of this blank. At first the Measure was referred to the Committee of the whole House, but subsequently committed to a Select Committee consisting of the introducer, Mr. Throop, and Mr. Arzeno of Monroe, Chubb of Washtenaw, Marantette of St. Joseph, J. D. Pierce of Calhoun, Goodyear of Genesee, and Bell of Ionia. This Committee reported it back without amendment on the 4th of February. On the 10th of that month Hon. Joseph H. Kilbourne, the Representative from the County of Ingham, submitted the representation of James Seymour in behalf of the location at Lansing. Bear in mind that at this time Lansing was a wilderness. The name was borne by the Township in which the present City is located, and that Township contained but few inhabitants. No improvements existed within the limits of the present Capital City, except a mill at North Lansing and the residence of Joab Page on the bank beside it.

The State still held the school section on which the City is largely built. The advantages to accrue to the State from a location on so large a tract of its own land no doubt had much influence in securing support to this Bill. The result has justified such expectation for the State has realized a large sum from the sale of the school section in city lots. Its central position was the only other consideration that gave the friends of this location ground of hope. True it had

a fine waterpower, a fertile soil and a country about it beautiful by nature, but other localities had them also.

On the 10th of February and on many subsequent days the subject was under consideration in the Legislature. Votes were taken on filling the blank with Grand Blanc in the County of Genesee, Saginaw City, Byron in Shiawassee County, Lyons in Ionia County, Eaton Rapids in Eaton County and other places one after another.

At length, on the 11th, on motion of Mr. Kilbourne, "The Township of Lansing in the County of Ingham" was inserted in the Bill, in Committee of the Whole. When the Committee rose and the Bill came before the House, efforts were made to strike out Lansing and insert in its place, first, Detroit, then Marshall, then Jackson, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Albion, Utica, Corunna, Eaton Rapids, Dexter, and Copper Harbor, one after the other. These efforts failed. A vote was finally reached and the amendment made in Committee of the Whole, inserting Lansing was concurred in by a vote of 35 to 27. On the 12th the Bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time and on the next day it was passed by a vote of 48 to 17.

On the 14th of February the Bill was sent to the Senate where it had a career similar to that it had had in the House. A Senate Bill of similar language had been already pending before that body for some time. The strength of different localities had been several times tried with various results. Detroit was once inserted in the Senate Bill by a vote of 15 to 5; then it was stricken out and Jackson inserted by a vote of 14 to 7. The Senate Bill in this shape, with Jackson inserted as the proposed Capital, was laid aside or rather, on the table, and the House Bill taken up as it had passed that body.

Lansing was at once stricken out *easily* and the Bill sent to a Committee with instructions to insert in lieu "Lyons in Ionia County," but when the Committee reported the Bill back so amended the Senate refused to concur. Then a motion followed to insert Detroit, then one to insert Eaton Rapids, Lyons, Marshall, Albion, Caledonia, Copper Harbor, Jackson, Charlotte, Owosso and so on. Each failed, and finally after the Capital had run this course from Copper Harbor on Lake Superior to Detroit once or twice over, the Hon. Ephriam B. Danforth, then Senator from the District, including Ingham County, moved to re-insert in the Bill "The Township of Lansing in the County of Ingham," and the same was done by a vote of 11 to 10. So it was carried in the Senate by a majority of one. How many fates have at different times hung on a single vote.

This was on the 8th of March, 1847. A vigorous effort was made to again strike Lansing out of the Bill and insert other places. This failed, and on the following day the Bill passed by a vote of 12 to 8. It was approved by Governor Wm. L. Greenly March 16, 1847, and thus became a law. Like many other acts of great importance this one is not lengthy, as I have already remarked. It reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that the Seat of Government of this State shall be in the Township of Lansing, in the County of Ingham." Approved March 16, 1847.

This Act did not designate or fix the particular locality in said Township where the Capital was to be. A subsequent Act, approved the same day, provided for the selection of a site in Lansing, for the platting of the school section as a Town to be called Michigan, for the erection of temporary buildings, for the removal of the archives and State offices to it by December 25, 1847, and for the meeting there of the Legislature in January, 1848. James Glenn of Cass County, Benjamin F. H. Witherell of Detroit, and Alonzo Ferris of Genesee, were appointed Commissioners to attend to the carrying out of this Act. Mr. Witherell declined to act and Daniel Smart of Detroit was appointed in his place. The Commissioners met at Lansing on the 20th of May following, and on the 22nd selected the site of this grand edifice as the location of the permanent Seat of Government of the State of Michigan. It is in the center of the school section (Sixteen) in Township Four North of Range Two West.

The other requirements of the law were duly carried out. The school section, with much adjoining territory was platted and named Town of Michigan. Temporary State buildings were erected. The archives were removed to this place and the Legislature of 1848 convened here. Since that time this has been the Capital. The name was changed to Lansing in 1848.

In connection with this location of the Capitol, a document I find in the archives of the State Land office and the facts connected with it are very interesting. You will wonder why the school section was not all taken up by private parties as soon as it became probable that the seat of government would be located at Lansing. This document and these facts will answer the question and show how near the State came to losing this property that has yielded so many thousands to the school fund. This is the letter.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, February 15, 1847.

HON. A. SILVER,
Commissioner State Land Office,
Marshall,

MY DEAR SIR: As you are perhaps aware, the House of Representatives has passed the bill locating the Capitol in the town of Lansing, Ingham County, and it is more than probable that it will also pass the Senate. The Governor and myself have just been conferring on the subject and he suggests that you had better reserve from sale the school section in that township [4N, 2 W] until you are further advised on the subject.

Will you therefore mark it "reserved" and refuse to sell any portion of it until you hear from us again. It is in contemplation to locate the Capitol on section 9, which of course adjoins section 16.

In much haste,

Yours very Truly,
D. V. BELL.

As you will see in the end "*In much haste*" had a special importance in this instance. Observe this letter is dated the next day after the bill was sent from the House to the Senate. Governor Felch became aware of the intention of certain parties, some of them then in high positions, to purchase this school section. He at once directed this letter to be written. The result showed there was reason for saying "*in much haste*," for the same train that took this letter from Detroit to Marshall, where the State Land Commissioner then resided, carried also parties who went there to make the purchase of this school section. Fortunately for the State, the train was detained at Marengo by an accident so that the parties did not get to the State Land office till it had closed for the day. The Commissioner by good fortune received his mail at his house that evening and read this letter. On going to his office the next morning he found some gentlemen awaiting him on the steps who handed him a written application for the purchase of some lands which he found to be this very section.

"Gentlemen," said he "you are too late. I have received a letter in which I am directed by the Governor to reserve this land from sale. I can not let you have it."

Thus was saved to the State this valuable property, the site of the Capitol, by the vigilance and integrity of our esteemed Chairman, Governor Felch and his colleagues. But with all their vigilance, but for the fortunate detention of the train at Marengo and the other fortunate receipt of the mail by the Commissioner at his house that evening, it is morally certain the applicants would have effected their purchase before this letter could have been seen by him.

If any would know how this place appeared in a state of nature I can say I saw it five years before the location was made and while it was yet untouched by the hand of man. It may be I saw it earlier than any other member or ex-members present. A boy of eighteen I passed over it many times on my way to school, following the old Indian trail along the eastern bank of Grand river. At that time the lands on the eastern side of the Grand and north of the Cedar were wooded largely with oak, approaching in character to what is known as Oak-openings. A dense maple forest stretched away from the west bank, rich in black-walnut and white-wood. Ingham county was known at that time as one of the "Forest counties." There was comparatively little timber in Calhoun, Jackson and Livingston counties, but the greater part of Ingham county was densely wooded, of which this site was a good sample as those who served in the session of 1848 will remember.

So far as I am able to ascertain the honor of having first suggested Lansing for the permanent Capital belongs to the Hon. Joseph H. Kilbourne, then the Representative from this county. He still resides with us.

I cannot believe as some have asserted, that the proposition to make Lansing the Capital was at first made as a joke. The fact that the Bill made no provision for erecting new buildings and removing archives and offices is relied upon by some as evidence of this or of haste. It does not prove either. The Bill was intended solely to make the location. If Detroit, then the seat of government,

should be inserted in the Bill no further legislation would be needed. If any other point, then the provisions required to carry out the measure could be supplied, as they were, by a subsequent act. The measure had earnest advocates from the first, and the Journals of the House and Senate show as you have seen, a serious and protracted contest over the location. It was a full month after Lansing was inserted in the bill before it was finally passed, and the letter I have just read, written by order of Governor Felch, shows that the passage of the bill was from the first seriously considered probable. That some, nay! many, looked upon the proposition as absurd is, no doubt, true. Votes were at times cast without serious intent. But that either house ever passed the act as a "huge joke" is an unjust imputation upon that body. The assertion has no warrant in the records.

In itself considered Detroit was the fittest place for the accommodation of the Capitol and Public offices in the State. While it was not then the great and beautiful city it now is, it far surpassed every other community. Nature has made it our commercial capital. Scarcely a city in the whole country is witness to so much commerce. Its river is of unequalled grandeur. It has been called the "City of the Straits" but it is the "Queen City of the Lakes." But for the desire of the State to place the permanent Capital in a more central position the site would, no doubt, have remained at Detroit. The majority decided on a more central location. They had to wait for the future to vindicate their action. Let us recall the course of events to see if it has justified that action. If you will suppose them to have looked forward to this future, you will see occasion to admit their superior sagacity and statesmanship. They did take a long look ahead and acted for the future rather than for the time then present.

Lansing was geographically central in position and was destined to become central in point of population and in respect to production. At the time referred to the population was nearly all south of Ingham county. It was tending northward. In 1870 the centre of population for the State was at Mason, in this county. In 1880 this centre had passed north of Lansing and Ingham county to a point in this immediate neighborhood. According to the last census there are, in round numbers in this state 200,000 more inhabitants north of Lansing than south of it. Throwing out the 186,000 in the Upper Peninsula there are still some 10,000 more inhabitants north of the Capital than south of it. There are twenty-eight cities north of it with an aggregate population of 243,143, while there are south of it twenty-one cities with a population including Detroit of 254,701. Seven of the cities north have more than 10,000 inhabitants each while but four of the cities south exceed that number.

The centre of agricultural production in the State has also moved north. According to recent returns it has been in this very township of Lansing. Within a circuit about this city having a radius of thirty miles 4,000,000 bushels of wheat are annually raised, and taking this city as a central point as much agricultural wealth is produced north as south, east as west.

Railroads radiate from it in all directions. As many people can leave their homes in the morning, visit the Capital, do their business, and return home at night as can visit any other city of the State and return home the same day. The Capital City is central in all important respects. Thus the wisdom of those who supported the measure in 1847 has been vindicated by the inexorable logic of facts.

The temporary buildings erected in 1847 to accommodate the Legislature and State officers were on block 115, and were of wood. In that wooden Capitol, built so hastily, the Legislature held its sessions until 1879. The Legislature of 1871 by an act approved March 31st, provided for the erection of the present edifice. The Hon. H. P. Baldwin, then Governor, approved the act. The Hon. E. O. Grosvenor of Hillsdale, James Shearer of Bay and Alexander Chapoton of Detroit were made State Building Commissioners, to plan the edifice and superintend the construction. They continued such through the work of contracting and furnishing up to completion. The corner stone was laid on the second day of October, 1872, in the presence of the State officers and a vast assemblage of people, with appropriate ceremonies. The building was brought to completion in 1878 and dedicated January 1st, 1879, also with appropriate ceremonies.

The temporary Capital, after having been honored for so many years as the Capitol; after having been the scene of so many interesting events of public

importance, the theatre of action of so many of our great men, of Governors Greenly, Ransom, Barry, McClelland, Parsons, Bingham, Wisner, Blair, Crapo, Baldwin, Bagley and Crosswell and their cotemporaries in office, began at once to suffer neglect as soon as the new Capitol was completed. It was sold and became so lost to its former greatness, as to be used for a saw mill and handle factory, to the great grief of many who had interesting recollections connected with the old building. But it could not endure such humiliation. For a short time only it suffered its disgrace. It was consumed by fire on the afternoon of December 16th, 1882. This Temple of Justice

"Sent up its last offering an incense of flame,
And of all its proud glory there lives but the name."

The "Governor's house" so called, at the time it was built, (the men of that day hardly had the boldness to call it the "Executive mansion") erected at the same time the temporary Capitol was, in 1847, still stands on the block the Capitol occupied. But this too has been sold.

Time will not allow me to speak of other state buildings at the Capital. The Reform School, the Agricultural College and the School for the Blind are located here.

The first railroad constructed to this city was that from Owosso. It commenced running trains to North Lansing September 4th, 1861, and to Michigan Avenue, where the depot now is, in 1863.

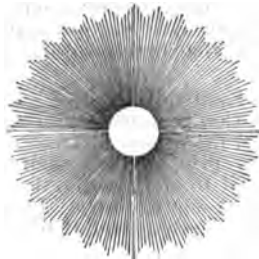
Important changes have also taken place in the social habits, and business ways at our State Capital since Michigan was admitted into the Union, owing largely to the introduction of means of rapid transportation and quick communication. The growth of the National Capital and the overshadowing influence of national politics have likewise had their effect. Before the construction of railroads, telegraphs and telephones the members of the Legislative body remained at the Capitol, as a rule, during the session and often each was accompanied with some member of his family. He and they became a real part of society at the Capitol and contributed to make it what it should be, much more so at least than is the case now. So the members of the Supreme Court remained at the place of holding it during the session. The lawyers having business before it remained at the place far longer than now, and these helped to make society at the Capitol. Observe how different it is now, in consequence of the new methods of transportation and communication. The historians of civilization often point out the effects of material changes and new methods upon social conditions and habits. Now the members of the Legislature generally remain at the Capitol only during the working days. Many, perhaps most of them, return home every week, or every other week at least. Such are the present facilities for getting to and from the Capitol. The mechanic takes his dinner pail with him when leaving for work in the morning and returns home at night for supper. The member of the Legislature does but little differently. On Monday he leaves for the Capitol with a hand bag in his hand, containing only the garments needed for the changes of the week, and on Saturday he is at home again. The Judges of the Supreme Court remain only during working days. The Lawyers having cases before the Court do not start until the telephone or telegraph advises them that their cases are being reached. They are present as a general fact only the day or days when these are being argued.

So you see what a great change has taken place here, and the same is largely the case in the capitol of other states, and how much the society of the Capital loses by it.

It was long ago observed that the increasing glories of the National Capital was taking from the State Capitals many attractions they once had. See for example how our colleagues Senators Ferry, Conger and Palmer and Commissioner Montgomery have been drawn away to Washington. I am glad that memory remains and that it has brought them back to the scenes of their earlier achievements. Do not forget you learned in the Capitol of Michigan, in her Legislature, in association of these old colleagues of yours, how to be ornaments in the Capitol of the Nation. But the railroads, the telegraph and the telephones are affecting State Capitals much more than the National Capital. Then too, formerly the Legislature met every year, but since 1851 the regular sessions have been reduced to one every two years.

If Lansing has not made all the advancement socially, you think a State Capital ought, I have shown you the reason for it. The Legislatures and Courts have fallen into the habit of not giving it so much of their society as they once did.

The Capital City of so great a State as Michigan ought to have ample accommodations, be convenient of access, and be agreeable to view. In time with its broad wooded Avenues, each bordered with a wide stretch of lawn, its varied surface, its Capitol hill crowned with this magnificent structure, it will be worthy of the State. Indeed I may now say, imitating the legend on our State seal: *Si quæris urbem Capitoleum amœnam circumspice*. (If you seek a beautiful Capital City, look around you.)



PERSONALITIES OF LEGISLATION.

BY HON. DANIEL L. CROSSMAN.

I have read of a journalist so zealous that when assigned to the duty of writing up prison life he contrived his own commitment to prison that he might experience before he undertook to delineate. He undoubtedly believed that old-fashioned notion that one ought to know something of what he undertakes to write.

A popular lecturer in this hall once told his audience that, judging from his observation, a man talked best about what he knew the least, as then there were no facts in his way.

Now, from a standpoint somewhere between these two extremes, I will undertake to contribute my humble part of this happy reunion by calling up some reminiscences of legislation.

I am somewhat discouraged, however, at the outset by the fact that the vaults of the State are badly encumbered with many a stale and musty volume, with my name attached to the legend that they are true records; they may be, but the truth is not always in demand, and bound volumes of House Journals, like Patent Office reports, wear well. A library of them has one merit—it lasts; nobody borrows.

But I can recall a few productions of my pen, bearing my autograph, with others, that had a high market value; certificates of election to the Senate of the United States. This sort of production is quoted high yet (in Ohio). Owing to the limited number issued, no doubt, the price will never be less. Only sixteen persons in all our history have enjoyed the possession of a Michigan Senatorial certificate, or had the honor of that high position, either by election or appointment.

Once the Legislature failed entirely to elect. In a contest extending from February 8 to 14, 1839, no election took place and an adjournment *sine die* was had by a tie vote, decided, after an appeal, by the President of the Senate. Thus from March, 1839, till January, 1840, Michigan had but one Senator in Congress, John Norvell. Poor Michigan! for at the same time she had but one member in the House of Representatives, Isaac E. Crary. It may be strange, but there are those who think it would have been as well if the number had never been increased.

Each one of you will be able to call to mind incidents of legislative experience more entertaining than any I can relate. In fact, it was the design of the committee to use this evening for an experience meeting; and if some words of mine may help to summon up the old memories I shall be content.

I can well recall the time when my personal experience in Senatorial elections commenced. Early in the canvass I was brought into the presence of Zachariah Chandler, that I might be submitted to the battery of his electric features, and the force of his radical words; but I could only answer him, that my constituency had elected me to support Austin Blair and no other course or candidate was open to me. Emphatic were his words that closed that interview. "Young man, you can't afford to do it; it's the losing side." So it was; and no more satisfactory to me personally was the next Senatorial election. When I, still loyal to the interests of Austin Blair, heard the din of victory for Thomas W. Ferry.

But these were short and simple campaigns when compared with some that followed.

Once did Chandler's spirit of prophesy forsake him, when on the morning of the 21st of January, 1875, a still small voice was in the air crying, "Disaster is

near; all will be lost." Then did he, unheeding the warning, imperatively issue his order "Forward," and the solid column of sixty-four members and Senators went down—met their Waterloo, because of that little reserve force—only three, which turned the tide of battle and sent not into exile but into the Cabinet the Napoleon of that engagement.

Never shall I forget that roll call, and the scene before me of that joint convention. As soon as the drift became apparent, rapidly, all over the room, this member and that Senator arose in confusion to change his vote, some for the purpose of falling into line, others with the hope of making a diversion. Tally as fast as I would, still the changes were in advance of me. The gavel of Presiding Officer Holt could hardly be heard in the general rout, yet he plied it vigorously and called for order. When a temporary truce was established the Secretary of the Senate, James H. Stone, addressed the Lieutenant-Governor, saying the changes had been so numerous and rapid that he was unable to correctly give the result, and that a new roll call would be necessary. Several voices from the convention vigorously responded, "No, no, give the result." The President then asked me if I could correctly give the vote of the House. I fear it was an unwilling answer I made as I hesitatingly replied "Yes, sir." The gilded eagle, that ornamented the top of the famous old canopy over the Speaker's chair, never looked down upon 132 Legislators imbued with more intense and conflicting feelings than upon that occasion.

A few words about that canopy which now occupies the post of honor in the pioneer room of this building. Perhaps the State of Michigan has no relic so clearly indicative of its early history as this. We did not get all our good things from New England; the Puritans never had any ownership in our Territory; but when these two peninsulas ceased to be a part of that boundless realm once known as New France and became a portion of an English colony, they were too remote to receive much attention, or for many years need any government. Finally with all the great Northwest they came to be recognized as the property of Virginia.

The first legislative body on this continent consisted of twenty-two members, two from each of the eleven incorporations and plantations of Virginia. They met in a church at Jamestown, June 19, 1619, and were called the House of Burgesses. From this small beginning sprang representative government in America. The Territory of Ohio was first separated from the Northwest; it had been largely colonized in the southeastern portion from Virginia. When separate government was needed there the House of Burgesses sent with their good wishes to the State which they helped to form, a canopy for the presiding officer's chair. Years later, when government was organized in Michigan, that canopy was sent to Detroit as a badge of the dignity and blessing—inherited from the mother colony. It held its place of honor as originally designed both in that city and in Lansing until the occupation of this new Capitol building, when it was retired to the pioneer department. So runs the story of our heirloom.

The Senatorial campaign of 1881 was a party struggle only, but it was tragic in its results. Short, sharp and incisive. It was the old story of the high joint Electoral Commission. Eight to seven. Over again. Sixty to fifty-nine. "So near and yet so far." Carefully twice and thrice did I count those votes that I might not take the responsibility of error in so close a contest, but each time the same. "One was taken, the other left."

But it was the session of 1883 that discounted all former Senatorial campaigns in duration. Voting commenced January 16 and continued each legislative day until March 1. Eighty-one joint ballots were had. One hundred and twenty-one different persons were voted for. The roll calls and announcements involved the calling of over 20,000 names, and the record required the registering of about 10,000 votes.

I first saw a Michigan Legislature at the close of the session of 1851, and that view was not particularly enchanting. When its labors were done and its members at liberty to return from whence they came, nine thorough-brace stages started for Jackson in procession; inside and out they were filled. A quorum of both houses was present—in fact I think the necessary two-thirds to pass a constitutional amendment could have been found any time during the day between Lansing and Mason—fourteen miles and all in solemn contemplation of the unlimited depth of mud.

The frost was out: the spring freshet was on; the country a wilderness; and it did seem as though the location of a State Capitol in such an inaccessible place—in such a boundless sea of muck and clay—was the most sublimely ridiculous joke ever perpetrated upon a people. True, we are in that same city now and the people of the State are proud of their capitol building and capital city; but there were many years when few could be found who had any pride in either.

I next saw the Legislature assembled in January, 1865. Business called me to Lansing, and by the merest accident I stayed. Nelson B. Jones was Chief Clerk of the House and on his solicitation I became his assistant—Corresponding Clerk. In 1867 and 1869 I was a member of the House from the Second District of this county, Ingham, and in 1873 I was elected clerk. You know the rest.

One of the first duties assigned me as Mr. Jones' assistant was that of furnishing copies of several lengthy documents, pertaining to a matter then venerable, but destined to actively survive for several years longer—"The Beard Claim" for improving the sand flats of the Muskegon. How naturally the words fit my tongue. Petitions, memorials and reports have I read and compiled upon that subject, until finally Mr. Taylor, who I think owned the claim by inheritance, found a Legislature that in desperation gave him a law for the collections of tolls. You see they were willing to have some one else pay the debt; but the other parties objected to payment. The courts knocked the law out and Mr. Taylor died. I think he left no heirs, for since that time the Beard claim has slept with its fathers. Not so the Muskegon; she is regularly troubled with sawdust, bilious and yellow every spring beyond relief, even from Warner's safe cure. Each Legislature has been asked for a remedy. I remember on one occasion the opinion was expressed that too much fuss was made over a little sawdust. The answer came quick. "Little sawdust, Mr. Speaker. If the sawdust that is deposited in the Muskegon River in a single season of three months was placed here on these State grounds it would completely cover and secrete this Capitol building, so that not even the lantern over the dome would be in sight." Lumbermen usually make it forcible and plain.

Calling up incidents of past sessions is like looking at a mountain range from a distance. As you approach you see certain crests and peaks that seem to rise up higher and overtop their fellows, but as you change your point of observation others equally lofty and grand come into view, while many others, still greater perhaps, are beyond your range of vision.

A Bill organizing a Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Detroit—something after the New York non-partisan plan, furnished, as I now remember, one of the sharpest conflicts of 1865, championed by A. D. Griswold and the majority and bitterly opposed by J. Logan Chipman and the minority. Legislation for a locality is usually at the solicitation of members from that locality; but not so in this instance. Well do I recall the tall form of Representative Chipman as he stood in his place next the central aisle of the old hall, hurling anathemas upon the scheme; yet the wisdom of twenty years has not attempted its repeal.

The roll call of that Legislature contained many names that may be found in subsequent lists, many alas who have joined the majority and whose names are no longer on the roll call of time.

Recall the genial J. A. T. Wendall, Chairman Committee on Fisheries, and in some leisure hour read his report showing the effect of fish diet as exhibited in the census statistics; prolific results.

A. C. Maxwell never tired of especial attentions and courtesies in the nature of jokes upon W. H. Brockway who was not always edified thereby; but as personalities are more especially interesting to the particular parties implicated, I leave to each the duty of recalling the stories which most interested him. Legislative stories should not always be a matter of record.

Representative Brockway sat in what was for years known as the "death corner" of the old hall, but thanks to a good constitution and a kind Providence "he is here now."

The superstition relating to the south-east corner of the old house was quite definite, and indeed it was founded upon the death of several members who occupied seats in that locality.

Dr. Bonine and Paul Gies! How many laughable incidents their names call up. Year after year in House and Senate have they appeared, the Quaker and the German, in true illustration of the cosmopolitan character of our institutions. And yet Paul was only in training for the Detroit Common Council. And the Doctor retired to sell chromos of Washington for two cents apiece.

In 1873 Drs. Bonine and Parsons fell into Grand River and Col. Withington insisted upon an investigation, not upon the cause of the fall, Oh, no, the gentlemen were sober (when they got out), but I think the idea was, that such carelessness was very injurious to the fish, which the State was spending large sums of money to propagate. The result was a poetic report from E. R. Miller, Chairman Committee on Fisheries, one verse of which I quote:

"As from off a slippery log
Suddenly springs a monstrous frog,
With arms and legs extended wide,
Bonnie went down beneath the tide."

You see from the Doctor's position that the fish were in great danger.

The constitutional limitation of no new business after the first fifty days of session; is that wise? Does it shorten the session? Is it treating legislators as though they were *men* capable of caring for the State's best interests? I think not. The result is to crowd in a mass of bills, to meet exigencies that never arise and to keep out many really needed items that are forgotten, or force a resort to amendment and alteration never contemplated by parliamentary practice. The history of every session proves this and presents the spectacle of a State Legislature in session for months, with its hands tied and unable to take up for consideration any new question, however urgent.

One episode of the session of 1867 was the organization of Washington County. Almost every other State, had its county of that name; why should not we. So at the instance of Wm. P. Healy, of Negaunee, the southern portion of Marquette County was set off and made into the County of Washington, before the non-resident parties who owned most of the mining and lumber interest there mistrusted the scheme to tax them for new county buildings and officers. Then came the fun in the effort to pass the repealing act. A novel situation—a Legislature trying to repeal its own act. It failed; Healy had too many personal friends; but as usual the courts disposed of the law and Michigan has no Washington County yet.

Changing county lines is easy on paper, and often would it improve the appearance of the map, but there are several notable instances where it was not easy to do, in fact. Recall Louie Dillman's cartoon of George W. Crandall tearing Wayne County into pieces in 1877. He was six feet four inches tall, but he could not reach a division of Wayne County. Thomas A. Ferguson's work on Wexford County in 1872 was well done, but it didn't last. George P. Cobb reaching into Saginaw, and the resistance of John S. Estabrook to the exodus of Kochville in 1881. The continued efforts to make Kent County over after the pattern and size of her neighbors, and the labors of last session to reconstruct Cheyboygan County.

It is said that no other profession is so fortunate as the medical, in that it is followed by another profession or occupation—undertaking; whose sole duty it is to cover up the mistakes or failures of the doctors. Now Michigan law-makers have been equally fortunate, for the Supreme Court has done the undertaking on the body of many an act, and dug the graves deep.

The session of 1869 was marked by a general revision of the tax law, by which was established a system, radically centralized in the Auditor-General's office, which remained practically unchanged until the work of the Tax Commission in 1882. Not that the law of sixty-nine was so long continued because of its successful results; far from it, but because the difficulties involved in the working and enforcement of a tax law were so great that every effort at improvement—and there was no lack of efforts—failed utterly to give relief. Search the history of legislation in our State, and no where else have we so utterly failed as in our efforts to enforce the collection of taxes on uncultivated lands. Other States have succeeded but we have failed so notoriously that there are not lacking those who divide the blame between the Legislature and the courts, saying that it is not within the bounds of human wisdom to construct a tax system tha

an unfriendly court cannot overthrow. Query: "Why should the court be unfriendly?"

As an illustration of the vastness of our territory take an incident of the session of 1869. Isaac A. Fancher took a seat in the House at the opening from a district made up of four organized counties—Isabella, Midland, Iosco and Alpena—attached to which were seven unorganized counties—Clare, Ogemaw, Alcona, Oscoda, Montmorency, Gladwin and Roscommon. His seat was contested by Orlando Newman, who was able to show the committee that he had received more votes in the territory named than had the sitting member. The funny part of this story lies in the fact that neither Fancher nor Newman knew that the other was running; but each had combatted and beaten an opponent of his own—one on the shore line of settlements, the other in the interior lumber camps—the district being so large that the election was over before either ever heard of the other. Mr. Fancher accepted the inevitable and yielded the seat; but his people corrected the matter by sending him to the House in 1873, and the Senate in 1875, where he originated that amendment to the tax law—not yet settled—known as the county system.

Many will remember James Moore, Jr., late of Sanilac. If this reunion had come within his life time he should have been especially invited to represent the third House, outranking the brilliant Timothy Nestor himself. From 1869 to 1875 he was in attendance, weeks at a time, every session, ready to take his share of that commodity of which the State had most and the Legislature was most ready to give—swamp land. Poor James; he was an inexhaustable source of amusement, and several of his literary efforts in the form of petitions, that for originality in ideas and spelling will match Petroleum V. Nasby, are embalmed in those very entertaining State volumes already referred to, known as House Journals.

There was one instance, in the session of 1859, when the Governor actually vetoed a Swamp Land Bill, claiming that the Legislature had found one purpose, for which it had made a grant not authorized. The Bill donated a section of State swamp land to a woman, Mrs. Henry D. Rogers, who had just presented her husband with four children at one birth. Now the theory upon which it passed both Houses was that, as the State was spending large sums of money in an Immigration Commissioner's salary and otherwise to secure population—emigration from European countries to the new lands of our northern counties, certainly native born citizens would be as desirable, and here was a case of remarkable zeal in that direction which ought not to go unrewarded, so that they not only donated 640 acres of land, but they exempted it from taxation for twenty-one years—until the children should become of age. But Gov. Wisner refused to see it in that light. He said the lands were to be used for *drainage* purposes only. True, and the more I think of it, the more I think that veto message was illogical.

It is often suggested that the State has been very liberal with swamp lands. Why not? She had them by liberality of the general government—a gift, and it was a question of constant bickering what to do with them, until they were gone. But, says one, they were very valuable. So much the better. A writer has said of the Puritans: It is charged that they were parsimonious—stingy. As to money, granted, for they had none to give! But as to institutions—ideas—live men and women. No. New England has leavened the whole country with these with a marked prodigality. Nobody gives what they haven't got. Everybody gives something. It may be swamp land, ideas or bad examples.

Homeopathy in the University. How that ground has been fought over. From 1865 to 1875 the Legislature was petitioned and memorialized by those who, although they may have believed in infinitesimal doses of medicine for diseases in some forms, yet persisted in demanding heroic treatment for the recognition and introduction of their particular branch of *materia medica* into a State school supported largely by general taxation. It may be that the tenth, fiftieth or one hundredth dilution is a part of their creed, but they gave the Legislature allopathic doses of statistics and arguments until success crowned their efforts. All members of the session of 1869 will remember Dr. Peter Klein and the evening he spent in translating to the House in committee of the whole, portions of Dr. Hahneman's fundamental law of "like cures like," and his formulas for various remedies. Latin, German and English all brought under contribution. It was a

bad night for homeopathy, and it was left for such men as James C. Wood and Simeon R. Billings in later sessions to greatly aid with stories, ridicule and satire in accomplishing what former years of argument had failed to do. Wood's clairvoyant snake story and Billings' catnip tea both did royal service in setting up the chair of homeopathy.

In the session of 1875 Mr. F. O. Clark, of Escanaba, introduced "A Bill to punish persons for setting guns." The Bill was referred, reported, and in due time appeared printed on the general order, reading something like this: "The people of the State of Michigan enact that it shall be unlawful for any person to set with spring, or other device, any gun or trap operating by the explosion of gunpowder, and the killing of any person shot from a gun so set shall be deemed manslaughter." When the Chairman read that line "The killing of any person shot from a gun," the climax was reached. Legislative dignity was not sufficient for the occasion, and business was suspended to ascertain the size of the bore used in Lake Superior guns. Everything is large up there. You remember their school district forty miles in length.

There was one clause in the Constitution of 1867 worthy of repetition in the next trial Constitution, which no doubt the voters will refuse as before, viz: "The Legislature shall not alter or change the boundaries of any school district." Now, one of the highest rights of an American citizen is to quarrel in a school meeting, and our institutions are in danger when that right is taken away by legislative interference. This is reason enough, to say nothing of the difficulties attending any intelligent action in the first place, and the further trouble that after you have once commenced you must keep on, ad infinitum, for a district once formed by special act, no power but the Legislature can change it; and as changes are really necessary, 8,000 to 10,000 school districts can furnish plenty of business.

Did it ever occur to any of you as a little odd that this dear old Constitution of ours should prohibit the payment of a chaplain for the Legislature, and yet in the same section authorize one for the State's prison? Yes, denied the benefit of the clergy as is no other State institution.

One morning, some eight years ago, after the usual volunteer religious service in the House the officiating minister stopped at my desk to say: "Mr. Clerk, I shall never disgrace myself by appearing here again in this capacity." I said: "Why, Mr. P—, you astonish me. What has occurred to cause this remark?" His indignation continued: "I shall never come up here to pray for men with no more gentility or civility than to sit during the service with their heels on their desks reading newspapers."

Very many reverend gentlemen in my experience have officiated at opening religious services, and none but this one ever remarked any lack of reverential attention. During the session of 1873 music was regularly added to the opening services, led usually by Representative Henry Gordon, of Wayne.

The sessions have furnished many good story tellers, but I think all will yield the palm to Geo. M. Smith, of the session of 1877, from Muskegon. Of course there are many ways of telling the same story. One artist will break into the middle take you unprepared, try to astonish you with startling situations and leave each one to supply for himself the detail. Another will put his story in the form of a court trial and give his hearers the benefit of the evidence, witness by witness; but there is probably no better way than that illustrated by the oldest narrative of record—the Bible story. The books of the Old Testament by shadow, type and figure lead you up to the grand development of the new; and when Matthew commences his "Tale of the Christ," he gives the genealogy from the beginning. Smith's stories weren't all from the Bible, but they were told with Biblical force; and I have no doubt his old companion and chum of '77, John W. Fletcher, might be induced to give you an idea of some of them, commencing with the Philadelphia doctor who had lost his palate.

There have been thirty different Smiths members of the Michigan Legislatures. This numerous branch of the Adam family has been well represented, yet never in any one session so numerous as were the Walkers in the House of 1873, when there were five of that name, and Speaker Croswell facetiously formed them into one of the standing committees, viz: that on Roads and Bridges. It was the peripatetic committee.

It is not strange that in the election of 132 men for each session there should be occasionally one who does not "catch on" to the methods of making law. I recall a case where a bill was introduced, received its first and second reading by title and was referred to the committee, as usual. After some time the chairman brought the bill to me, saying that it was only a title, no bill accompanying it, and wished me to see the member who introduced it and get the bill. This I undertook to do, as it was very common for members when crowded for time to present the title ahead of the bill; but the true situation was revealed when in answer to my request for his bill the introducer replied with all the innocence and candor of a child: "Don't the committees make the bills?"

It is also true that each session furnishes its illustration of the very careful man, who in order to be sure of his standing determines at the outset to vote "no" on every measure that he does not fully understand. Such a man was taken in hand by P. R. L. Pierce on one occasion for voting against a local bill of general acceptability to the place affected—Grand Rapids; but the only reply was, "I think the best thing a man can have in this business is a back-bone running straight up and down through him, and I have determined that when I don't fully understand a measure, I shall think *no* and vote *no*." "Yes, yes," said Pierce, "a back-bone is a good thing, but some people are so unreasonable as to think there ought to be something on the end of it."

The British Parliament begins its sessions at 6 o'clock in the evening. Congress commences its day's work at 12 o'clock noon, but our Legislative sessions usually commence at 10 o'clock A. M. for the first fifty days, then at 9 o'clock. On one occasion in 1877 some member, in a burst of economy, moved to make the time for the opening of the next day's session of the House 8 o'clock. Then followed amendments for 7, 6, 5, and finally 4 o'clock A. M., which last named time was adopted, and the House adjourned before the seriousness of the matter became apparent. A session at that early hour, with a certain call of the House on all absentees was more than a joke; but it was too late to regret, and a sharp February morning witnessed the assembling of nearly a full House by starlight. One such session was enough to change all the vulgar names pending, and duly consider the rights of the Hambletonian horse on his descendants, which remark will call to your minds N. A. Hamilton of that session and his usual introductory of "Just one word, Mr. Speaker." There were no more sessions under the beautiful stars.

Not long ago I read: "It is said of music that the great composers now and then introduce a discord in order to throw their beautiful harmonies into sweeter contrasts." There, said I, is an explanation of a phenomenon in legislation heretofore mysterious. I had never been able to account for the regular biennial appearance of paper wads in all parts of the legislative horizon. I see now that it was simply a discord thrown in to emphasize the general brotherly love and good fellowship. I have always regarded it as the especial prerogative of members; and as Clerk have abstained from any participation in it, but now as ex-member I throw this my first paper wad and trust you will receive it in the usual way, viz: with many return shots.



MICHIGAN IN THE WAR.**BY HON. AUSTIN BLAIR.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have been called upon very many times during the last twenty years to respond to the sentiment "Michigan in the War," and in all those occasions I have never been able to say anything that seemed to me worthy of the theme.

Probably I shall say nothing better now than heretofore; nothing that will satisfy either myself or you. Indeed, nothing can be said by any merely human tongue that can properly set forth the patriotic action of a whole people on a supreme occasion like the uprising in this country for the preservation of the government.

Government is the great concern of civilized men. In all ages of the world Government has occupied the best and bravest thought of mankind. It is the supreme necessity of man, who as he advances in civilization, finds that necessity more and more controlling.

Without Government there can be nothing secure, nothing great; no right but that of the strongest; no progress, no liberty. The first effort of mankind always and everywhere has been to establish Government.

Our fathers were no exception to the rule. In the light of all the ages past, with a patriotic heroism unsurpassed in the world they established Government here in America.

It was founded upon fundamental principles of "Freedom for the People" and security for all rights of life, liberty and property. That anybody should seek by revolution to overthrow that Government does not seem ever to have entered their minds. The Constitution they enacted provided abundantly for defense against a foreign foe, but does not exhibit any solicitude about the dangers of revolution or rebellion at home.

The people of Michigan were almost without exception deeply attached to the Union and thoroughly loyal to the National Government, and though the war took them to some extent by surprise, they were not altogether unprepared for it. They had not been unmindful of the coming events that cast their shadows before. They had taken an active part in the great debate between freedom and slavery and they had deeply fixed opinions upon that subject.

They were for liberty and against slavery always and everywhere. Neither did they intend to yield their earnest convictions on account of the menaces to be heard in loud and insolent tones from the South. The people of Michigan proposed no compromises on the great questions in dispute. They were ready to abide by the Constitution and the laws and they expected all others to do the same.

As early as 1854 Michigan had assumed her position on the side of the indissolubility of the Union, and of the permanent authority of the Constitution and the laws enacted under it. In 1860 in pursuance of her settled purpose she gave her vote to Abraham Lincoln and prepared to stand by him to the bitter end, and in that purpose she never faltered for an instant, and when in 1861 the war begun, she sent promptly to the President of the United States her clarion message that she would stand by him with every man and every dollar that she had, and she loyally and bravely kept that promise.

When the call was made for 75,000 men, so many companies were offered that it was embarrassing to select the ten only that could go, and though we had no appropriation and the Legislature had adjourned the People furnished the money and the First Michigan Infantry volunteers was organized, armed and

fully equipped so speedily that it was the first to reach the National Capital and bring joy to the loyal government, and terror to the spies and traitors with which the city was filled.

On their way they marched through Baltimore a thousand strong, with shotted guns and fixed bayonets, through the same streets still red with the blood of the Sixth Massachusetts who had fallen there a few days before, slain by secession traitors. We remember yet the telegram of John A. Andrews, the great Governor of Massachusetts, to the Mayor of Baltimore, and how it electrified the loyal people everywhere. He asked for the bodies of the murdered soldiers saying: "I pray you to take them up tenderly and send them to me."

I knew Governor Andrews personally and revere his memory as one of the great leaders of the People in that trying time, whose fame will endure as long as his country's glory is undimmed and its history read.

It was the 1st Michigan Infantry that led the advance into Virginia and seized and occupied Alexandria, one of her chief cities, and took part in the first Bull Run battle, the initiatory campaign in which we learned the lesson that it was a war and not a holiday excursion.

It is to be remembered that at the beginning of the war Michigan had a population of but 750,000, less than half her present number, and yet she enlisted 90,000 men for the defense of the Union, nearly all these were volunteers.

It has been said and I had supposed truly, that Michigan sent more men to the war according to the ratio of population than any other State of the Union. But our brethren of Minnesota contest this claim and perhaps correctly.

Minnesota had, I presume, more young men without families at that time than any other state, and we may freely admit that her zeal was equal to ours and therefore her enlistments more numerous than ours relatively speaking. We can truthfully say however, that Michigan did all she could. Her patriotism was as high as the highest and her sons poured out their blood as freely as the bravest. Indeed she was very notable on many fields. It was the 7th Michigan Infantry that led the advance at Fredericksburgh, crossing the Rappahannock in open boats, and they volunteered to do it.

It was the 4th Michigan Cavalry that captured the Confederate President fleeing from his Capitol, presumably hunting for the last ditch, but by no means intending to die in it. He still survives to excite the pity of his friends and the derision of his country. Unfortunate without dignity, defeated without honor.

Michigan gave to the Nation some great soldiers, whose fame will not die with this generation or even while our history continues to be read. Many of them are still living of whom we cannot fitly speak as yet, but more still are dead, of whom we delight to speak, if we are able to speak of them in language befitting their great service and heroic sacrifice.

First among these no doubt stands Major General Israel B. Richardson. Having been a graduate of West Point and a gallant soldier in the Mexican war where he earned the title of "Fighting Dick", he sought service again at the very beginning of the contest. He had resigned his commission in the Regular army because he had no liking for the service in time of peace, and sought the occupations of civil life for which he had no training and no enthusiasm. When the rebellion broke out, he recognized at once his duty to the Government that had educated him, and with the enthusiasm of a genuine soldier offered his services to lead the Michigan volunteers to battle under the flag of his country.

He was at once placed in command of the 2nd Michigan Infantry and early joined the Army of the Potomac with the regiment and continued to lead it until he was promoted. His career is familiar to our people from the commencement of his service with the 2nd Infantry until as a Major General he fell at the head of his troops at the great battle of Antietam in the grand charge on the rebel center, which failed to destroy the army of General Lee only because it was not supported as it ought to have been. He laid down his life for his country and there was no brighter record made there on that bloody field than his.

General Richardson was a very plain man in person, apparently careless neglectful of dress, and contemptuous of all mere show, he could not get interested much in the dress parade. His speech was as careless as his dress, and he sat his horse as if he was riding to plow out corn. But when danger

menaced he was transformed in a moment. His form was erect and he sat his horse like a trained rider, as in fact he was. His blue gray eye blazed like a flame of fire and he uttered his orders in a clear ringing voice that left no doubt of his meaning. Nobly impatient of all unnecessary delays, he always desired to seek the enemy and never to wait for him.

General Richardson rose rapidly as he deserved and there is little doubt, that but for his untimely fall at Antietam, he would speedily have been in the chief command of the Army of the Potomac. A great soldier, an invincible patriot and modest citizen, we lay our tribute on his tomb to-day and always.

There is a long list of those heroes whose fame belongs to us. When I speak of Michigan in the War their names come thronging in upon me, and I hardly know where to begin with them.

One of the earliest of them was Woodbury, Colonel of the 4th Infantry, who fell at Malvern Hill. Yes, at Malvern, where the Army of the Potomac at the end of seven weary days of retreating and of fighting came together, and no longer in detached and separated corps, but all together as an army promptly faced about, looked its victorious adversary squarely in the face, fell upon and defeated him and sent his shattered columns flying back to Richmond. Here sword in hand at the head of his troops Woodbury fell. There was nothing braver done in the great war by anybody than this.

Equally splendid and brave was the fall of Roberts of the 1st Infantry at the second Bull Run Battle. Jeffords of the 4th at Gettysburgh. Lumbard of the same Regiment at Spottsylvania, and a host more only less conspicuous but equally gallant. I cannot even name them here to-day but your memory will supply the omission.

The crowning glory of it all is that these heroic sacrifices were made in a great and patriotic cause which sanctifies the blood that was shed in it. It was the cause of our country, of liberty and law and Government. The battle was against a rebellion that was utterly causeless and wicked, and however we may admire the bravery of the men who fought in a bad cause, nothing can redeem the cause itself from the execration of mankind.

We have no desire to revive old controversies, or to perpetuate the causes of sectional division, the substance of which has passed away. But this we never will yield, that the North was right and the South was wrong. Mr. Davis may repeat, as he has lately done, to shouting crowds in the South that the lost cause is still alive, but neither he nor they can bring it forth from the dishonored sepulchre where it is rotting.

The Nation moves forward in its grand career, all its people are free and so they will remain. The Republic is greater and more glorious than ever before, and the fame of the men who saved it from destruction will never grow less.

Michigan did her part in this great work and this will illuminate her Record forever.



SANITARY PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN.

BY JAMES HUESTON, M. D.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REUNION:—It would be temerity in me to undertake to interest you at this time, standing as I do in the shadows of these tall, older oaks that have been identified so long with the people, and worked for the State until it stands out to-day one of the brightest stars in the constellations of States,—second to none in all that is calculated to make a happy and contented people, governed by wholesome laws, with all her interests properly guarded. Laws have been enacted not only for the protection of property, but also for the advancement of the moral and sanitary condition of the people.

When this subject of sanitary progress was tendered me I accepted with many misgivings that I should be unable to do the subject justice. Sanitary Science is yet imperfectly understood, though great minds of all ages, from the Holy Scriptures to the present time, have given it attention; great writers have studied the causes of disease, poets have written and bards have sung of the shady rills from the garden of Eden to the cities of gold,—all suggesting purity and health; but as we look on the older cities of the plains in their degeneracy, without sewerage, without proper water-supply, without ventilation, without proper knowledge of the laws that govern health, we do not wonder at their destruction and that nothing was left to mark the spot of a large city and thousands of people but a pillar of salt; no wonder that Peter the Hermit left a half million of skeletons upon the plains in his pilgrimage to recapture the Holy Sepulchre; no wonder that the banks of the Bosphorus were covered with the skulls of those who had perished in filth; no wonder that the Nile was polluted by the dead bodies of the thousands that visited it every year and perished in their unsanitary condition; no wonder that the Black Plague and other pestilences should have almost depopulated whole nations; but we need not go back so far in history; our own city of Memphis with her tall spires and beautiful mansions, was covered by the dark pall of death, and hearts were aching all over the land, while Rachels refused to be comforted because their dear ones were not. That warning of death was heeded, and that filthy city has been renovated; but people are slow to consider these matters, and always have been unwilling to accept any restraint that interfered with their desires.

Hippocrates wrote and talked much in his day upon the causation of disease, and tried to convince people that what they had charged upon God as a visitation of his providence was a penalty for the violation of physical laws, but he was not believed, there was opposition then as now to all laws regulating our habits and living,—then as now it was looked upon as a violation of personal liberty. Moses evidently had opposition to his sanitary code.

I will give you an old legend as a warning to the enemies of sanitary work: "Three thousand years ago, there was a fragment of Israel that rebelled against the sanitary laws of Moses. They counted him a fossil, and his sanitary regulations as an imposition; so, departing from the borders of Israel, they sought a remote and obscure province where they could enjoy the liberty of their own opinions and practices. After a century had passed away, conceiving that time and sad experience might have wrought repentance, Israel sent a delegation, a sort of sanitary committee, to visit these rebellious subjects and persuade them, if possible, to return. They were found to be in no mood to respond to these kind solicitations, but their degradation and habits of life would have suggested to a Darwin the missing link between the human and the herding kind. Another century passed, and another delegation sought out the obscure place; no traces of civilization were to be found there, no human foot-steps on the sand, nothing

to disturb the solitude of the place, except a tribe of monkeys. They observed, however, that on the Sabbath day there was a solemn stillness all around, even in monkeydom. They had not ceased to be Sabbatarians, and this melancholy silence on the seventh day was the only token these pitiable creatures gave that they were indeed the remnant of that unfortunate tribe that rebelled against the sanitary commission of Moses."

"Allow me the remark, that these old-time legends and sacred myths are based on great human facts and social tendencies, and are true to all that is known to be true in ourselves. If we strip them of all ghostliness, we find the germ of great human truths, the big facts of our being, lifted up into a heavenly light, with the interpretation and the imprint of the common sense of mankind.

"This legend of olden times, relating to the moral tendency of neglecting sanitary regulations, coming to us from the remote past, is a substantial testimony that this manner of living leads inevitably to beastliness, reducing men to the level of brutes. The presumption, therefore, seems reasonable that the moral effect of sanitation tends to elevate man morally and socially, as well as physically." [Moral Phases of Sanitation, by L. M. Woodruff, D. D., p. 9., Ypsilanti Sanitary Convention; Supplement to Report, Michigan State Board of Health, 1885.]

In our time and in our own State, when Dr. Henry Wyman in 1847 introduced a Bill to drain swamps and marsh lands as a sanitary measure, he was counted an enthusiast, and when he talked upon the subject, he was called a crank for curing fever and ague by drains, and it took two years to pass that Bill, and no more important law was ever enacted in this State. None has ever saved the people more money or suffering, and none is now more universally acknowledged a blessing to the State than the Drain law. The people were well paid for sending Mr. Wyman to the Legislature. His glory will live after him. Michigan is no longer counted by the traveler as a fit place only for massasaugas, mosquitoes and coon.

The day is fast passing away when earnest sanitary workers are declared insane enthusiasts and idle dreamers, and all will acknowledge that sanitary reform is not a fancy. The sanitary workers of all times have been the wide-awake and progressive people of the age in which they lived, and the work is one that all must take a lively interest in, that all may be benefited.

From the pulpit come most eloquent appeals to the people to be clean that they may be godly. A filthy man can hardly be a Christian; his pigsty may have killed his neighbor's child. Filth and a neglect of the laws that govern health degenerate both soul and body.

Mothers are beginning to look carefully after the surroundings of their homes and see if all is in a healthful condition, that the water-supply, ventilation and food have been properly looked after. She is beginning to inquire if the filthy decomposed slops taken by the milk-man to be fed to cows and returned as milk are healthful for her little ones.

The Press everywhere are first to point out defective sewers as a filthy condition for a city and condemn all neglect in this direction.

Educators have become earnest teachers of sanitary precepts to those in their charge.

Members of the legal profession have done much in directing legislation and in pointing out defects in sanitary laws, as instanced by a paper read at a sanitary convention by Hon. Charles R. Whitman. [Supplement to Report of State Board of Health for 1885; Ypsilanti Sanitary Convention, pages 43-44.] It is of so much importance to future legislation that I refer to it. Speaking of nuisances, reporting contagious diseases, etc., he shows that while the Board of Health has much power in making regulations, etc., it has yet no power to enforce them unless the offender is financially responsible. He says:

"I look to this health regulation for the cracker to the whip; but find none. The Board simply makes the order, and says nothing as to any penalty for its violation. Nor is the Board to blame, for an examination of the statute discloses that the utmost punishment authorized is the *forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars*, [Howell's Annotated Statutes, Sec. 1635.] which you may collect if you can; but the fellow must have it before you can get it." And continues: "A radical difficulty with this entire system is that there is no general

law forbidding certain recognized evils and imposing suitable penalties. The law for the protection of the public health should be as sweeping and as enforceable as the criminal law. The existing statutes only authorize local Boards to make their own laws, and by failure to act, a township may be left without law in matters absolutely essential, not only to the preservation of the health and lives of its own citizens, but also to the health and lives of the citizens of the State."

The last Legislature came within a few votes of passing such a law as has been recommended by Mr. Whitman, and members of our State Board of Health have been trying to have this defect in our sanitary law remedied. Dr. Wight, health officer of Detroit, struggled for years against defective law and stubborn opposition, but by indomitable energy and courage the law has been improved, and the city to-day is in a fair way to become one of the cleanest cities on the continent. May Detroit's energetic health officer live to see the fruits of his labor.

Without the extensive library and work of the Michigan State Board of Health, it would be impracticable if not impossible to collect the statistics of this State and Country, and especially the literature of other Countries, necessary for use in preparing papers of this nature relating to sanitary progress. I am indebted to the Office of the State Board of Health, and more especially to Mr. A. Arnold Clark of that Office, for looking up many of the references made further on in this paper, and for aid in their arrangement and elaboration.

It may be said that Sanitation as a science is not much older than the State of Michigan. While sanitary precautions figured largely in the Mosaic code of the Jewish race and while these "preventive measures," it has been said, "as exemplified in that code have accounted largely for the greater comparative longevity of the Jews, and for their extraordinary immunity from the recurring epidemics of the Middle Ages"; [Jour. of Cong. and Exh'n of San. Ins. of Great Britain, '77, Pt. II., p. 1.] and while all are ready to acknowledge the wonderful achievements of the Romans in Sanitary Engineering on a large scale; yet the science of preventative medicine as we now know it, the systematic study of the causation of disease, based on reliable statistics, and, as a result of such study, the scientific effort to preserve the health and prolong the life of the people, this science is the child of the present century. Even in Greece in the days of Aristotle and Pericles, epidemics were accepted as visitations of offended Providence. During the Middle Ages so little attention was given to sanitary precautions that whole cities and nations were almost depopulated by the Black Death and other plagues—Nature's protest against filth—which swept over Europe.

In 1758, Sir William Blackstone, in that masterly exposition of the laws of England which fills four large volumes, devotes less than two pages to the protection of public health. [San. Legis'n in Eng., and N. Y., by D. B. Eaton.]

As late as the seventeenth century the average duration of life was only 23.8 years, during the next century it had risen to 27.8 year, while at the present time, as a result of our present knowledge and application of the principles of sanitary science, the average man may reasonably expect to live 49 years; [Does Hygiene Pay? by Max von Pettenkofer. Trans. by Erwin F. Smith.] while a reliable estimate has been made and accepted by prominent sanitarians, that the deaths occurring in England and Wales are fully one-third more numerous than they would be "if the existing knowledge of the chief causes of diseases were reasonably well applied throughout the country"; [Jour. of San. Cong. and Exh'n, 1877, p. 5.] and probably the same may be said of this country. This would be a saving of 120,000 lives in England and Wales.

The death-rate in Michigan was, however, in 1870 much lower than that of England, the difference in the death-rate amounting to over 7,500 lives each year; and, as shown by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, if the death-rate in Michigan equaled that in all England, 7,500 lives would be lost each year in this State which are now saved. [Mich. and Its Resources. Third Ed., p. 69.] Moreover it is estimated by Prof. Flourens and others that, with proper control of his circumstances and conditions, the natural life of man would be 100 instead of 50 years. [Trans. San. Inst. Great Britin, Vol. IV., p. 67-70.] What does all this mean? Dr. Farr has estimated the money value of every inhabitant of England to the world at £159 or nearly \$800. Edwin Chadwick has determined the value of an adult laborer to be equivalent to a deposit of £200 or nearly \$1,200. Dr. Farr concludes that the value of a farm hand at 25 years of age is

\$246 7s. or nearly \$1,200. This is what the average farm hand will earn over and above his maintenance. So independently of doctor bills, paid for sickness, which would be saved to the community, the saving to the productive wealth of the country through the preservation of 7,500 lives in Michigan is something enormous compared with the small legislative appropriation required to carry on sanitary work, amounting to six or eight million dollars every year.

Speaking for the entire United States, Dr. Billings says: "Accepting either the calculations of Dr. Jarvis or Dr. Farr, it can be shown that the direct pecuniary loss to this country on account of preventable sickness and mortality is certainly over \$100,000,000 annually, and this without taking account of expenditure incurred on account of sickness, or the unusual loss due to great epidemics, both from waste of life and injury to commerce." [Problems in Relation to the Prevention of Disease. J. R. Weist, A. M., M. D., p. 9.] "Public health is public wealth"; but more than this, if "governments are instituted among men" to secure to the people the preservation of "life", the enjoyment of "liberty" and the "pursuit of happiness", the health interests of a State should deserve its first and most watchful care. A healthy people is a happy and contented people.

The President of the American Public Health Association, at its last Annual Meeting, held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1885, in an address before that body, while speaking of the millions of money voted by Congress to the work of coast and geodetic survey, the department of education and the department of justice, a civil service, a secret service, and many other agencies, and the inadequate appropriation to sustain a National Board of Health, says: "Even the fisheries, the fish-hatcheries, and the young seals of Alaska must needs have their agents, and are thus vouchsafed national protection; but the defenseless innocents, intended by nature to be the citizens of the next generation, may be killed by hundreds of thousands by preventable diseases,—small-pox, scarlet fever, measles cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., and the slaughter is wickedly charged to the will of divine providence. The passage from infancy to childhood, and from childhood to adolescence, is a thousand fold more dangerous than the approach to our harbors; but no central effort is made to save the children from death before they reach their fifth anniversary in the voyage of life."

Just in proportion as governments become more and more awakened to the necessity of preserving the health of the people by inaugurating proper systems of sewerage and water-supply and by establishing health bureaux, in the same proportion the mortality in the different parts of the world has declined. The first part of the new sewerage works of London was begun in 1859, and the fever mortality of London is to-day only one-fifth as great as it was in the period prior to 1860. [The Influence of Sewerage and Water-supply on the Death-rate in Cities, by Erwin F. Smith, page 99.] "The mean annual mortality of twenty large English towns during the ten years 1869-'78 was 24.9, in the year 1879 it was 22.4." Since 1879 in some of these cities the death-rate has decreased still further, and the English Register-General in his forty-fourth annual report states that "there is nothing in the series of annual reports issued by this office that comes out more distinctly and unmistakably than the wonderful effect which the sanitary operations of the last decade have had in saving life." [Ibid., p. 127.]

Dr. Rauch gives the mean annual death rate in the city of Chicago during the 14 year period prior to the introduction of sewerage, the 14 year period after its introduction in 1856, and the 14 year period since, of more complete sewerage and better water supply, and shows the mean annual death-rate to have decreased from 37.91 during the first period to 21.40 during the last period. People are beginning to understand these facts and there has never been a time in the history of the world when physicians were required to study these questions as they are to-day.—when so much was demanded of legislators, when such active measures were being taken, and so much money was being voted by the legislatures of the world to promote public health as at the present time.

It is a matter of congratulation that Michigan was one of the first states in this country to establish a State Board of Health. The bill passed in the winter 1873. It had to pass through the same period of development that every new discovery in science, that every reform in government,—such as a cheap postal system, has passed through. At first people said it would be too great an expense, in the second place it was accepted with a little grumbling, in the third

place it was acknowledged to be a great blessing, and lastly people wondered that they had never thought of it before. To be sure some have not passed out of the grumbling state even yet, but to-day an active and efficient central board in constant communication with local authorities in nearly every township, city and village in the State, giving them information concerning the best methods for restricting and preventing disease, and receiving from them data, the compilation of which has given to science some of the best results; such a systematic net-work of relations bears testimony to the wisdom of its projectors.

When the Michigan State Board of Health was organized, there were only three state boards of health in this country; to-day there are thirty of the United States with such organizations, a large number of which have been founded on the Michigan plan. Some people said when the Board was established: "We have been getting along well enough, we have drunk foul water and we have breathed impure air, but we are still alive." Such people are as hard to find to-day as a man who would argue against getting his life insured that he always had lived. Some physicians said at first that it was compelling them to divulge the secrets confided to them by their patients to make them report cases of contagious diseases, but physicians and the people have now come to the conclusion that it is no crime to be sick but that it is a crime to aid in or allow the spread of disease, and the last Legislature came within a few votes of imprisoning the physician or house-holder who neglected to report contagious diseases. Fifteen years ago a great many physicians thought that scarlet fever and diphtheria were not contagious diseases, but to-day these same physicians are arguing that, if error must be made, it is better to give the people the benefit of the doubt. Diphtheria causes sixteen times as many deaths in Michigan as small-pox every year, and scarlet fever causes eight times as many,

In the restriction of these diseases the State Board of Health has been brought into communication with nearly every local board of health in Michigan. In a circular letter sent to local health authorities accompanying documents on the proper method of restriction and prevention on the outbreak of one of these diseases, it says: "Your action should be as prompt, efficient and persistent as is commonly the case with the fire department on the outbreak of a fire. Any aid which this Board may be able to give you will be cheerfully rendered." It may have in some cases responded to false alarms, but in far more cases its recommendations have led to such active work on the part of local health authorities that outbreaks have been confined to one case or to the one house in which the disease first appeared. Local boards of health have been provided for by law since the organization of the State, but before the State Board of Health was established there was no central adviser and there was hardly a board of health in the State that was doing anything. This was not the fault of local Health Officers. There was no ready way for them to acquire information. To-day there is hardly a local board of health that is not doing something. The health service of a state can no more be carried on without a central bureau than the solar system can be sustained without a central sun. When Doctor Richardson, one of the most eminent sanitarians in England, was complaining that his attempts to establish a registration of the diseases of Great Britain had nearly ruined him in body, mind and estate, "served you right" replied a late well-known statesman, "served you right. If individual men could carry on national projects where would be the nation?" [Nature. Vol. XVI. p. 185.] Dr. Richardson remarks that from that time he "gave up all thoughts of doing more than sowing seeds in the field of literature and leaving it to the chance of fructification on that extensive soil." If the men of science are to sow the seed, from which the people are to reap the benefits, the State alone has the means to perform the labor of the field.

It has been said that diphtheria destroys sixteen times as many lives in Michigan every year as the small-pox. *This has not always been so. In 1707 small-pox destroyed one-quarter of the entire population of Ireland, in 1733 it nearly depopulated Greenland. Macaulay, writing of small-pox in England during the seventeenth century, says:

"That disease over which science has since achieved a succession of glorious and beneficent victories, was then the most terrible of all the ministers of death. The havoc of the plague had been far more rapid; but the plague had visited our shores only once or twice within living memory; small-pox was always

present, filling the church-yards with corpses, tormenting with constant fear all whom it had not yet stricken, leaving on those whose lives it spared the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a changling at which the mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden, objects of horror to her lover. During the century previous to the discovery of vaccination, small-pox is calculated to have destroyed 45,000,000 of the people of Europe."

In the year before the organization of the Michigan State Board of Health, namely in 1872, there were 302 deaths from small-pox reported in Michigan, nearly all of them in three localities; while in 1882 there were but 159 deaths reported as a result of over 100 outbreaks of small-pox in about 63 localities. [only 100 deaths were reported by the Supervisors. See p. 251 Report of Sec. of State on Vital Statistics of Michigan, 1882.] The much greater number of outbreaks in 1882 is attributable in great part to the very great immigration in that year, and the prevalence of small-pox in foreign ports through which the immigrants came. Over thirty times as many outbreaks of small-pox in 1882 as in 1872, over thirty times as many chances for great epidemics to spread, and yet it was so carefully guarded and restricted that only one-half as many cases actually did occur. In sixteen of the different places where small-pox occurred in the year 1882 it was confined to the first case. The greater efficiency of the local boards of health in recent years is fairly attributable to the influences which have sprung from the activities of the State Board of Health. The report of the State Board of Health for 1882 [pages 431-432] makes the following statement concerning the efforts to restrict the spread of small-pox in that year:

"The effects to restrict the 100 and more outbreaks of small-pox occurring during the year, involved a large amount of labor on the part of the State Board of Health, as well as by the local boards of health. Judging from what has occurred at other times in this State, and in other States, it is believed that had there been no State Board of Health, and no prompting or aid to the system of local boards of health, the invasion of small-pox into the State so often, and in so many places, could not have been resisted so successfully, and a general epidemic would have prevailed throughout the State.

But though the work of the State Board of Health, in relation to the prevention and restriction of small-pox, has proved very useful, the fact remains that to the local boards of health, and more particularly to the local health officers, belongs the credit of the very general success of the hand-to-hand conflict with the disease; and it is believed that their success has never before, in the history of the State, been paralleled."

In 1877 the State Board of Health adopted resolutions recommending local boards of health to offer free vaccination to the inhabitants of their jurisdiction. Effect was given to those resolutions by law in 1879 and local boards of health were authorized to offer free vaccination with bovine virus as often as once a year. During the severe epidemic of small-pox in Montreal during last summer and fall, a circular letter was sent by the Michigan State Board of Health to the owners, contractors and foremen of lumber camps, as well as to local health authorities urging the necessity of free vaccination; and one propagator of bovine, vaccine virus sent into this State in six months, independently of the number sent to the regular State Health Inspector of Travel, over 16,000 vaccine virus points. During the first three and one-half months of this epidemic in Montreal there were only 44 deaths from small-pox in that city, 28 of these were in one hospital and 35 were among the French Canadians who were opposed to vaccination. Two prominent physicians of Montreal claimed that small-pox was not contagious, and one of these physicians was a professor in a Medical School. Vaccination was denounced by the ignorant mob as a "wicked attempt to thwart the will of God," and Montreal being a "close fisted corporation" free vaccination was for the time entirely stopped. In a city, active and awake to the necessity of taking such preventive measures as vaccination, disinfection and isolation, this outbreak might have been stopped during the first three months before it had fairly gained a foothold, but in the month of July it suddenly became terribly destructive and it kept on increasing until it reached its maximum in October, during which month 1,393 deaths occurred from small-pox in the city of Montreal. Besides being conveyed to many other localities in Ontario and Quebec, this outbreak was spread from Montreal to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Mass. Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Illinois in the United States, Michigan, the most exposed to attack of any of the United States, entirely

escaped. Michigan is now and has for some time been entirely free from this disease which in the days of ignorance has been the scourge of nations.

But the work of the Board does not consist alone in constant reiteration of present knowledge concerning the restriction of disease, but it is authorized by law to study the causation of disease and the effect of localities, etc., on the health of the people. This is necessary to the proper enforcement of sanitary regulations. All sanitary work is unsound without a preliminary knowledge of the causation of disease. Says Dr. Richardson: "It were as wise for me to write a perscription for a man without enquiring into his disease, his antecedents, and modes of life, as for the State physician to prescribe for national sickness without inquiry into the nature of the sickness, its antecedents, and the cause or causes that lead up to it." (Nature, Vol. XVI, p. 186.) "In vain" says Dr. Gregory, Ex-President of the Illinois State Board of Health, "in vain attempt to put out the fire with a pitcher of water, if someone, through a hole in the wall, as in Bunyan's dreams, feeds the flame with oil. How often the skillful and anxious physician is baffled by causes which he can not discover, and can not therefore combat." (The Clinique, October 15, 1881, p. 346.)

Why does your health officer disinfect your house with sulphur fumes after your children have had diphtheria or scarlet fever? To destroy the germs,—small organisms floating in the air and clinging to the walls of the room,—which are the cause of these diseases. What are those germs and what will best and most effectually destroy them? What diseases are germ diseases? It is seen from the report of the Michigan State Board of Health for 1884, that nearly one-half of all the health officers who made special final reports concerning scarlet fever in that year were able to trace the outbreak to its known source. Three cases were reported to the State Board of Health where the source of contagion was a wash-tub that had been used several weeks previous by a family having the scarlet fever. In one case a family was attacked by germs which had lingered in the rubbish of a garret for six years. If we are to be healthy, the germs must go. The safety of the people lies in thorough disinfection.

No doubt there is many a woman, like the Cottage Wife, who is so keenly satirized by Tennyson in his ballad of the Tailie:—

"But Nellie, the last of the cletch, I tolked her the first of them all—
For, hofpens we taalked, of my daughter as dead, o' the fever, at fall—
An' thowt t'were the will of the the Lord! but Miss Annle she said t'were drains,
For she had'nt naw comfort in her, and alrnt naw thanks for her pains."

But day by day the "will of God theory" of disease is giving way to the "germ theory of disease." Every year new diseases are being added to the list of germ diseases. The epidemic of typhoid fever at Plymouth Pa., last year was caused by the infection of one typhoid fever patient getting into the water-supply of that village. The State Board of Health of Michigan is authorized very properly by law, to study these diseases, and give its conclusions to the citizens of the State that they may intelligently control them.

There are other diseases which are believed to be entirely climatic in their origin, such as intermittent fever, pneumonia, etc. A study of those meteorological conditions which cause disease is just as necessary to the State as the knowledge of the rainfall for a particular locality is to a city or village about to lay out sewers and drains. Fluctuations of temperature, and of the barometer, the electrical conditions of the atmosphere, ozone, the humidity of the atmosphere, and rainfall—all bear directly on health and disease, and we have no right to boast of our sanitary knowledge until these conditions are thoroughly studied. No scientific work of this character is possible, however, without a large array of well arranged statistics. Some people can see no good in gathering statistics; it is to them time thrown away. When Faraday was once asked: "what is the use of statistics?" He replied, "what is the use of the baby?" In them are bound up all the possibilities of the future, and from the dull and dry statistics of to-day must flash all the brilliant inductions of the science of to-morrow. In all questions relating to sanitary science, we are largely groping in the dark until we have gathered together for a long series of years data of both sickness and meteorological conditions, so that we can hold the two up side by side and say just what climatic conditions universally do, and what climatic conditions sometimes do not cause a certain disease,—what conditions are causal and what are only concomitant. Every science has to pass through this empirical stage, where all is chaos and confusion, where one conclusion founded on insufficient data, survives

for a little while only to be overthrown by another resting on evidence only a little better. Every science has to pass through this period of theory and guess-work before sufficient data are collected to make it practical and useful. Up to the Fourteenth Century nearly all that was known of human anatomy was derived from the dissection of lower animals. It is probable that the celebrated anatomist Galen never dissected a man. This was looked upon in the Middle Ages as desecration of the dead. (Canada Med. & Surg. Jour. Feb. 1886, pp 385-396. Hippocrates is said to have composed his works after a study of the registers of diseases in the temple of Aesculapius at Cos, but it is probable that many of his opinions were founded only on "personal and cursory observations." At any rate he has left nothing to us but results. But in this age, a sanitarian studying the causation of disease without statistics would be like an astronomer without a catalogue of stars. It is a matter of congratulation that there is to-day no State in the Union where so much has been accomplished in the study of climate and health, aided by wise and public spirited legislation as in Michigan. In a paper by the Secretary of the State Board of Health on "Climate and Health of Michigan," the method of gathering these statistics is stated as follows:

"For several years the Michigan State Board of Health has had a number of meteorological observers in different parts of the state, taking observations three times a day; and some of them are supplied with registering instruments which make continuous records. The Board has also had from many different parts of the state weekly reports of the sickness which has occurred, so that there is no state in the Union, and probably no such area in the world, concerning which, the relations which the health of the inhabitants bears to the climate can be written about and studied with reference to the exact facts, so thoroughly as can be done for the State of Michigan."

A large part of the success of this work is due to the generous enthusiasm, the unselfish public spirit of the physicians of Michigan, who in promoting the cause of preventive medicine, are inventing means which will ultimately throw them out of employment. The time will come, before Michigan has celebrated many semi-centennials, when the science of preventive medicine will almost entirely do away with the science of cure, when physicians like ministers will be salaried for keeping men well and have their pay stopped when they get sick. The State Board of Health is waging an offensive,—not a defensive war upon disease and death; and while the physicians of the State are guarding the citadel, the State Board of Health, with its army of health officers, is in the picket line of duty, and day by day working its way into the ranks of the enemy. Who shall say that in the aggregate of life, the work of a Jenner has not saved more life than now is or ever has been? And if all can not discover a sure preventive for some disease as Jenner did for small-pox, as Capt. Cook did for scurvy, (Journal of the Sanitary Congress and Exhibition 1877, p. 3), as Pasteur has for hydrophobia, yet as Benj. Rush has said, "there are mites in science as well as in charity, and the ultimate results of each are often alike important and beneficial."

It is not alone through local boards of health, though they afford a very effective channel, that the State Board of Health has undertaken to disseminate information among the people, but in 1881, \$2,000 was appropriated by the Legislature to enable the Board to make special investigations, to pay the expenses of holding sanitary conventions throughout the State, and for distributing the printed proceedings of such conventions. This has been found to be a most effective way of imparting sanitary knowledge to the the people. Fifteen of these conventions have already been held in different parts of the State, which have been participated in by some of the most prominent ministers, lawyers, professors and physicians in the State. At these conventions such questions have been discussed as: The restriction and prevention of contagious diseases; the duties of local boards of health; the disposal of slops and garbage; the proper water-supply of the city or village where the convention is held; different systems of sewerage and drainage; ventilation for church and school house, the hygiene of the home and the individual. It has been the uniform practice, in communities where conventions have been held, to organize at the conclusion of these conventions local sanitary conventions. At first only 1,000 copies of the proceedings of these conventions were printed for distribution, and it was found necessary to increase this number to 2,000 copies which are distributed among those in the State who are engaged in sanitary study and work. When it is remembered that there are

over one and one-half million people in the State it will be seen that even this number of printed proceedings is not sufficient to reach all who wish for them.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Michigan State Board of Health has acquired an enviable reputation in other states and other countries. The official organ of the French Society of Hygiene, the *Journal De Hygiene*, Paris, Dec. 16, 1880, says:

"The State Board of Health of Michigan is placed without contest among the most active and zealous of sanitary bureaux." Speaking, March 13, 1884, of the circular issued by the Michigan State Board of Health on the restriction and prevention of contagious diseases, and other work of the Board, this *Journal* states that they "demonstrate perfectly the true ground of the practical application of hygiene, on which ground the State Board of Health of Michigan always stands."

Similar words of praise are to be found in the *Sanitary Record* of London, England, the *American Journal of Sciences*, and other medical and sanitary journals of the United States. To see that the Board is held in the same esteem by the prominent medical men of this State, may be quoted the following editorial in the *Detroit Lancet* for March, 1881:

"We have the very best Board in the United States, and by providing liberally for its needs in the prosecution of its work we shall reap far richer returns in the future. Horses well fed and housed and otherwise well cared for do the very best work before the carriage, the cart, the car, or the plow. Brain work, such as comes within the province of this Board, surely should be well paid. We are in no ways connected with the Board, and hence speak in the capacity of a private citizen. Let us give the Board all materials to work with that it can possibly utilize to good advantage."

Or to quote the words of ex-Chief Justice Thomas M. Cooley, L. L. D.:

"The people need to be educated in the laws of health and the cause of disease, not only on their own account as individuals, but because they may at any time be summoned to assist in the administration of sanitary laws under circumstances when ignorance might be seriously detrimental. We have a right to be proud as citizens of Michigan, that our State has done and is doing so much in this direction. Having myself never been officially connected with sanitary work, I have nevertheless had some occasion to observe the labors of the State Board of Health, and to know that it was performing a service of great value to the State." [What Can the Law do for the Health of the People? by Thomas M. Cooley, L. L. D., p. 14.]



SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ADDRESS BY HON. EDWIN WILLITS.

Education is a fertile subject; but Education in Michigan to one whose advent into the State was a half-century ago, who has been all his life identified with its schools, first as a pupil, then a teacher, then a school officer both district and state, and finally as Executive of two of its leading institutions, is so fruitful in its theme, that it is almost impossible to restrain rhetoric and come down to the solid basis of facts and history which befit this occasion. All will acknowledge that to the intelligent culture of her citizens the State owes much of prosperity, good order and hope. We congratulate ourselves that the pioneers of the wilderness, fifty or more years ago, laid so deep and well the foundations of the structure, which in its harmonious development, is the admiration of all. There have been so few mistakes that one need not be charged with undue partiality if he does not add the labor of critic to that of historian.

Let us look at Michigan's record. In the first place, she started into life after many questions, economical, social, and political had been settled, and she had the benefit of a well devised and consistent policy on the subject of education, and to which she has rigidly adhered ever since. At the bottom of this subject lie these grave questions: Who shall have charge of the system of education in a State? Shall the State itself, or shall it be remitted to individuals, the family or the church? Is the education of its citizens, one of the functions of the State? Some of the most learned, astute statesmen and political economists of the world have held to what is called the *laissez faire* doctrine, which is that it is no part of the functions of the State in its corporate capacity, to do business, to operate farms or factories, or railroads, or to do any thing that may be accomplished by individual or associated enterprise; that the be all or all of the proper rights of the State is to protect individual effort from infringers within or without; in other words, the let alone policy. In the main, this doctrine has within certain limits met with the general accord of all who believe in the liberty of a free and representative government. But in modern times the drift of public sentiment has strongly set toward the assumption by the State of the subject of Education. Germany took the lead, Europe generally is falling into line. France is at the present time completing a revolution on the subject, almost as radical as in her form of government.

WHAT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS DONE.

It is not our purpose at this time to assign the reasons for this great exception to the general rule, but to note the fact; and further to emphasize the settled policy of the founders of our school system, wherein they boldly took the ground that the duty of Education devolved upon the State. This policy obtained generally north of Mason and Dixon's line, and only slightly south of it. The result of a hundred years experience can easily be seen in the difference in the ratio of intelligence in the two sections, not in the colored race alone but in the whites as well. Our national statesmen early saw the importance of the subject. There seems to have been no question in the minds of Mr. Davis, Mr. Madison, nor even Mr. Jefferson, who certainly was not an advocate of enlarged powers of government "that," to use the words of the time, "a government as the organ of society, enjoys the right and is vested with the power to meet the necessity of public education." It has never, till very recently been considered the mission of the general government to assume the education of its citizens, that duty being by common consent, if not by the strict construction of the Constitution, remitted or reserved to the State or the people thereof. From the very earliest period of our National existence, it has been the policy to promote it, not by paying money, but by donation for school purposes, of public land.

The Ordinance of May 20, 1785, being an Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of land in the Western Territory, contained the following paragraph: "There shall be reserved the Lot No. 16 of every Township for the maintenance of Public Schools." And the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, adopted by the Congress of the Confederation, prior to the adoption of our Constitution, further confirmed the policy by declaring that, in the great Northwest Territory of which Michigan constituted a part, "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." A short time thereafter, regulations were made for the sale of the Western lands and in these it was provided that said Lot 16 should be given perpetually for Schools, that Lot 29 in each Township, or fractional part of a Township, should be given perpetually for the purposes of Religion, and that not more than two complete Townships should be given perpetually for the purposes of a University. This, it will be seen, was the initial movement that has resulted in the present magnificent primary school fund, and the very substantial endowment of our University. The assignment of Lot 29 for religious purposes was early abandoned, only two known instances being on record of such grants actually made; but Ohio and all the succeeding other Western States have reserved the sixteenth section, for the Public Schools, and the grant of the two townships for Universities.

At first the School sections were simply reserved for the maintenance of Schools within the Township, but nothing was said about the sale of them—in fact the legal construction was that they could not be sold at all—nor by whom the money should be expended, whether by the General Government, by the State or by the Township. The first construction on this point was in the Enabling Act of the State of Ohio, which stated that Section No. 16 in every Township should be granted to the inhabitants of each Township for the use of Schools. But in 1803 Congress vested the Lands in Ohio in the Legislature of the State "in trust for the use aforesaid and for no other use, intent or purpose whatever." This Act, it will be seen, specifically made the State the agent, but still left the Township the recipient or beneficiary of the Fund arising out of its own Section, and no more. The Enabling Acts of Indiana and Illinois were in this regard identical with that of Ohio, thereby leaving their Townships the recipients and agents of the grant. A moment's consideration will suggest two very important defects in the usefulness of the grant as it then existed: 1st. The disparity in value of the School sections in the different Townships. Father Pierce, the projector of our present School System, notes an instance where he sold one Section for \$31,000, while the Section of an adjoining Township was not worth as many pennies. The second defect is the fact that the several Townships were the agents for their respective Funds. Under the first defect, one Township might have no Fund, while an adjacent one might have a substantial one; under the second the irresponsibility of the Towns, and their proverbial mismanagement, would soon dissipate the proceeds. Even some of the States which subsequently became the trustees, squandered or misappropriated them, though the amount was large enough to call public attention to their importance.

Such was the condition of affairs when half a century ago our inchoate State sought to assume her relations in the Union, as an equal. Fortunately we had those on guard who watched our interests and saw the difficulties and dangers, and the grand possibilities of a proper control of this munificent grant. Michigan had framed a Constitution without an Enabling Act, unless the Ordinance of 1787 was such, as it was claimed, and has in effect been held, and sought admission. Two men had charged themselves specially with the care of preserving to the future this grant for Public Schools. It is a pleasure to name them in this connection, Rev. John D. Pierce, the first Superintendent of Schools under the new Constitution, and Hon. Isaac E. Crary, the first Representative in Congress, after the admission of the State into the Union. Before the Convention met which framed the Constitution, these two men had conferred together and had elaborately discussed the subject both of the preservation of the Funds, and the System of Education to be adopted by the new State. Mr. Crary was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution and impressed upon it the system so matured. The next point was to gain control for the State of the grant without qualifications or limitation save for School purposes. Mr. Crary as Representative charged himself especially with this duty, and by the ledgerdom so frequent in matters of legislation, not always,

as in this case, for the public good, he quietly by an apparently harmless change of the phraseology, accomplished his purpose. The clause in the Act of July 23, 1836, containing the grant of School sections, was made to read: "Shall be granted to the State for the use of Schools," instead of reading, "To the inhabitants of each Township for the use of Schools," as in the Enabling Acts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The same was done with reference to the two Townships of University land. It is claimed that the change of phraseology passed unnoticed by the Committee and by Congress. If so, to this legislative jugglery we owe the fact that Michigan has indeed a magnificent endowment, while other States, no less wise in their own conceit, have comparatively a pittance. Statesmanship inspired the purpose, though diplomacy misled the donor and dictated the methods.

Whether the claim be wholly true or not, there is no question, that the admission of Michigan as a State marks the policy in great measure of the National government relating to future grants of the public domain. The States have been mere trustees, whether the grants be made for Education or Improvement purposes. The aggregate of these School sections donated has been 67,893,919 acres, of which Michigan received 1,067,397 acres; of University lands 1,165,520 acres, of which Michigan obtained 46,060 acres: of the grants for Agricultural and Mechanical schools 9,600,000 acres, of which Michigan's share was nominally 240,000 acres.

The proceeds from the sale of these lands, realized up to this date in Michigan are as follows: From the School sections \$3,545,572.66; from the University lands \$497,378.78; from the grant for the endowment of Schools in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts \$284,788.27; and from the sale of salt spring lands for the benefit of the State Normal School \$61,784.81, making a total realized already in cash and paid into the State Treasury up to Sept. 30, 1885, the sum of \$4,389,524.52 from the grants made by the United States for and used for Educational purposes. This large sum is exclusive of a large sum of money, \$490,940.86, owing by purchasers who have not yet paid the principal and upon which they pay interest, and exclusive of lands yet unsold which amount to 792,859 acres. In 1837 the Superintendent of Public Instruction estimated that the School lands would sell for, what he considered, the magnificent sum of \$520,000.

WHAT THE STATE HAS DONE.

We have not much to record prior to the admission of Michigan as a State except the getting a good ready for the grand possibilities to come. In 1836 there were only 81 school houses and 2,300 children of school age in the State. To-day there are over 7,164 school houses, and nearly or quite 600,000 children of school age. Fifty years ago the annual amount expended was \$23,200; in 1885 we spent \$4,728,940.54. In 1836 all the public school property could probably have been purchased for \$10,000; in 1885 we had \$11,267,056 worth, an increase of a thousand fold. In 1834 there were 87,273 free inhabitants within the then limits of Michigan. In 1884 there were 1,856,100, an increase of twenty-one fold, showing that the increase in school facilities have increased much more rapidly than the population.

In those early days, all our public men were anxious about Education. Having themselves immigrated to the Territory from the older and well settled portions of the country, they were themselves well educated, and were solicitous that the rising generations should be thoroughly educated. In the early days of the Territory the Schools were of necessity private or under church control. In 1804 there were one School for girls and one Latin School for young men. In 1808 there were six, under the patronage of Father Richards, who sought authority to have lotteries for their benefit; but it was not granted.

In 1809 was the first legislative School Act, passed by the Governor and Judges of the Territory. The School districts were formed by and placed in charge of the overseers of the poor. The Judges were authorized to levy a tax upon property of not less than two nor more than four dollars for each child between the ages of four and eighteen years, to be distributed not per capita, but in proportion to the money which the District had actually expended the preceding year in erecting School houses or maintaining Schools. There are three things that strike us in this first Act: There was an element of charity in it, based perhaps on the plans of the Charity Schools of Europe; there was no rate bill, and property was pledged to their support.

The next attempt at legislation was in 1817. The Act then passed does not seem to have been published. It was then an era of great plans, an impulse having been given the cause of Education by the arrival of Rev. John Montieth, a Presbyterian clergyman, who fills quite a place in the annals of that time, from his culture and general influence. It was then that was projected the "Catholepistemiad," a conception not as dangerous as its name would signify to the uncultured ear; it was the forerunner, the voice in the wilderness, heralding the University of to-day. It bore about the same relation to our present great institution that the paper cities, so frequent in our State in a subsequent era, did to Detroit; on paper they looked as well, and some of them even better. It failed for the same reason that many a town plat failed, not because it was not a good one, a symmetrical one, but because of the want of people and money. It was not all pretension, however, for it had a President and twelve Professorships, and on the 9th day of September, 1817, Rev. John Montieth was made President and appointed to six of the Professorships at a salary of \$12.50 each year for each, and Rev. Gabriel Richards, called the Bachelor Bishop of Michigan, to the other six at the same rate; and on the 14th day of the same month was appointed a Superintendent of the buildings of the University, the foundation of the only one erected was laid with the public demonstrations usual on such great occasions; and in about a year, the two-story edifice was so far completed as to have an English school in the lower, and a classical school and a library in a portion at least of the upper story. How insignificant this enterprise heralded with such *eclat*, in comparison with the University as it stands in 1886, with its 1,400 students, with an inventory of property real and personal of over \$800,000, and with an annual pay roll of over \$125,000, and a current expense account of \$45,000. It may be said that was a sad beginning, pretentious charlatantry, to start a grand University with twelve Professorships, when there was not perhaps fifty School houses in the Territory at the time. The scheme was a little top heavy, it is true, but the fundamental idea was not. It is an idea to which Michigan has clung with pertinacious constancy to this date—to wit: That higher Education, controls the lower, dominates it; that the lower Education becomes supremely perfect only when the higher becomes supremely complete. The higher grades the lower, raises it. Occasionally, in the fifty years we commemorate to-day, we have heard the croakers who would measure Education by the horizon of the Primary School, who deplore the relatively extravagant cost of the higher institution, but in Michigan the acclaim from the pine woods and the lake shore has drowned the discordant note. Fifty years has demonstrated that the Common School, the people's college, is worthy of its high renown, only because the other colleges have enriched it.

In this connection we must not forget that there must be included in the role of this higher instruction the other institutions of the State, the State Normal School, the Agricultural College, and the Denominational Colleges, so called; denominational mainly in name, for all true Education will be found in the end to be in harmony with true Religion. All these institutions have a right to exist for the reason that they fill a want, that can be best subserved by them. There need be no clashing, there is room for all; there is a constituency for each. They all help each other. The State Normal School with its plant of \$100,000, the beneficiary, or rather the agent of the State, with its 4,000 students, the larger proportion ladies, and its 1,200 graduates, has given vitality to the efficient common Schools of the State, and has done its full share in sustaining the intelligence and culture of our people in the forum and at the fireside. The Agricultural College, the beneficiary and agent, in part of the State, and in part of the general government, with its aggregate of more than 2,000 students with its plant costing \$400,000, has in the twenty-nine years of its existence, demonstrated its right to be, and promises in the near future to be heard and felt in State and the Nation. It numbers this year 300 students, the plant will warrant 500, and the 500 are already in sight if the State will give us a place to stow them in.

Albion College, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this State, was first opened as a Seminary in 1843. Then a few years later its charter was so amended as to include a female college. In 1861 it was incorporated as Albion College, with full collegiate powers for both ladies and gentlemen. Its success has been permanent and its influence great in the State since its organization. It reports an endowment and an inventory of \$370,000, and a standard

membership of 325 in all its courses. Its future career may be safely predicted when we take into consideration the zeal, activity and religious devotion of the large body of our people who promote its existence.

Adrian College, with an annual attendance in all departments of about 200, returns an inventory of \$128,000, and an endowment of \$114,000, represents the interests of the Methodist Church as its special College in the United States.

Battle Creek College, founded in 1874 by the Seventh Day Adventists, represents the whole body of that religious denomination in the United States, and had in its tenth year, in all its departments 411 students from 21 States and Territories and three foreign Countries, mostly in under-graduate courses.

Detroit College, under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, was founded in 1877, incorporated in 1881, has a student roll for the last year in all its courses of 228. Endowment not stated.

Hope College, of Holland, Michigan, in charge of the Reformed Church in America, was first opened as an Academy in 1856, regularly organized in 1857, and incorporated as a College in 1866. With an endowment of over \$100,000, and college properties of considerable, though not reported, values, it has had its struggles but the obstacles are being grandly overcome and progress is reported year by year.

Olivet College, founded in 1844 from Oberlin; till 1859 as an Institute, since then as a College; as an Institute making an impress upon 2,500 young men and women, and as a College upon more than 3,000, with property and endowment valued at over \$300,000, has been characterized for its Christian zeal and high standard of efficient educational work.

Hillsdale College started in 1844 at Spring Arbor, Michigan, by the Free-will Baptists, first as an Academy, then as Michigan Central College, was transferred to Hillsdale in 1853, and became Hillsdale College. With an annual attendance for 31 years of more than 500 students in all of its departments and courses high and low, it has long been a recognized factor in the religious educational life of the State.

Kalamazoo College, with an annual attendance of 200 and more in its collegiate and preparatory departments, has an endowment and property of \$200,000, devoted to its high work, and has recently taken new life, and bids fair to increase its usefulness.

Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan, incorporated in 1877. With its list of 71 graduates; with over a hundred cadets responding to the first and second calls to inspection and breakfast; with commendations from soldiers renowned on the battlefield, and citizens honored by States and Nations; has its sphere and its constituency, which will submit to no depreciation, and is able to fight itself, and to inspire those who go out from it with sturdy patriotism and self-reliance.

Michigan Female Seminary, at Kalamazoo, incorporated in 1856, and endowed and controlled as a Seminary of learning for the education of young ladies; modeled essentially after the Mt. Holyoke Seminary in Massachusetts; with an endowment and property exceeding \$150,000, has long had an established reputation and has a bright future.

Detroit Home and Day School, established in 1878. Mainly for the education of young ladies; with an attendance for several years of from 150 to 250, has well merited the patronage of many of the substantial citizens of Detroit and of this and other States.

The Somerville School, for young ladies, situated at St. Clair, on the beautiful St. Clair River, at one of the widest points in that majestic stream, has from its balconies the most charming and varying views, and has in its grounds and buildings an equipment that promises a patronage in the future that will compensate the large outlay.

Spring Arbor Seminary, 120 students; Ger. Am. Seminary, 190 students; Raisin Valley Seminary, 115 students.

These Institutions, none of which are in any degree the recipient of State aid, represent an annual student roll of over 2,700, and an inventory in property and endowment of \$1,900,000, the result for the most part of denominational contributions and private munificence; and all consecrated by the prayers of

thousands of good men and women. Who shall say that the God of Nations will not bless in their bounty and their prayers and the affirmative religious vitality they impart to the body politic, the generations of our State yet unborn? Who shall fail to recognize the man and woman in charge of these Institutions as the peer of those who have charge of the State Schools; peers, not only, in intellectual ability and culture, but perhaps more than our peers in their dedication to their work as a sense of duty regardless of compensation. We all have our line of work; let the State in its strength and magnanimity take these Schools and Colleges into our hearts and affections; let us thank them for the noble work they are doing, and bid them God speed, even as they are God-fearing.

But let us return for a short time to traverse the development of our School System. We would be recreant to our duty on this occasion did we not mention the name of Lewis Cass. It is refreshing to read his repeated utterances during the long period he was Governor of the Territory from October 1813 to 1831. This man who nearly all his life lived in the Northwest, an able lawyer, a conscientious legislator, who at the age of 31 after having been a member of the Ohio Legislature, and for six years United States Marshal for that State, who had fought in the Indian wars, was appointed Governor of the infant Territory; the man who negotiated during the eighteen years he was such Governor and *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, twenty-two treaties with the Indian tribes, and quieted the title to 4,000,000 acres of land; this man known alike to settler and aborigines, and respected alike by all, was one of the most active and emphatic advocates of Education at the public expense. He was in favor of taxation for that purpose. "No wiser or juster tax," he argued, "can be levied than one devoted to the education of the poor." "Public opinion," said he, "to be safe must be enlightened."

The Legislative Council, April 12, 1827, passed an Act requiring every Township containing fifty families or householders to provide good schoolmasters, of good morals, to teach children to read and write and to instruct them in the English and French languages, as well as in arithmetic, orthography and *decent behavior*, a time equivalent to six months school in each year; a Township containing 100 families, the equivalent to twelve months; and a Township of 200, should teach Latin, French and English. The omission to keep such a School subjected the defaulting Township to a penalty, if of 50 families, of \$50; if of 100 families, \$100; if of 150 families, \$150. The whole expense, except for wood for the Schools, was levied by tax on the property of the Township, and every child of school age could go, rich or poor, and even the poor might be released from their share of the wood. In 1829 the Legislative Council passed a new Act, in which appears for the first time, that nuisance to any efficient School system, a rate bill, and this was the law for nearly thirty years. The owners of non-resident lands had sufficient influence with the Legislature; to relieve them from the burden of the annual expense.

The Act of 1833 made no essential change in the law, save that the School Commissioners were authorized to protect section 16 from waste and injury and to lease the same for a period not exceeding three years, and all monies received for rent and damages were to be applied to the support of Common Schools. It authorized the Governor to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools whose duty was to protect in like manner those School Sections where school districts were not organized, and to lease and manage them the same as the School Commissioners of the township, and for this responsible duty he was to receive the munificent sum of twenty-five dollars a year and his expenses.

This was the condition of affairs when the agitation began for the admission to the Union as a State. There were no public monies worth counting, no taxation for schools except for the buildings and for deficiencies. No penalties for default in keeping a school. No general superintendence, save to protect lands which could not be sold, and not exceeding 81 school houses in the proposed State. The schools were essentially private schools, and very unsatisfactory at that. Many townships had not even organized districts under the law.

The Convention to frame a State Constitution was held in May, 1835. For a year prior to that time Father Pierce and Gen. Cray, before noted, made a study of a school system for the new State. It seems that about that time Cousin's Report of the Prussian system, made to the French Government, came into the

hands of Mr. Pierce, and it was read with much interest. Mr. Pierce, says that, "sitting one pleasant afternoon upon a log, on the hill north of where the Court House at Marshall now stands, he and General Crary discussed for a long time the fundamental principles which were deemed important for the Convention to adopt." Gen. Crary went to the Convention, was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and in the Article of that Constitution incorporated those fundamental principles. These were

1. A State Superintendent who should have general charge over the School interests.

2. The Legislature should encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; should place in a perpetual fund the proceeds of the sale of all lands granted to the State for school purposes and the interest of which should be inviolably appropriated to the support of Schools throughout the State.

3. The Legislature was to provide for a system of Common Schools in which there should be kept at least three months school in each district in a year—penalty, forfeiture of its share of the interest of the fund.

4. A Township Library.

5. Support of the University and the preservation of its funds.

This, it seems was the Prussian system, modified to serve the purposes of the new state. Along in the "fifties" we remember how much was said about the Prussian system in relation to the University, by Dr. Tappan. In season, out of season it was his text, his sermon and the application, till some people began to protest against going to Germany, or the Dutch as they said, for the plan of a Yankee University. The clamor as I recall the matter, made some impression on me. But you can imagine the extent to which my conceit was overthrown when I found as I began to investigate the Agricultural College, that root, branch, plan and system it is a Prussian, or rather German institution, with the German language most rigidly excluded. So it will be seen that our School System, our University and our Agricultural College, as are our race and our language, essentially Teutonic. They are none the worse for that, if we have the strength to modify and improve the structure. We started where Prussia left off. We have therein the benefit of the experience of a thousand years, to bank upon, and now we have fifty years of our own experience to brag about, which we are lustily trying to do to-day.

We began in the woods; we planted our School system, the best thought of the age, in the wilderness. We began with the log school house, we have ended with the best that brick and stone and mortar, designed by the most skillful of architects, can provide. We have literally chopped our way out of the woods, and yet not entirely. Michigan has for fifty years been in the woods, she is more than half woods to-day, and the log school house is as truly an institution of the State now as fifty years ago, nay, absolutely more so, for while there then were only 81 school houses all told, log and frame and brick, to-day there are 500, or to speak it accurately 485 log ones. Within ten miles of this magnificent capitol stands a log school house this hour, not a relic of the half century, but a present verity, filled in its season with the busy hum of the children, crowned with its rustic belfry, and overshadowed by the natural forest. May it stand for fifty years yet, so that when the next generation now just stepping on the stage, shall with gray hairs celebrate the State's Centennial, there may be something still standing to show what we once were. What memories cluster around those old log school houses. They were made of hearts of oak, rolled on skids and put in place by men with hearts also of oak. What though they were rude, they were kind, they were comfortable, those old log school houses. What glorious fun for the big boys to roll in the back logs at noon and build up the rousing, crackling fire that sent its ruddy glow over the faces of the ruddy maidens, in madder colored home-spun flannel. I'll take my solemn oath that there are no prettier girls to-day than used to come to those old log school houses.


It was a hardy race that built these school houses. It was a hardy, sterling race that graduated from them. Abraham Lincoln came from a log cabin, Ulysses S. Grant graduated from a log school house. All along the line, heroes martial and heroes civil, have marched out into the world from the log school house. Let the vines clamber up its rough walls and over its low roof. Let us

not nail up its little windows, nor smother the ashes that once warmed our hearts and our lives in the "Auld lang syne."

The Constitution of 1850 made no essential change in our school system, save in the very salutary provision for the means to meet the interest on the trust funds arising from the lands granted by the United States, and in the provision that in a certain specific time we should have free schools supported by the public funds. To insure the absolute inviolability of these trust funds which have now reached as we have stated before, the sum of nearly five millions of dollars, it was wise to assign if possible certain fixed revenues, to the liquidation of the interest. This was done by setting aside the specific taxes first to the payment of the interest on the trust funds, then to the payment of the State indebtedness other than to the trust funds, and after the payment of the State debt the balance was to be credited to the primary school interest fund.

Thus we have set aside for the support in part of all our public educational institutions the taxes paid by railroads and other corporations, a magnificent sum, now nearly a million dollars annually and increasing year by year. The Legislature has abolished the rate bill, granted a one mill tax in aid of the primary schools, and authorized the districts to supply deficiencies by taxation, thereby bringing a free school to the door of every citizen; and passed a law compelling the children to go to school somewhere for a portion of the year. We have made education in all our institutions practically free, and opened their doors to all the world, and to both sexes. What more can we do? The United States has been generous, the State has been lavish, and the People have been almost prodigal, and I say for myself we want no more United States money to wipe out our illiteracy; we will take care of it ourselves, and I do not care to tax ourselves to make good the illiteracy of other States which have neglected their opportunities and squandered their funds.

We have had our struggles and discouragements, have made our crusade against ignorance, have been bold, generous, prompt, and persistent. We have kept our pledges as trustee, we have never repudiated our State debt, we will never pervert our trust. We proclaim to the world that the State is practically out of debt, but we know we owe, and shall always owe, perpetually, as long as grass grows and water runs, a debt of over four million dollars, whose principal cannot be liquidated, but whose five and six and seven per cent interest is pledged to the future generations of youths which come pressing on, it may be though I doubt it, to higher things and nobler destinies. May the same care and wisdom that have been so characteristic of you gentlemen, who have lived and wrought the fifty years we commemorate to-day, be repeated and repeated in the coming years by the men who like you shall stand in these halls. Michigan Legislators have always been true to her Educational interests, and to her public faith, and we may safely entrust to them who follow the fair and fruitful heritage we transmit to them. Our Schools and Colleges and public honesty are our choicest legacy to posterity.



VALEDICTORY.

BY HON. E. J. WELKER.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION:—For the first time in the history of our State we have come together and enjoyed a Legislative Reunion. Vermont is the only State in the Sisterhood of the Union that has preceded us in this enterprise, and I have no doubt that every Member of this Association, after having enjoyed what we have enjoyed, will exclaim: "All Hail to the little Green Mountain State." We are in harmony with a number of the Speakers of last evening, hoping that these Reunions will be continued while Michigan is a State. Our brave and patriotic Soldiers of the late War have gathered in their Reunions for near a quarter of a century. But each time they gather around their Camp-fires their numbers are less, and ere another half century passes by the Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion with their Reunions will be numbered among the things of the past; excepting *Memory*, which will be cherished by generations yet unborn.

Not so with the Association we have just organized, and whose birth we celebrate. Those silvery heads to which the sun gave such lustre (as referred to by Senator Palmer on last evening) will not enjoy our Reunions many times more, but will be called to a better Reunion (we hope) than Earth can give. As time rolls on, men now in strength and vigor of manhood will lean on the staff of age. But noble sons of noble sires will fill these chairs while we have a government, we think vouchsafed to us while time lasts, so the numbers of this Association need vary but little.

And now Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, let me say in conclusion, I feel honored, gratified and *humbled*. I feel honored in having assigned to me this Valedictory address. I feel gratified that I have your confidence and esteem. I feel humbled because I am not a better man. O, that I had such faith that invoking the Divine blessing to attend each of our Members as we separate and go to our homes, I could move the arm that moves the World.



SECTION 1

SECTION 2

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the responsibilities of individuals involved in the process, including the need for transparency and accountability.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various types of transactions that may occur. It covers both routine operations and more complex financial activities, ensuring that all relevant parties are aware of the potential risks and consequences. This section also includes guidance on how to handle different types of transactions, from simple payments to more intricate investments.

The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of controls and procedures designed to minimize the risk of error or misuse. It discusses the importance of having clear, written policies and procedures in place, and how these should be communicated to all relevant personnel. The document also highlights the need for regular monitoring and evaluation of these controls to ensure they remain effective over time.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for further action. It stresses the importance of ongoing communication and collaboration between all parties involved, as well as the need for continuous improvement in the financial system. The document concludes by reiterating the commitment to transparency, integrity, and accountability in all financial activities.

Page 1 of 1



HON. ALPHEUS FELCH.



HON. T. E. GIDLEY,



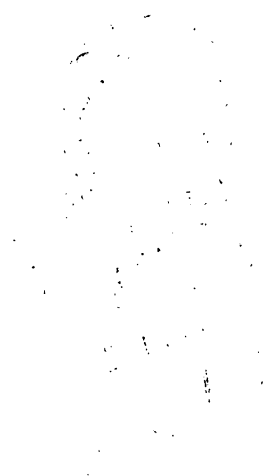
GOV. R. A. ALGER.



COL. A. T. McREYNOLDS.



HON. AUSTIN BLAIR.



WHAT OTHERS THINK OF IT.

FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS TELEGRAM—HERALD.

LANSING, June 10.—The hotels are crowded with delegates and their families, and even cots and "shakedown" command a premium. The doors of private houses have been thrown open to accommodate the visitors, and the first annual reunion bids fair to be a greater success than was anticipated by its most ardent projectors. Members from half a century ago are quite numerous and they mingle with their juniors in as lively a manner as if moving for a hasty adjournment, or filibustering to prevent the passage of an obnoxious bill. Fully five hundred ex-members are present, and the floor of the House is well filled. It is truly a representative set of men, and one which reflects credit on the people of the great State of Michigan. As early as ten o'clock the representatives began gathering at the Capitol, and for an hour old acquaintances were renewed, almost forgotten incidents revived and a general hand-shaking participated in.

Politics were forgotten for a day at least. No matter whether Whig, Tory, Republican, Democrat, Greenback or what not, it makes no difference at the present time, for the gathering is not to gain political preferment for any man or set of men. It was a wise dispensation to bar out political matters, else might some little feeling have been engendered which would have materially interfered with the prosperity, permanency and future growth of the Association. At 11 o'clock every seat on the floor of the House was filled, Kent County being represented by Col. A. F. McReynolds, T. J. Bradfield, C. W. Garfield, A. C. Adzit, R. M. Montgomery, O. C. Ransom, H. F. McCormick, Geo. W. Thompson, Thomas D. Gilbert, E. L. Briggs, W. W. Johnson, Moses Taggart, L. D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, and L. M. Sellers, of Cedar Springs. At this hour the presence of Gov. R. A. Alger and ex-Govs. J. W. Begole and David H. Jerome, was announced, and as the gentlemen were escorted to the platform the entire assemblage arose to its feet. The gallery, which was crowded with handsome misses and stately matrons, represented ably the wealth and beauty of the great State, and the clapping of the daintily gloved hands of the ladies added to the interest displayed in the welcome accorded the gentlemen who have so ably conducted the affairs of the State.

The meeting was opened by the reading of the 38th chapter of Job, by Rev. W. H. Brockway, after which he delivered a lengthy prayer. Gov. Alger in welcoming the assemblage, said: "It gives me great pleasure to give you a single word of welcome. To me it seems a little superfluous, for you are all at home here and are glad to be back and shake hands with each other again. It is a source of satisfaction to me, and must be gratification to you, that you have represented the great State. Michigan is a patriotic State, and if anyone asks me why during the war eight out of ten of her able-bodied citizens went to the front, I should say look on these gray heads and the question is easily answered. It is a source of gratification that we all belong to one party—the reunion party, which will always live. I hope to take you all by the hand before I leave."

Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch responded as follows: "I know every man of you will join me in thanks for the hearty welcome we have received. We reciprocate fully the sentiments he has expressed. We, of the old school, stand in the position of representing the State in its full force." The speaker here read a history of the early meetings of the legislative bodies in 1837-8, of which body he was a member, occupying some fifty minutes in its delivery.

H. A. Conant, for the Committee on Constitution reported. The constitution provides for the election of a president, general secretary, treasurer and board

of five members who shall constitute the executive committee. These officers to be elected by ballot at each meeting. A secretary shall also be selected by the members of each senatorial district. The meetings shall be held biennially, the next meeting to be held the second Wednesday in June, 1888. The constitution was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:25 P. M. the House was called to order. After scripture reading and prayer by Rev. W. H. Haze, the Secretary called the roll, showing over six hundred members present. The following officers were elected unanimously:

For President, Alpheus Felch; for Secretary, Daniel L. Crossman; for Treasurer, George W. Thompson; for Members of the Executive Committee, L. M. Sellers, H. A. Conant, J. W. Belknap, James Hueston, William M. Kilpatrick.

A. C. Maxwell moved that the selection of vice-presidents and secretaries from the several Senatorial districts be postponed until to-morrow morning, carried. Col. A. T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids, delivered a masterly address on the "Toledo and Mexican Wars" from a Michigan standpoint, occupying an hour in its delivery. A recess of ten minutes was taken after Wm. P. Wells, of Detroit, delivered a scholarly address on the "Legislative Power in a Free Commonwealth." On account of the lateness of the hour Byron G. Stout's address on "Agriculture and Stock Breeding" was postponed until the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was immense to-night, many visitors unable to gain admission. Fifty new delegates arrived. Ex-Gov. Blair arrived to-night. Senators Curtiss and Hine from Kent are here, also Gen. Pierce and Maj. Watson. Rev. W. W. Johnson, of Kent, opened the meeting with prayer. Byron G. Stout spoke on agriculture, his address being interspersed with a pleasant vein of humor. He arraigned monopolies and threw out several sops to the laboring classes. He advocated the establishment of township libraries and urged the adoption of legislative enactment benefitting tillers of the soil. O. M. Barnes, responded to the sentiment, "Our Capital City," giving a history of the selection and location of the site. Daniel L. Crossman spoke on "Personalities of Legislation." He referred to the several Senatorial contests, and sessions of early Legislature, the Beard claim of Muskegon and the sawdust bills emanating from Muskegon river. Five minute speeches were then made by ex-Representative J. W. McNabb of Freemont, ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr of East Saginaw, Senator O. D. Conger, Senator Thomas W. Palmer, Byron G. Stout and others.

IN THE LOBBY.

It is surprising what a strong magnet Senator Palmer proves for William Livingstone, erstwhile Collector of the Detroit port, now bearing the losses attendant upon the publication of a newspaper in Detroit. Where Palmer wanders there is to be seen William. Until the Senator retires, William loses not sight of him for a moment; when the Senator partakes of a late breakfast, William does likewise and waits on the Senator like a lackey on his master. The Detroit newspaper proprietor has become very conspicuous during his short stay.

Ex-Senator Thomas W. Ferry, of Grand Rapids, and Jay Hubbell, lessee of the Upper Peninsula, were both seated at the same table at dinner in the Lansing House to-day. It was the first time they had met since the memorable Senatorial contest, during that period it being a case of "we never speak as we pass by." As Hubbell passed round the table, Ferry bowed recognition and the former congratulated the ex-Senator on his improved health. It is now generally conceded that the hatchet has been buried and harmony prevails.

Although politics are barred it is more than probable that the Republican slate will be fixed up to-night at the Hudson House.

The programme was interspersed with very excellent singing by the Mehan quartette.

LANSING, June 11.—The crowd seemed rather to increase than diminish this morning, the later trains brought in new recruits. The members who had passed the night in Lansing looked a little the worse for wear, and showed signs of the two-in-a-bed-six-beds-in-a-room-night they had passed through. All were

good natured, however, and responded reasonably prompt as the gavel of the President fell at a few minutes past 10 o'clock. After prayer and Scripture reading by Rev. W. W. Johnson, of Kent, the Vice Presidents and Secretaries from the several Senatorial districts were announced.

Ex-Gov. Austin Blair, of Jackson, Michigan's War Governor, spoke on "Michigan in the War," his address being in the nature of rabid Republican harangue. The ex-Governor was greeted with round after round of applause and when quiet was restored, said: "I have frequently tried to speak on the subject of Michigan in the War, but have never as yet been able to do the subject justice. The position the State occupied during that period, when the life of the Nation hung in the balance, can never be faithfully portrayed in cold words. The great question, which resulted finally in the war, and directly in the freeing of 4,000,000 of people and the founding of a really free Republic was discussed. In Michigan, as early as 1845, and in 1854, the immaculate party which saved the Nation was born within the boundaries of the State. When the war broke out we were not really unprepared. The youth of the State had been instructed in those truths which beget patriots, and when Father Abraham made the first call for 75,000 men, we promptly fitted the First Regiment, which a few weeks later passed through the blood stained streets of Baltimore, where the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had been set upon by the cowardly mobs. President Lincoln personally welcomed the regiment to Washington and said that they gave him fresh courage to believe that the war would be prosecuted to a successful ending. The promptness with which the people responded to the first call suggested to me the propriety of equipping other regiments. I wrote to the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, with reference to the matter and he replied that inasmuch as Michigan had sent the first regiment he would secure the formal volunteer regiment from that State, not because men would be needed, but to show the Government's appreciation of the alacrity manifested by the State Government. I didn't take as much stock in Simon Cameron as I did in Father Abraham, hence we raised forty-three regiments, all of which showed long and active service. Within the time allowed will not permit a recital of the great deeds performed by our sons and brothers. Gallant Gen. O. B. Wilcox, God bless him! Israel B. Richardson, of Pontiac, and hosts of others performed feats that will live while history lives, and the names will be remembered as long as freedom lives and patriotism is held paramount to all other subjects. When the war broke out all party lines were for a time forgotten. Democrats met with Republicans in their anxiety to save the flag of their country, and while it is true that a few fire-in-the-rear cowards existed in our midst, we soon over-rode them and they vanished. I remember saying in a speech about that time that the soldiers would go to the war, that they would return covered with glory, and I asked where in God's name will the copperheads be? [Here the speaker was interrupted with applause, and great excitement prevailed.] We won the victory because we were right; there could be no other result. We are told in these days that many of those who fought on the other side believed they were right. Well, many of them did; but the leaders knew that they were waging a wicked war. Alexander Stevens admitted that it was the hope of the Confederacy to build a nation whose corner stone should be slavery! But, thank God, there is no danger of such an experiment now. True, Jeff Davis, who recently came out from his retirement, says that the Lost Cause is not lost—and he was cheered to the echo when he said it—but I unhesitatingly assert that when Davis, who in the course of events must soon pass to that bourne where justice will be meted to him, when he dies the putrid corpse of the Lost Cause which he has been carefully watching for twenty-one years, will be buried with his bones. I repeat that I cannot do justice to the great subject. Michigan soldiers aided nobly in establishing the germs of liberty in America, and as a result of that pure liberty we are anxious that its blessings shall be extended to the people of every nation."

Senator James Hueston presented an address on the "Sanitary Progress in Michigan," but did not read it on account of the late hour, the programme being interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Edwin Willits read a lengthy paper on "Michigan Schools and Colleges," the document being statistical and the subject very musty. The paper on "Possi-

bilities of Agriculture in the Upper Peninsula," was omitted from the programme, its author, Peter White, being absent. Five minute speeches were then made by J. J. Woodman, James Birney, Chas. T. Gorham, Marshall; O. N. Case, Detroit; Barkill, of Shiawassee; William Ball, of Hamburg. Rev. E. J. Welker delivered the valedictory and benediction, and the first Reunion of the Legislative Association closed.

When it came ex-Gov. Blair's time to speak this morning, a gentleman at the right of the President moved that a committee be appointed to escort him to the platform. E. S. Woodman objected, and various other members added their protest. All was confusion for a few moments, but the motion was finally withdrawn and the speaker came to the platform without the guard of honor.

A Senatorial Association has been formed under the direction of Senator J. W. Belknap, of Greenville. It has no officers, but will meet in Reunion in connection with the Legislative Association. A committee consisting of Senators Monroe, of South Haven; Austin, of Battle Creek; and Pulver, of Laingsburg, were appointed to arrange a programme and get out a full representation.

"Well," remarked ex-Gov. Felch, as he gazed 'round the Legislative Hall, "in our time we didn't have such a beautiful place to meet in during the early session, but I guess we transacted fully as much business. You see we didn't have any adjournments; the Members didn't carry railroad passes then."

The admirable manner in which ex-Gov. Felch presided was a matter of general comment. In 1835, he was a Member of the Legislature, and is now past 84 years of age. His voice is clear and strong, and he has fully retained every faculty.



FROM THE LANSING JOURNAL.

REUNION NOTES.

The Mehan quartet are great.

Of course David Bixby was there.

There were nearly 500 of 'em present.

The Capitol grounds never looked lovelier.

The Association will meet biennially hereafter.

William P. Wells was the *orator* of the occasion.

The Legislative Reunion is a grand success.

Gov. Alger made a very neat welcoming speech.

The sessions have been well attended by the ladies.

Well, the Solons, ex- and present, are having a lively time.

The House Chamber decorations are the subject of universal admiration.

Lansing was amply able to furnish accommodations for its distinguished guests.

Dr. W. H. Haze of this city opened the afternoon proceedings Thursday with prayer.

"Venerable fathers!" What an inspiration Webster would have found in Lansing this week.

Such another notable gathering of the State's venerable founders has not been seen in Michigan.

If there was a happier man present than Clerk Crossman, the JOURNAL reporter did not meet him.

Hon. O. M. Barnes' address on "The Capital City," was a scholarly and most interesting production.

All praise to the irrepressible "Col." Sellers, to whose untiring efforts the success of the Legislative Reunion is mainly due!

A gathering of Michigan legislators without Joe Greusel of the Free Press to report their proceedings would be a very lonesome affair, indeed.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Egan and Hon. F. L. Dodge are entitled to great credit for their earnest labors in making the Reunion an historic event.

Thomas W. Palmer, the Senatorial *bon vivant*, is generally surrounded by a crowd of friends and admirers. He appears to be having a royal good time.

The absence of Representatives R. R. Blacker of Manistee, and M. H. Ford of Grand Rapids, was about the only disappointing feature of the Reunion.

Hon. Thomas F. Moore of Lenawee county, one of the leading Grangers in the State and an ex-Member of the Legislatures of '61 and '63, attended the Reunion.

Townsend E. Gidley, of Grand Haven, who was with ex-Gov. Felch in the first Legislature, is present, and is the recipient of marked attention. He is 82 years of age.

The eloquent and original McNabb's five minute speech was the feature of last evening's exercise. Mac soars as high as ever in the empyrean blue of rhetorical extravagance.

Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch is the cynosure of all eyes. The venerable legislator and jurist is enjoying vigorous health, and presided with ease and dignity over the deliberations of the ex-Solons.

The humorous Horr is on deck, and grasps the digits of his friends with all the enthusiasm of a hustling candidate. It is said that he will be Conger's principal competitor for the Senatorial succession.

Hon. Joseph Kilbourne, the venerable father of S. L. Kilbourne, was present at the Reunion on Thursday. He was a member of the Legislature in 1847, and introduced the bill to locate the Capitol at Lansing.

Ex-Gov. Begole called at the JOURNAL office this forenoon. In speaking of the Reunion, he said: "It is the happiest, most important, and longest-to-be-remembered event that ever happened in Michigan's Capital City."

Senator Conger is aging visibly. He is now 68 years old, and looks every bit of that. It is remarked, however, that he never shook hands so vigorously as he does now. He is an avowed candidate for re-election, and is evidently getting in his work in elegant shape.

Among the most venerable looking ex-members who participated in the Legislative Reunion is Hon. H. B. Lathrop, who represented Jackson county in the House in 1840 and in the Senate in 1847. Mr. Lathrop is 78 years old, but still looks hale and vigorous and possesses unimpaired mental faculties. He is now making his home with relatives at Ionia, and enjoys life with apparently as much zest as he did when he was in his prime. He was a Whig Presidential elector in 1848, and attended the inauguration of Gen. Taylor in March of the ensuing year. In going to Washington to witness that event he rode in a stage coach from Columbus, Ohio, to Cumberland, Maryland, in company with Gen. Cass, whose acquaintance he had long enjoyed. Cass had been Taylor's competitor in the Presidential contest, and Mr. Lathrop says that the stage coach party were given ovations along the route by the enthusiastic though beaten Democrats. In 1852 he went to California and engaged in mining. He remained there until 1880, when he returned to Michigan to spend his declining years. May he live to round out a century with an honorable and honored career!

FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS DEMOCRAT.

Speaker Tom Nester of the Third House was conspicuously absent.

James M. Neasmith—"Cyrus G. Luce seems to have the pole in the coming race."

Senators Conger and Palmer and Govs. Alger, Jerome and Felch were all at one hotel.

Col. Michael Shoemaker has served seven full terms in the Legislature and is talked of for Governor.

No legislative session is complete without Prof. Clock, the state phrenologist, and Prof. Clock is here.

There were four men in the city to-day that have signed their names as Governor of Michigan and five that have occupied seats in the United States Senate.

FROM THE LANSING REPUBLICAN.

Judge Green and the venerable Dr. Wm. Mottram are the only members of the Legislature of 1843 present.

Everybody applauded when Clerk D. L. Crossman arose to speak on the "Personalities of Legislation," and Uncle Dan.

Senator Norton, of Pontiac, first dropped down upon Lansing in 1835 and cleared four acres in North Lansing—the first land clearer there.

Ex-Congressman Horr—"If Michigan can stand this she is safe for centuries to come. But it does seem to me that this Reunion is something that the participants will remember to the grave with delight."

The gallery of Representative Hall was jammed to overflowing Thursday evening with an audience that included the best society of the city long before **ex-Gov. Felch** brought down his gavel and the corridors were blockaded by anxious but ticketless citizens and their wives. Genial **McKnight Sellers** made a martyr of himself, but he did it voluntarily and with a sauvity that nothing could rattle. Stationing himself at the door of the House he gracefully met the brunt of the expected kick over the necessity of refusing admission to those unprovided with tickets and did it in a way that made everybody feel as though the rebuff was a gracious personal favor.

FROM THE CEDAR SPRINGS CLIPPER.

The Legislative Reunion in the city of Lansing, Wednesday morning, June 10, with 490 and 200 others to report at noon, **ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch**, of Ann Arbor, in the chair. After prayer by **Rev. W. H. Brockway**, the **Mehan Quartette Club of Detroit School of Music**, gave a ringing song, which called forth an encore from the floor and the galleries crowded with the blushing beauty of the State.

At 11 o'clock the audience rose to greet **Gov. Alger**, **ex-Govs. Jerome and Begole** and **ex-Senator Ferry**, who took seats with the President at the Speaker's desk.

Gov. Alger's speech of welcome was short, graceful and scintillant. In response to the welcome **ex-Gov. Felch** expressed the thanks of the assemblage. The address was excellent, delivered in good voice, and all showered congratulations on the venerable **ex-Governor**.

At Wednesday afternoon's session **Col. A. T. McReynolds**, of Grand Rapids, made an able address on the "Toledo and Mexican Wars, From a Michigan Standpoint," was followed by **W. P. Wells**, of Detroit, with an excellent dissertation on "The Legislative Power in a Free Commonwealth."

In the evening **Byron G. Stout** spoke on "Agriculture and Stock Breeding;" **O. M. Barnes** on "Our Capital City," giving a history of the selection of Lansing as its location; and **D. L. Crossman** discussed the "Personalities of Legislation." Five minute speeches followed by **Representative McNabb**, of Nawaygo; **ex-Congressman Horr** and **Senators Conger and Palmer**. Each spoke in his own peculiar style, dealing very largely in glittering generalities, and came in for his full share of applause.

The session Friday morning was opened with religious exercises by **Rev. D. W. Sharts**, of Owosso. On motion of **Col. A. T. McReynolds**, **Townsend E. Gidley**, of Grand Haven, a Member of the Constitutional Convention and first Legislature of Michigan, was given a seat of honor at the right of the President. The entire audience rose to their feet as the old gentleman, now in his 82d year, walked down the aisle. It was announced that the next Reunion would be held on the second Thursday in June, 1888.

Ex-Gov. Blair delivered an eloquent and earnest address on the subject with which he is so familiar, "Michigan in the War." **Ex-Gov. Blair's** speech was frequently interrupted by vociferous applause; it was delivered without notes and was better received than any address delivered. His allusion to the Irish struggle for home rule was exceedingly "pat," and so worked upon his hearers that upon the conclusion of the speech they arose and gave three cheers for Gladstone.

Representative Crozier, of Menominee, delivered a brief eulogy on the late **A. C. Davis**, of L'Anse, the only Member of the Legislature of 1885 who has died.

The following resolutions were presented by **L. M. Sellers**, of Kent:

Resolved, That by the death of Hon. M. C. Watkins, of Kent, (which occurred on the 16th of last month) this Association loses an honored Member, and the State a worthy, upright and honest citizen. A man of unswerving integrity, strong convictions and fearlessness in expressing them and acting in accordance therewith, unbiased by personal considerations. His legislative service was valuable to his District and State.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Association be extended to his family.

Dr. James Hueston saw the growing impatience of the crowd, and very wisely concluded not to read his carefully prepared paper on "Sanitary Progress in Michigan." He simply introduced it with a few timely remarks and submitted it to be printed. All addresses delivered will be treated in like manner. The noon trains bore away the bulk of the Members, and by the time the afternoon session commenced fully two-thirds had departed. The only address delivered in the afternoon was that of Edwin Willett on "Michigan Schools and Colleges."

For this issue of the CLIPPER its editor says "excuse." At and during the Reunion his time was fully occupied, and no time could be given to reporting the proceedings. But as the inspirator of the "First Legislative Reunion of Michigan," which is regarded as one of the most memorable public gatherings ever held in the State, he is well satisfied with the result, and asks the reader to wait until next week for a more complete report.



FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.

LANSING, June 10.—The formal proceedings of the Legislative Reunion began at 11 o'clock in the Hall of the Representatives by a selection of National airs played by the Knights of Pythias Band. But the informal proceedings had been going on from early morning. They were a series of five-minute reunions as the ex-Members met and greeted each other with the brotherly feelings born of long service together in Legislative halls. Groups, classed in order by the instinct of old associations, were thick about the Capitol, and so agreeable was this species of reunion the Members were not at all in a hurry to begin the formal meetings.

THE ASSEMBLAGE

Was a notable one. It embraced many individuals distinguished for their public services, and the names of many of a State reputation. The earlier Legislatures were very well represented. The large number of healthy and vigorous old men was a conspicuous feature of the assemblage.

The desks had been removed from the floor and chairs to the number of 600 afforded sufficient seating, the number present being less than 500. The galleries were crowded to the last degree, the occupants being chiefly ladies.

EX-GOV. ALPHEUS FELCH

Presided. The entrance of Gov. Alger, ex-Gov. Jerome, ex-Gov. Begole and ex-Senator Ferry, who were escorted to places under the Speaker's canopy, was the signal for applause.

A selection of Scriptures was read by Rev. W. H. Brockway, Member of the House in 1865 and 1871.

GOVERNOR ALGER'S

Speech of welcome was short, graceful and scintillant. He rightly assumed that those present needed no welcome to the Legislative Halls of the State. They were at home in them and looked out upon familiar scenes. He was rejoiced to know that the meeting was in every way so successful and hoped that it was but the beginning of similar reunions to be held regularly hereafter. The memories surrounding old associations were pleasant and would become more so as by the meeting of friends, scenes and incidents of former labors would be recalled. He was glad to know that there was to-day but one party represented here—the Reunion party. But he was admonished to be brief. He knew that by the operation of the previous question, hasty adjournments and other legislative shackles many a speech that it was intended to be made in these halls had been shut off. No doubt some of those thus deprived would wish to relieve themselves on this occasion, and knowing that there was much steam to the square inch in the way of speech pressure here, there was no desire on his part to interfere with its evaporation. He was especially glad to welcome his honored predecessors in the office of Governor, and in the course of his remarks on this point gracefully complimented ex-Gov. Felch—the senior—on his years and honors.

IN RESPONSE TO THE WELCOME

Ex-Gov. Felch expressed the thanks of the assemblage at being thus welcomed by message of the Governor. It made them feel as if their certificates of election, some of them dating back for fifty years and all doubtless safely filed in pigeon holes, were still of some validity. At any rate, in consequence of this welcome, they all felt more perfectly at home. Looking upon this assemblage he saw before him the whole history of the State, for here before him were many of the men who had taken part in all the beneficial legislation which had so well developed the State and preserved its freedom. He congratulated Gov. Alger upon being by the choice of the people the head of the State renowned among

all the States of the Union as being one of the most prosperous and successful, with public institutions not to be excelled, and which was a model for all.

Excusing himself for the length of his history of the development of the State by saying that there was no such thing as brevity in an old man's recollection of what he had took part part in—a home thrust received with much laughter—he proceeded to recount the development of the governmental system of the State and its several departments—executive, legislative, judicial, military, educational, penal, charitable, humane and benevolent, with glances at the record of internal improvements of every kind and character, undertaken by the State, together with its great material resources.

The address was excellent, delivered in good voice, distinctly heard and greatly complimented by all present, who showered congratulations on the venerable ex-Governor.

INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION.

The Members of Legislatures of the '50s and prior years were seated at the front upon the right of the Speaker. Their numbers were few. Upon the left were seated the Members of the Legislatures of the '60s. Conspicuous among them were ex-Gov. Jerome and Senator Conger. As the roll-call proceeded each Member present arose and answered to his name. Clerk Crossman read the outline of public service of each. The record of Senator Conger was longer than that of any other in the list, including terms in the House and Senate, in constitutional conventions and the National House of Representatives and Senate. A list almost as long was that of ex-Gov. Felch, and ex-Sen. Ferry.

It was seen after a while that to recapitulate the list of services of each Member would take an interminable time, leaving scarcely opportunity for other business. The names alone were called after that. Clerk Crossman, however, pointed out the record of the senior Member present,

TOWNSEND E. GIDLEY,

Of Grand Haven, aged 82, whereupon the house complimented the old gentleman with a round of applause.

Alpheus S. Felch and Townsend E. Gidley are the only survivors of the First Legislature who are in attendance at the Reunion. The only others known to be living are Isaac I. Voorheis, of Lapeer, Cogswell K. Green, formerly of Niles, now of Hampshire, and Hiram Dodge, formerly of Clinton, now of Illinois. The history of ex-Gov. Felch is well known. Gidley was very prominent in the early history of the State. He was Representative in the Legislatures of 1835, 1836, 1838 and 1850 and Senator in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1863, an almost unequalled record. In 1851 he was Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan.

COL. McREYNOLDS.

The address of Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids, on "The Toledo and Mexican Wars from a Michigan Standpoint" was a long discourse which filled up most of the afternoon. One of the most striking figures at the Reunion is that of Col. McReynolds, who is a veteran of two wars, survivor of early Legislatures and a brainy lawyer. He is now long advanced in the sere and yellow of old age but still sprightly and energetic. He has carried one useless arm since heroic days on the soil of Mexico. Every old resident of Detroit knows the ripe old veteran well, as forty and fifty years ago he was one of Detroit's most prominent citizens. He wears on his shirt-bosom a cameo pin placed there by Mayor Charles C. Trowbridge in 1834, in recognition of his services to the sick and dying during the fatal cholera season of that year. He has worn it for fifty-two years through sunshine and storm—in the halls of the Montezumas and the swamps of the Chickahominy. Gen. McReynolds was a member of the Legislature of 1840 from Wayne County and a Senator in 1847. He has lived in Grand Rapids more than twenty-five years.

At the close of his address Col. McReynolds spoke of the

RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

Passed by the Legislature of 1847 with but three negative votes, saying that it showed the preponderance of feeling of the people on the war question.

H. B. Lathrop, of Ionia, said he was one of the three that voted against that resolution, but that his vote was not because he opposed war measures, but because of the objectionable phrases in the wording of the resolution itself.

R. W. Landon, of Niles, said he was present at the passage of the resolution in question, and was now glad to learn that there really was no opposition to it.

The remark was applauded, the audience being apparently in the mood to stir up debate among the veterans of 1847.

WILLIAM P. WELLS' ADDRESS.

The afternoon exercises closed with an eloquent address by Hon. William P. Wells, the subject being "The Legislative Power in a Free Commonwealth." The matter as well as the manner of Mr. Wells' address was such as to win the closest attention of the audience at the close of a wearisome session, and not only to win its attention but to evoke the most frequent and the heartiest applause. It was a signal triumph of the power of intellect and the graces of oratory.

LANSING, June 10.—[Special.]—The evening session was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Welcome W. Johnson, of the Legislature of 1877. Mr. Johnson called for an innovation upon the usual ceremonial, and remarking: "Let us sing the 'Coronation.' Now then, all together, let's go in for a good time," he proceeding to line the hymn:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let nations prostrate fall;
Bring forth the glorious diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

Mr. Johnson led the singing, and all joined in campmeeting style. The address of Hon. Byron G. Stout, of Pontiac, upon "Agriculture and Stock Breeding," was thoughtful and scholarly. Mr. Stout showed how the march of modern civilization had brought our farmers face to face with the competition of other lands to such an extent that it might not be hazardous to predict that the time was coming when foreign wheat might be sold in the Atlantic ports for less than American wheat could be delivered there. A deduction drawn from this was the desirability of encouraging stock growing, and the illimitable field offered for this industry in the United States.

The address of Hon. Orlando M. Barnes upon the State Capital was an interesting recital of the legislative battle which resulted in the choice of Lansing. The development from the forest to the present beautiful city and magnificent State House was eloquently sketched. The address closed with a scholarly review of the wisdom of the choice and a study of the influences of modern travel upon legislation and the dispatch of business at the State Capitol.

Probably the address most attentively listened to was that of Hon. Daniel L. Crossman, for many years Clerk of the House of Representatives. This address recounted incidents of legislative reminiscences. He told the history of the Senatorial contests of 1871, 1875, 1877, 1881 and 1883, the culmination of the defeat of Chandler in 1875 was told, and the fluctuating, closely contested match in which the fortunes of John J. Bagley went down in 1879 to 1880. The long struggle of 1883 in which, after eighty-one ballots and roll calls, involving the repetition of 20,000 names and the writing out of not less than 10,000 votes, in which 121 different names were balloted for, resulting in the choice of Thomas W. Palmer, were vividly told. A joke of A. C. Maxwell upon his brother member, Rev. W. H. Brockway, was told amid vast laughter. Anecdotes were related of Members of different Legislatures.

Volunteer speeches being in order, Representative McNabb, of Newaygo, was called out. He began by extolling the pine-clad hills of Newaygo, its babbling brooks and swift rolling rivers, declaring that while he loved Michigan, the center of his affections was devoted to his own county. He had come to enjoy old acquaintances and to enjoy himself with the boys and was not prepared for a speech. Proceeding then to discourse of Detroit, its beautiful river and crystal waters and the obstinacy of its representatives, the laughter became so great as to interrupt the speaker and he sat down leaving his remarks unfinished.

Ex-Congressman Horr was next called upon, and the rules were suspended because he objected that not being a member he could not speak. He continued, however, in an entertaining vein to contrast a Michigan audience with a Massachusetts one, and to descant upon the appearance of the members before him, declaring that if Michigan had got along for fifty years with such countenances

as were before him there was hope that she would continue to survive to the last. He eulogized the labors of the legislators and described the pleasures that the Reunion had given him.

Senator Conger spoke for ten minutes pleasantly of the pride and gratification which this reunion of old friends had afforded him, and related an anecdote of the tendencies of the Senate of '65 to amend the bills of the House, with the result which it had upon a stalwart Representative.

Senator Palmer followed in a brief speech, saying that the happiest half year of his life was passed in the legislative session at Lansing, and recalling incidents of that session.

This closed the evening meeting.

A VETERAN OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE NOT IN LANSING.

LAPEER, MICH., June 10.—[Special].—Hon. Isaac I. Voorheis, now living in this city, is the only man still living in the State, excepting Alpheus S. Felch and Townsend E. Gidley—both of whom are attending the Legislative Reunion at Lansing—who was a Member of Michigan's first State Legislature that convened in Detroit in 1835. He has been very low for some months and his death is daily expected. He was born in Virginia in 1799 and is consequently 87 years old and the senior of Felch and Gidley. He left his native State with his parents in 1804, settling in Seneca County, N. Y., where he remained until 1818, then went to Riga, N. Y., near Rochester, remaining about six years. He then came to Michigan, took up from the Government 240 acres of land near Pontiac and improved the same. He was living here when elected a Member of the first Legislature. This was his only State service, excepting a second term in the same body in 1848. He was for many years connected continuously with the administration of the country. Early in the war he sold his farm near Pontiac and moved into the city. In 1867 he removed to Lapeer, where he has since lived. He was married in 1826 to Ann Merlin, of New York, who died in 1864, and was married the second time in 1869 to Jane E. Hovey, of Pontiac. When Mr. Voorheis came to Michigan there were only about thirty houses in Pontiac. Mr. Voorheis is one of a family of sixteen children, eleven of whom lived to an adult age. He is now the only surviving son of the family.

RECALLS A SENATORIAL ELECTION.

"I was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1840," said Hon. C. I. Walker. "I was then practicing law at Grand Rapids. My district included Kent, Ottawa, Ionia and everything else to the Straits of Mackinac. I was then a young man and ran against Judge George Martin, in whose office I had studied law. Very few of the members of that body are still living to my knowledge. I can only recall the names of two—John J. Adam and Townsend E. Gidley. One of the most interesting events of the session was the election of Gov. Wm. Woodbridge over Lieut-Gov. J. Wright Gordon as United States Senator. Gordon had received the Whig caucus nomination and was regarded as morally certain of election. He was, however, a young man and some of the older Whigs—we used to call them the Silver Grays—believed that an older man should occupy that position. The Democrats were quite willing to do anything that would be annoying to the Whigs and they readily fell in with the Silver Grays and agreed to support Woodbridge. Gordon knew nothing of this arrangement and as Lieutenant-Governor he presided over the joint session. He was a man who had splendid control over his face and he controlled it while his hopes were shattered forever. I shall never forget the look of astonishment that crossed his face when the roll call began: 'John J. Adam'—'William Woodbridge'; 'John S. Barry'—'William Woodbridge,' and so continued. But he commanded himself and gave no sign of the depth of his disappointment."

LANSING, June 11.—A pleasing incident was that which opened up the morning reunion session. Gen. McReynolds offered a motion that Townsend E. Gidley, a Member of the first Constitutional Assembly and of fourteen following Legislatures, should be honored with a seat on the platform beside the venerable President, Alpheus Felch, which being passed, the distinguished Member took his place, all his colleagues rising as he passed up to the platform.

OFFICIALS.

The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries for the various local districts were then elected: First District, Wm. Adair, Vice-President, Paul Gies, Secre-

tary; Second, J. M. Swift, D. B. Northrup; Third, O. D. Case, H. F. Riopelle; Fourth, E. B. Pond, A. E. Dunbar; Fifth, M. V. Stockwell, D. Buxby; Sixth, H. A. Haden, W. J. Baxter; Seventh, E. J. Walker, J. W. Fletcher; Eighth, Dr. W. Mottrom, H. H. Riley; Ninth, H. C. Sherwood, A. Smith; Tenth, C. J. Monroe. W. B. Williams; Eleventh, D. Striker, H. F. Pennington; Twelfth, E. B. Ward, Frank Dodge; Thirteenth, Chas. Wood, S. R. Billings; Fourteenth, A. C. Baldwin, E. Peck; Fifteenth, W. W. Andrus, J. R. Whiting; Sixteenth, J. B. Moore, J. W. Thompson; Seventeenth, T. North, L. E. Lincoln; Eighteenth, J. S. Estabrook, A. T. Bliss; Nineteenth, H. Rich, S. S. Walker; Twentieth, E. C. Watkins, H. F. McCormick; Twenty-first, T. E. Gidley, W. B. Wilson; Twenty-second, E. L. Gray, George Oviatt; Twenty-third, C. C. Fuller, H. Watson; Twenty-fourth, H. M. Woodruff, Free Estee; Twenty-fifth, Albert Miller, J. Van Kleek; Twenty-sixth, W. L. Churchill, D. P. Markey; Twenty-seventh, G. W. Bell, J. A. Case; Twenty-eighth, N. L. Gerish, E. C. Cannon; Twenty-ninth, Perry Hannah, F. R. Williams; Thirtieth, H. W. Seymour, C. B. Fenton; Thirty-first, S. Stephenson, J. Q. Adams; Thirty-second, J. H. Chandler, Jas. Mercer.

A. C. DAVIS.

At this point Representative Crosier, of Menominee, read an eulogy on his former colleague, A. C. Davis, a member of '82, which was received with solemn attention. An eulogy was also offered by L. M. Sellers, of Kent, for M. T. Watkins, of Kent.

It may be remarked in passing that, though Col. Sellers has not been prominent at the gatherings, it is due to his taking up and pushing a suggestion of Wm. King, of the Lansing Republican, the Reunion was brought about.

Ex-Representative Brockway, of Albion, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to conduct Hon. Austin Blair to the platform, which, however, was objected to, it being insisted that the old Governor could well proceed alone, being clothed out in his right mind, and thus he came forward amid much cheering. Ex-Gov. Blair spoke of

MICHIGAN IN THE WAR.

Everything, he thought, everything in government, begins with public opinion. This public opinion in the great war question was manifested in Michigan as early as 1848, and a short decade later we here in Michigan decided that all America should be free! The slavery question, though scrupulously avoided in our debates, still existed in our consciences; Mason and Dixon's line cut us in two, as it were. Thus it was that a conclusion was inevitable.

The retiring Governor in 1861 was Moses Wisner, a man of patriotism and spirit, and who believed thoroughly in his principles. In leaving his office he said to the South: "There is the Constitution; obey and you are safe; do not and we shall compel you! There is the flag, touch it not; tear it down and you die!" The incoming Governor re-echoed these sentiments, as did the people, who all knew exactly what was to be done. Not much politics entered into their spirit; and when the echoes from the guns at Sumpter were heard, everyone stepped into line and thought not of any firing from behind, so unanimous were public convictions.

And so the war came on. A people of opinions we were, but not the most absolute convictions. How could such a war be possible, we thought! Then our Abraham Lincoln called for troops. Michigan had her share of the duty, let me assure you. No money was at hand, but patriotic citizens were immediately in the fore with ample funds, thinking nothing of reimbursement. And you all know, my friends, how quickly that first regiment of ours was raised, and how quickly it was onward to Washington, and how enthusiastic was its reception! Regiment after regiment was raised. Secretary Cameron authorized but four regiments, but we raised ten, and then another ten: and soon we had thirty-three regiments in the field.

The Governor paid tributes to the memory of Gen. Israel B. Richardson, of Pontiac, and Gen. Woodbury, of Adrian. The Fourth Regiment was also praised as having met every requirement. The Seventh it was that fixed the pontoons at Fredericksburg, a service which the Governor did not wish to forget.

"Let me assure you, my friends," the Governor said in conclusion, "that so well have our soldiers done their great work that never again in our time, nor in

that of our children, shall we be menaced by the cruelties of civil war. Too vast indeed is this victory, too far-reaching are its consequences to be properly estimated or too much honored. As said Lincoln at Gettysburg: "It is not what we say here, but what they did here that will live hereafter. And so say I!"

AFTER THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

E. A. Allen sang "Thy Sentinel am I," when Clerk Crossman caused a thrill of joy to run through the upper galleries by announcing that at the afternoon session no tickets of admission would need be presented, and that anyone could come who would climb the stairs.

Senator James Hueston had prepared a paper on "Sanitary Progress in Michigan," which, however, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the length of the manuscript, he begged to be excused from reading, contenting himself with the single remark that sanitary reform had been steadily going on since the time of Moses. A song by Lavin and Crane, "The Fisherman," closed the forenoon session.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Was opened with prayer by Rev. D. W. Shorts, after which the Mehan Quartette Club shook out its plumage with "How Can I Leave Thee?" Hon. Edwin Willits was introduced and delivered a lengthy address on "Michigan Schools and Colleges." Mr. Willits reviewed the early school-fund laws, showing how Michigan's were superior to those of several neighboring States, and, as a result, how it is that we are so well-founded in this respect to-day. Isaac N. Crary and John D. Pierce have performed a noble work for the schools of the State. The rise of our present school system, from the log school to the University dome, and its statue of Benjamin Franklin in the front yard, was well traced. President Willits here paid such a glowing apostrophe to the old log school and its red-cheeked maidens and freckled-faced boys that many ladies were tempted to cry, but instead vociferously applauded.

Music was again introduced, E. G. Suckert's "Best of All," being encored with "Auld Lang Syne," during which the members arose, remained standing throughout and joined feelingly in the chorus.

Mr. Peter White, of Marquette, was down for a paper on "Agricultural Possibilities in the Upper Peninsula," but being called East on business and so not being able to attend, the address was regretfully passed. Mr. White was the only Member down on the programme who was detained.

Dr. Hueston, of Ypsilanti, proposed to fill in the time with

SHORT SPEECHES,

Reminiscences, which was adopted.

Ex-Representative Koon made a few remarks on early education, stating that in 1844 two of the three Members of the Legislative Committee on Education were too conservative to do much, thinking the country was too new. He was the third member but couldn't do anything alone.

W. L. Bancroft was called to tell something of old-fashioned railroading, but he did not respond.

Mr. Enos Gooderich, a Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, arose and said, referring again to early education, that he, at that time believed the children belonged to the State and should be educated at State expense, and that the conservatism spoken of by Mr. Koon was only too manifest.

EX-SENATOR SIMEON R. BILLINGS

Told of his first speech and how proud he felt when he got into the press as having given "the eagle's tail a twist!" When he was young he envied Congressmen because they could frank all their mail using no postage stamps, but simply writing M. C. in the corner. That feeling has now passed away. [Applause.]

Mr. Enos Goodrich, the Member of 1850, again arose, speaking of the uncertainties of life and the liability of a person's being visited by the grim destroyer at any time, wherefore he counselled preparation for the end.

J. J. WOODMAN

Spoke feelingly of the Legislature of 1861, to whose work is due the staple and successful financial policy of our State. He wished to speak specially of the

chairman of the respective finance committees, J. J. Joy of the House, and H. P. Baldwin of the Senate, who, among others favored not the issuing of bonds and contracting of loans but present payment of expenses. "Pay as you go and do not tax posterity," Mr. Woodman considered the true basis of financial prosperity, and which, as far as he knew, had been inaugurated by his old love, the Legislature of 1861.

Ex-Senator James Birney, of Bay City, returned to the educational question, especially favoring the apprentice system, which, while part of the Prussian system we imitate, seems to be overlooked at present.

Ex-Senator Charles T. Gorham, of Marshall, desired it to be known that the tree under which the two gentlemen alluded to in Mr. Willits' paper as having done a great service for the educational system of the State, sat, is still standing and can be seen any day in Marshall, where it is held as a relic. The fate of the first bill for a uniform militia was rehearsed, as was also the vicissitudes of early elections, with anecdotes of members.

REPRESENTATIVE O. N. CASE,

Of Detroit, expressed his great pleasure at the privilege of meeting the fathers of the State. He also hoped the Legislative Reunion would be held yearly.

Ex-Representative Chas. P. Parkhill, of Shiawassee, declared that he had beaten Gladstone, as on one occasion he had carried the whole House, having arisen and called on the Speaker to adjourn.

Ex-Representative William Ball when called upon to speak declared that to maintain his present great reputation as an orator he would on this occasion forego talking to the House, as being very weary himself, and being sure that the Members were more than satisfied with speeches already.

THE REUNION CLOSED.

With a valedictory and benediction by Rev. E. J. Welker. The assemblage seemed very loath to adjourn, for it was remarked that before the finale was ordered by President Felch, the band in the gallery played, and played and played, while the Members chatted as old friends only can.

Even a casual observer at the Reunion exercises could not help noticing the prominent part taken by the Mehan Quartette, and the band performance under the leadership of Prof. J. Spross; and the cornet solos of that skilled musician. So delighted were the Members with the playing and singing of these gentlemen that each repeated appearance brought forth an encore. The music certainly added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. The Mehan Quartette is composed as follows: E. C. Suckert, tenor; W. J. Lavin, tenor; E. C. Crane, baritone; E. A. Allen, bass.



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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

5866
M62

PROCEEDINGS

1836.

OF THE

Second Reunion

Michigan

Legislative Association.

1888.



➔PROCEEDINGS➔
OF
SECOND MICHIGAN
LEGISLATIVE REUNION,

HELD AT
LANSING, JUNE 13 and 14, 1888.

COMPILED BY DANIEL L. CROSSMAN.



LANSING, MICH:
REFORM SCHOOL PRINT.
1888.

OFFICERS.

ALPHEUS FELCH,	-	-	-	-	-	PRESIDENT
DANIEL L. CROSSMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	SECRETARY
GEORGE W. THOMPSON,	-	-	-	-	-	TREASURER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. M. SELLERS,	H. A. CONANT,	J. W. BELKNAP,
JAMES HUESTON,	WM. M. KILPATRICK.	

Origin of Legislative Association.

Early in December 1885 the compiler of this pamphlet received a letter from Hon. L. M. Sellers suggesting a Legislative Reunion and requesting a computation which would show by estimate the number of members and ex-members of the Michigan Legislature then living. Hastily such an estimate was prepared and forwarded, but its figures were far from correct, the average Michigan Legislator is long-lived and it is now believed that near one thousand are still in the land of the living, and that the biennial death rate has been less than three per cent. instead of five as there given.

On December 30th., 1885, the following appeared in the Cedar Springs Clipper. Hon. L. M. Sellers, editor:

Legislative Reunion.

"It has been suggested by a few of 'the boys' that a reunion of the past and present members of the Michigan Legislature be held at the State Capital—City of Lansing—some time in May, 1886, for the consideration of matters social and historical, and to revive old memories and renew old acquaintances—a grand good time.

To get at the number of living members and ex-members of the Senate and House, suppose we may say that each Legislature contains 15 per cent. of the preceeding one, and that the biennial death ratio is 5 per cent., our figures would stand about as follows: 1849-3; 1851-4; 1853-4; 1855-5; 1857-7; 1859-9; 1861-10; 1863-11; 1865-13; 1867-18; 1859-22; 1871-28; 1873-36; 1875-43; 1877-53; 1879-67; 1881-84; 1883-104; 1885-132; a total of 654.

In perfecting such organizations it is customary to have the oldest member president with one vice-president and assistant secretary from each county, and the Secretary of the Senate as secretary, and the Clerk of the House as corresponding secretary, one treasurer, and an executive committee of five; and last, but not least, taxing each member who attends one dollar to defray incidental expenses.

The editor of the CLIPPER has been invited by other members of the honorable body to suggest a reunion of this kind so that the state press might give it publicity and ascertain the sentiment of all concerned. For the furthering of the reunion we know of no one better fitted to lead off than the Hon. Daniel L. Crossman, of Williamston, Chief Clerk of the House. He is capable and courteous, and *Michigan's Legislative Encyclopedia*. Let all give it a boom. "Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

Following this came press notices from all parts of the State. And the result was a reunion held on June 10th and 11th, 1886—The semi-centennial year of our State. At which were present six hundred members of the Michigan Legislative Association duly organized from that date as will appear by reference to published proceedings of the reunion of 1886.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Legislative Association of Michigan.

ADOPTED JUNE 11, 1886.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this Association shall be "The Legislative Association of Michigan."

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President and a Corresponding Secretary, in and for each Senatorial District in the State. A General Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, general secretary, treasurer and five members of the association, all of whom shall be elected bi-annually at the regular meeting of the Association and hold their office for two years or until their successors are elected and qualified. Their term of office shall begin on the first day of January following their election.

ARTICLE III.

The duties of the President and General Secretary shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all moneys belonging to the Association. He shall pay out its money only on the order of the Executive Committee, and at each regular meeting of the Association he shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

ARTICLE V.

The Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of the affairs of the Association, in the respective Senatorial districts in which they are located, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall have general charge and direction of the affairs of the Association, shall direct its financial expenditures, have control of its property, shall make the necessary preparations for its regular meetings, shall make such money assessments on the members as may be necessary, shall issue all public notices and circulars relating thereto and may prescribe such duties to the other officers of the Association as are not inconsistent with the usual business of their respective offices. In the absence of any of the officers of the Association at any meeting of the Association or Executive Committee it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies for such meeting.

It shall itself obey the instructions that may be given at any regular meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.

The regular meetings of this Association shall be held at the State Capital commencing on the second Thursday in June 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the second Wednesday in June of every second year thereafter.

ARTICLE VIII.

All persons who are or have been elected state officers or members of the Legislature may become members of this Association by paying into the treasury thereof the sum of one dollar.

ARTICLE IX.

The election of the officers of this Association except the Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall be held by ballot at the regular meetings of the Association. The Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by a vive-voce vote on nominations by members from their respective districts.

ARTICLE X.

This constitution shall be amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the regular meeting of the Association.

 THE REUNION ROLL CALL.

BY S. B. M'CRACKEN,

I.

The house will come to order, the Clerk will call the roll:
Such will be the Speaker's mandate, when in our Capitol,
The sages shall assemble, in their first reunion fete,
After fifty years of labor to found and build the State.

II.

Of the virgin Legislature, two or three respond the call,
As their aged and trembling voices echo feebly through the hall;
The Clerk says, "Mr. Speaker, there is no quorum here,
What order will they take, then, till the quorum shall appear?"

III.

They may adjourn from day to day, the constitution reads,
And call upon the absentees to answer for their deeds;
But will a call be ordered, with the House so very thin?
Will a warrant to the Sergeant bring the absent members in?

IV.

Not long the house deliberates to find the better way—
It votes to all the absent, leave of absence for the day.
And stands adjourned, by common voice, another time to meet—
Who then of all the absentees, will come to claim his seat?

V.

When the time and place are ready, again to call the roll,
Of course first State of Legislature, who will read the silent scroll?
There's no Speaker and no members—no Sergeant, Clerk, or page—
They each and all have succumbed to the chilling frosts of age.

VI.

Where gone? Do they sit in phantom session in the Legislative hall?
Will there be found a quorum to answer to the call?
Will there be at each reunion a Congress of the soul?
Will the House there come to order?—Will the Clerk there call the roll?

List of Members

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Abbott, Adrian O.	Hudson.	'87		
Adair, William.	Detroit.		'61 '63 '65 '69 '75 '77	
Adsit, Allen C.	Grand Rapids.	'71		
Alger, Russel A.	Detroit.			Governor '85
Allen, Abram.	Lansing.	'65		
Allen, Edward P.	Ypsilanti.	'77 '79		
Allen, Geo. W.	Grand Rapids.	'59 '65		
Allen, Hiram M.	Bellevue.	'87		
Allman, William.	Sturgis.	'57 '77		
Alvord, Nathan.	Camden.	'81 '83		
Ambler, Wm. E.	Pentwater.		'79 '81 '67 '69	
Andrews, Charles.	Armada.			Aud. Gen'l '87
Aplin H. H.				
Armstrong, John H.	Hillsdale.	'70		
Austin, Charles.	Battle Creek.	'81	'83 '85	
Babcock, W. Irving.	Niles.	'87		
Babcock, Chas. V.	Southfield.		'63 '75	
Bailey, Frederick G.	Vernon.	'73 '75		
Baker, William A.	Coloma.	'87		
Baldwin, Augustus C.	Pontiac.	'44 '46		Speaker P. T. '46
Baldwin, Charles.	Pontiac.	'46 '79 '81		
Ball, William.	Hamburg.	'65 '67 '81		Speaker P. T. '81
Ballentine, William H.	Brockway.	'81		
Barber, Homer G.	Vermontville.		'71	
Bardwell, Hiram H.	Mt. Morris.	'85		
Barnes, Orlando M.	Lansing.	'63		
Bartholomew, I. H.	Lansing.	'73		
Bates, Erastus N.	Moline.	'85 '87		Speaker P. T. '87
Baumgardner Wm. G.	Filer City.	'87		
Beattie, Adam.	Ovid.		'73	
Beecher, Norman A.	Flushing.	'85		
Begole, Josiah W.	Flint.		'71	Congress '73 Gov. '83
Belknap, James W.	Greenville.		'83 '85	President P. T. '85
Bennett, Theodore G.	Jackson.		'71	
Bettinger, Conrad.	Detroit.	'83		
Billings, R. S.	Flint.	'75 '77	'79 '81	
Bird, John M.	Clayton.	'40		
Black, Cyrenius P.	Detroit.	'83 '85		
Blackman, Samuel H.	Paw Paw.	'73		
Blakeslee, George.	Birmingham.	'61		
Bliss, Aaron T.	Saginaw City.		'83	
Boles, John K.	Hudson.	'65 '67	'69 '75	
Boynton, Nathan S.	Port Huron.	'69		
Breen, Bartley.	Menominee.	'87		
Brewer, Mark S.	Pontiac.		'73	Congress '77 '79
Brockway, William H.	Albion.	'65 '71		
Brown, Benjamin.	Ann Arbor.	'59		
Brown, Charles.	Medina.	'75		
Brown, Stephen F.	Schoolcraft.	'57 '59	'61 '65 '85	
Brownell, Ellera A.	Thomas.	'67 '69		
Brownell, Seymour.	Detroit.		'72	
Brunson, John C.	Victor.	'73		
Bunce, Horace E.	Marysville.	'61		
Burr, Henry.	Strickland.	'87		
Butler, Edward H.	Detroit.			State Treasurer '83 '85
Buttars, Archibald.	Charlevoix.		'81 '83	Lieu. Gov'r. '85
Cady C. H.	Wayne.	'87		
Campbell, Daniel.	Bay City.		'87	
Cannon, Elery C.	Evart.	'85 '87		
Caplis, James.	Detroit.	'73	'81	
Carter, John.	Millford.	'73		
Case, Daniel L.	Lansing.	'51		Aud. Gen. '50
Case, James A.	Alpena.	'85		
Case, Ovid N.	Detroit.	'83 '85		

MEMBERSHIP.

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NAME.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Chapell, Worden R.....	Corruna.....	'87		
Chapman, Adelbert R.....	Reading.....	'85		
Cheney, Henry P.....	Bedford.....	'71		
Christiancy, Isaac P.....	Lansing.....		'50 '51.....	Supr. Judge '67 U. S. Senate '75
Clark, David.....	Grand Ledge.....	'51		
Cobb, James B.....	Kalamazoo.....	'63 '65		
Cobb, Thomas S.....	Kalamazoo.....	'73	'75	
Cole, Miner T.....	Palmyra.....	'87		
Coleman, George.....	Howell.....	'83 '85		
Conant, Harry A.....	Monroe.....		'79	Sec. State '83 '85
Conley, Edwin F.....	Detroit.....	'77		
Cook, Francis W.....	Muskegon.....	'83		
Coon, Myron.....	Greenfield.....	'77		
Cooper, George H.....	Vernon.....	'81		
Cory, Jeremiah D.....	Manchester.....	'87	'75	
Cox, Robert.....	Churches Cor's.....	'81		
Craig, James.....	Detroit.....	'75		Con. Con. '87
Crocker, Martin.....	Mt. Clemens.....	'87		
Crofoot, George W.....	Saline.....	'71		
Cross, John S.....	Bangor.....	'85 '87		
Crossman, Daniel L.....	Williamston.....	'87 '69		
Crozer, James A.....	Menominee.....	'85		
Cutcheon, Otis E. M.....	Oscoda.....	'79 '81		
Damon, John A.....	Millington.....	'87		
Davenport, George.....	East Saginaw.....		'85	
David, James I.....	Marquette.....	'59	'75	
Davis, Robert W.....	Muskegon.....	'49		
Davis, Lewis C.....	Vassar.....		'85	
DeLand, Charles V.....	Jackson.....		'61 '73	
Dennis, David B.....	Coldwater.....	'48 '50		
Dewey, George M.....	Owosso.....		'73	
Dewey, John W.....	Owosso.....	'81		
Diekema, Gerrit J.....	Holland.....	'85 '87		
Dickinson, William E.....	Com'wealth W.....		'59	
Dickson, Robinson J.....	Dowagiac.....	'83 '85 '87		
Diller, Henry B.....	Mt. Morris.....	'81 '83		
Dillon, Joseph.....	Grand Rapids.....	'87		
Divine, Rosekrans K.....	Holly.....	'55		
Divine, Westbrook.....	Belding.....		'63 '65	
Dodge, Frank L.....	Lansing.....	'83 '85		
Doty, Philo.....	Eagle.....	'69 '71		
Dougherty, A. K.....	Elk Rapids.....	'87		
Douglass, Frank A.....	Houghton.....	'87		
DuPuy, James.....	Jackson.....	'55		
Earle Nathaniel A.....	Grand Rapids.....	'81		
Edwards, Edward E.....	Fremont.....	'81	'85 '87	
Egan, Francis B.....	Lansing.....	'85		
Eldred, Alvah D.....	Tekonsha.....	'85 '87		
Eldridge, James B.....	Mt. Clemens.....	'63		
Elliot, M. D.....	Holly.....	'77		
Engleman, Hieronimus.....	Center Line.....	'85 '87		
Estabrook, John S.....	East Saginaw.....	'79 '81		
Farmer, John.....	Stockbridge.....	'83		
Felch, Alpheus.....	Ann Arbor.....	'35 '36 '37		Aud. Gen. '42 Gov. '46 U. S. Senate '47
Ferry, Thomas W.....	Grand Haven.....	'51.....	'57.....	Congress '65 '67 '69 U. S. Senate '71 '77 Acting Vice President '76
Fletcher, John W.....	Battle Creek.....	'77		
Ford, Melbourne H.....	Grand Rapids.....	'85		
Forster, John H.....	Williamston.....		'65	Cong. '87
Fowler, Frederick.....	Reading.....	'59	'65	
Fowler, Smith W.....	Manistee.....		'63	
Fralick, Henry.....	Grand Rapids.....	'47	53	
Fuller, Ceylon C.....	Big Rapids.....	'69		
Fyfe, Lawrence C.....	St. Joseph.....	'81 '83		
Garrison, William D.....	Vernon.....	'71		
Gerrish, Nathaniel L.....	Cadillac.....	'75		
Gibbs, James L.....	Mayfield.....	'77 '85		
Giddings, Orrin N.....	Kalamazoo.....	'48		
Gies, Paul.....	Detroit.....	'59 '65 '77	'87	
Gilbert, Thomas D.....	Grand Rapids.....	'61		
Goebel, August.....	Detroit.....	'79		
Goodrich, Enos.....	Postoria.....	'46 '47	'53	
Goodrich, John V.....	Coopersville.....	'87		
Goodwin, William F.....	Concord.....	'57 '59	'81	
Gorham, Charles T.....	Marshall.....		'59	
Gower, C. A.....	Lansing.....			Supt. Pub. Instr. '78 '81 Supt. R. S. '81 '88
Green, Edward H.....	Charlevoix.....	'73 '75		

MEMBERSHIP.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Grenell, Judson.....	Detroit.....	'87		
Greusel, John.....	Detroit.....	'71 '73	'75 '81 '83	
Grosvenor, Ebenzer O.....	Jonesville.....		'59 '63	State Treasurer '69 '71 Lieu. Gov. '65 '67
Gullick, Nicholas.....	Byron.....	'53		
Hale, David B.....	Eaton Rapids.....	'75		
Hall, Horatio.....	Bellevue.....	'51		
Hankard, Patrick.....	Henrietta.....	'77 '83 '85		
Hannahs, George.....	San Diego Cal.....		'71	
Harper, Egbert P.....	Saline.....	'85		
Harshaw, Andrew.....	Alpena.....		'87	
Hart, Henry.....	Midland City.....	'75		
Haskins, Nelson.....	Imlay City.....	'87		
Haven, Martin.....	Albion.....	'69		
Hayden, Henry A.....	Jackson.....	'63		
Hayes, Nathan B.....	Mulr.....	'77		
Haywood, James E.....	Port Huron.....	'71 '73		
Hazen, Ezra.....	St. Clair.....	'55 '71	'61	Con. Con. '67
Hazen, Luke.....	North Lansing.....	'48		
Haze, William H.....	Lansing.....	'57 '63		
Hertzler, Christaln.....	Erie.....	'73 '75	'85	
Hill, Loyal W.....	Eagle.....	'87		
Hinds, Henry H.....	Stanton.....		'73	
Hoaglin, Fred F.....	Albion.....	'87		
Hodgkinson, Bradshaw.....	Wayne.....	'63		
Holt, Henry H.....	Muskegon.....	'67 '69 '71 '79 '87		Lieu. Gov. '73 '75 Con. Con. '67
Hoobler, Samuel R.....	Worth.....	'87		
Hopkins, Harvey J.....	Chesaning.....	'81		
Hosford, Frank H.....	Detroit.....	'87		
Houseman, Julius.....	Grand Rapids.....	'71		
Howard, Harvey H.....	Bloomingsdale.....	'81 '83		
Howard, Henry.....	Port Huron.....	'73 '75		
Howe, Able N.....	Horton.....	'83		
Howland, Simpson.....	Galesburg.....	'75 '77		
Hoyt, James M.....	Walled Lake.....		'59	
Hueston, James.....	Ypsilanti.....		'83 '85	
Hull, Tyler.....	Dimondale.....	'83		
Hunt, L. M.....	Lowell.....	'87		
Ives, Samuel G.....	Chelsea.....	'55 '57		
Jenness, John S.....	Detroit.....	'85	'67	
Jennison, William F.....	Eagle.....	'63		
Jerome, David H.....	Saginaw City.....		'63 '65 '67	Gov. '81
Johnson, Samuel.....	Lansing.....	'77 '79		
Johnson, Welcome W.....	Grand Rapids.....	'77		
Jones, Edward L.....	Atlanta Ga.....	'50		
Jones, George.....	Grand Ledge.....	'53		
Jones, Nelson B.....	Lansing.....			Clerk H. '63 to '71
Jones, William T.....	Big Rapids.....	'85 '87		
Keeler, Richard.....	Battle Creek.....	'77		
Kelley, M. N.....	Metamora.....	'85 '87		
Kelsey, Newel J.....	West Leroy.....	'83		
Kempf, Ruben.....	Ann Arbor.....		'85	
Kilbourne, Joseph H.....	Okemos.....	'47 '49		
Killeen, John.....	Grand Rapids.....	'87		
Killpatrick, William M.....	Owosso.....		'81	
King, Nathan G.....	Brooklyn.....		'73	
Kinney, Edward D.....	Ann Arbor.....	'81		
Kirby, William J.....	Pavillion.....	'87		
Knight, Richard.....	Atwood.....	'83		
Kuhn, Joseph.....	Detroit.....	'79		
Kurth, Frederick W. A.....	Delray.....	'79		
La Du, Statham W.....	L'Anse.....	'81 '83		
Laing, William S.....	Iron Mountain.....		'87	
Lane, Peter.....	Saginaw City.....	'69		
Lathrop, Henry B.....	Ionia.....	'40	'47	
Lay, Ezra D.....	Ypsilanti.....	'75		
Look, Henry M.....	Greely, Col.....	'85		
Loomise, Peter B.....	Jackson.....	'89		
Loveil, Enos T.....	Climax.....	'87 '69	'81	
Luce, Cyrus G.....	Lansing.....	'56	'65 '67	Gov. '87
Ludlow, Luther H.....	Farma.....	'77		
Makelin, John.....	Valley Center.....	'87		
Mallary, Charles F.....	Romeo.....	'83 '65		
Manwaring, J.....	Detroit.....	'85		
Markey, Daniel P.....	West Branch.....	'85 '87		Speaker '87
Markey, Matthew.....	Detroit.....	'73	'77	
McCormick, James W.....	Fennville.....	'85 '87		
Macdonald, James H.....	Escanaba.....			Lieu. Gov. '87
McIntire, Donald.....	Ann Arbor.....	'55		
McKernon, John Q.....	L'Anse.....	'68 '65 '67 '69		
McKie, James L.....	Three Oaks.....	'85 '87		

MEMBERSHIP.

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NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
McMillan, Neal.....	Rockford.....	'87		
McNabb, John W.....	Fremont.....	'79 '85		
McNaughton, Moses A.	Jackson.....		'53	
McReynolds, Andrew T.	Grand Rapids..	'40	'47	
Mercer, James.....	Ontonogan.....	'81	'83	
Merrill, Elias W.....	Muskegon.....		'66	
Metcalf, Abram T.....	Kalamazoo.....	'75		
Miller, Albert.....	Bay City.....	'47		
Miller, Leonard.....	Jonesville.....	'61		
Miller, L. M.....	Muskegon.....			Secretary. S. '85 '87
Miller, N. L.....	Lapeer.....	'68 '71		
Mitchell, William H. C.	East Bay.....	'69 '71	'73 '75 '87	
Monore, Charles J.....	South Haven.....		'83 '85	
Montgomery, Martin V.	Was'n D. C.....	'71		
Moore, Charles F.....	St. Clair.....	'77		
Moore, Joseph B.....	Lapeer.....		'79	
Moon, John W.....	Muskegon.....		'85 '87	
Morse, Allen B.....	Ionia.....	'75		Supreme Judge '85
Moshier, James B.....	Linden.....	'71 '75		
Mulvy, John.....	Negaunee.....	'81 '87		
Near, John L.....	Flat Rock.....	'39	'57 '61	
Neasmith, James M.....	Vicksburg.....		'71 '73	Land Com. '79 '81.
Nelson, Charles D.....	Muskegon.....		'75 '77	
Norris, Jason B.....	Frontier.....	'71		
Norris, Lyman D.....	Grand Rapids..		'69	
Northrup, Darwin B.....	Northville.....	'75		
Northwood, John.....	New Lathrop..	'85		
Norton, John D.....	Pontiac.....	'75 '77		
Norton, John M.....	Rochester.....		'83	
Ogg, Robert Y.....	Detroit.....	'87		
O'Keef, Richard D.....	Minden City..	'87		
Oliver, John F.....	Kalamazoo.....	'79 '81		
Osborn, John M.....	Hudson.....	'69 '71	'75	
Osmun, Gil R.....	Detroit.....			Secretary S. '87
Packard, William O.....	Covert.....		'77	
Parker, Leonard B.....	Marine.....		'63	
Parsons, Jonathan.....	Kalamazoo.....	'77 '79 '81		
Patridge, Azariah S.....	Flushing.....	'81		
Patridge, Benjamin F.....	Bay City.....	'81		Land Com. '77 '79
Patterson, John C.....	Marshall.....		'79 '81	
Peck, Edward W.....	Pontiac.....			Cong. Con. '36
Pendleton, Edward W.....	Sturgis.....		'79	
Pengra, Olin.....	Sebewaing.....	'83		
Pennington, Henry F.....	Charlotte.....		'83	
Pierce, Ansel B.....	Redford.....	'87		
Pitt, Frederick.....	Ionia.....	'83		
Phillips, Delos.....	Kalamazoo.....		'69	
Phinney Edwin R.....	East Saginaw..	'83		
Poppleton, Orrin.....	Birmingham..	'53		
Porter, James B.....	Lansing.....			Secretary State '61 '63 '65
Post, Samuel.....	Ypsilanti.....	'71		
Potter, Fordyce H.....	Boncourt.....	'83 '85		
Pratt, D. Foster.....	Kalamazoo.....	'59		
Preston, S. Horace.....	Lansing.....	'87		
Pruzman, Abraham C.....	Three Rivers..		'69 '71 '73	
Randall, Mrs. N. E.....	Detroit.....			P. M. Legislature '87
Ranney, Lemuel S.....	Hillsdale.....	'75		
Rankin, Francis H.....	Flint.....	'61 '63	'77	
Reader, Geo. H.....	Scottville.....	'87		
Reed, Marshall.....	Onsted.....	'75		
Rich, Hampton.....	Ionia.....		'67 '69	
Rich, John T.....	Elba.....	'73 '75 '77 '79		Cong. '81 Speaker '77 '79
Riopelle, Hyacinthe E.....	Ecorse.....	'83		
Robinson, George J.....	Alpena.....	'83		
Robinson, George P.....	Lima, Ind.....	'75		
Robinson, Solon E.....	Marshall.....	'73		
Rogers, Jeremiah M.....	Hastings.....	'87		
Roof, Albert K.....	Lyons.....	'71		
Root, Amos.....	Jackson.....	'53		
Root, William W.....	Mason.....	'81		
Rose, William H.....	Bath.....	'81 '83		
Rounsville, Frank G.....	Fowlerville....	'87		
Rowison, Harvey B.....	Hillsdale.....	'69		
Ruehle, John V.....	Detroit.....	'44		
Rumsey, Marshall E.....	Leslie.....	'85		
Runyan, Hiram D.....	Disco.....	'71		
Sanderson, Rodolphus....	Battle Creek...	'65 '73		
Sanford, George P.....	Lansing.....	'69		
Sellers, L. McKnight.....	Cedar Springs..	'83 '85		
Seward, Julian M.....	Jackson.....	'69		
Sexton, Jared A.....	Dearborn.....	'67		

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Seymour Henry W.....	Sault St. Marie	'81	'83 '87	Cong. '88
Shrank Hulbert B.....	Lansing	'61		
Sharpe, Peter.....	Ridgeway	'59		
Shaw, Brackley.....	Clayton	'69	'81 '83	
Sherwood, Harvey C.....	Watervliet		'85	
Shoemaker, Michael.....	Jackson		48 '950 '177 83 '5	
Sharts, Darwin W.....	Owosso	'77 '79		
Sinclair, Daniel D.....	Adrian	'48		
Slafter, David G.....	Vassar	'63		
Slocum, Elliott T.....	Detroit		'19	
Smith, Amos.....	Vandalia		'69	
Smith, Hiram H.....	Jackson	'43		
Snow, Byron A.....	Chesaning	'87		
Snyder, Stephen F.....	Marshall	'83 '85		
Spaulding, Erastus.....	Grand Rapids	'67		
Spencer, James W.....	Caro	'87		
Stark, George P.....	Cascade	'85	'87	
Stephenson, Samuel M.....	Menominee	'77	'79 '85	
Stephens, William M.....	Stockbridge	'75		
Stevens, Stephen R.....	Greenville	'77 '79		
Stevens, William C.....	Ann Arbor			Auditor General '83 '85
Stockbridge, Frances B.....	Kalamazoo	'69	'71	U. S. Senate '87
Stone, Charles W.....	Big Rapids	'83		
Striker, Daniel.....	Hastings			Secy. State '71 73
Strong, John.....	S'th Rockwood	'61 '79	'81 '83	
Strong, Sylvester A.....	Horton	'79		
Stuart, Patrick.....	Detroit	'87		
Sutton, William C.....	Dearborn		'73	
Swift, John M.....	Northville	'85		Attorney General '85 '87
Taggart, Moses.....	Grand Rapids			
Thayer, George W.....	Flint	'63 '65		
Thompson, George W.....	Grand Rapids	'83		
Thompson, Henry W.....	Escanaba	'87		
Towne, William B.....	Geneva	'85		
Van Dusen, Lawrence.....	Owosso	'83		
Vickary, Walter.....	Ishpeming	'87		
Vincent, Edward.....	Port Huron	'83		
Vinton, David.....	Williamsburgs	'83		
Vroman, John J.....	Wayne	'87		
Wait, Jonathan G.....	Sturgis	'51	'63 '65 '67	
Walker, DeWitt C.....	Romeo	'40 '44 '46		
Walker, Edward C.....	Detroit	'67		
Ward, Edgar B.....	Lainburg	'69		
Waner, P. Dean.....	Farmington	'51 '65 '67		Speaker '67
Washburn, Norman B.....	Adrian	'87		
Watkins, Erwin C.....	Ionia	'73 '75		Warden H. of C. '87
Watson, Frank H.....	Owosso	'87		
Watson, Henry.....	Greenville	'85 '87		
Watts, John M.....	Jackson	'87		
Webber, Andrew J.....	Ionia	'85 '87		
Welker, Erastus J.....	Kinderhook	'73 '77		
Wellman, Charles.....	Port Huron	'85		
Wells, Frederick L.....	Port Huron	'71	'73 '75	
Wheeler, Isaac P.....	Pulaski	'75		
White, James H.....	Port Huron	'79 '81		
White, Oliver K.....	Cranston	'77		
White, Peter.....	Marquette	'57	'75	
Whiting, Justin R.....	St. Clair		'83	Cong. '85 '87
Wiggins, William H.....	Adrian	'85		
Wiley, David W.....	Douglass	'75		
Wilcox, Albert.....	Adrian	'44		
Wilcox, William S.....	Adrian	'65 '67 '71		
Wilkins, Samuel M.....	Eaton Rapids	'79 '81		
Wilkinson, Alfred.....	Dundee	'59		
Willets, A. Milan.....	Mulr	'81 '83		
Willits, Edwin.....	Lansing			Con. Con. '73 Congress '77 '79 Board of Education '61
Williams, Walter W.....	Eaton Rapids	'87		
Williams, Fitch R.....	Elk Rapids		'77	
Wilson, Farwell A.....	Harrison	'87		
Wilson, Thomas M.....	Lansing	'61 '75		
Wilson, William B.....	Muskegon	'85		
Wood, Charles M.....	Anderson		'75	
Woodman, Elias S.....	Northville			Con. Con. '50
Woolnough, Walter W.....	Battle Creek	'59		
Wright, Stanley G.....	Detroit	'63		
Wyman, Henry.....	Blissfield	'45		
Yarrington, Charles.....	Milford	'81		
Young, Ambrose P.....	Romulus	'48 '81		
Crosby, Moreau S.....	Grand Rapids		'73	Lieut. Gov. '81 '83

Second Reunion.

Early in 1888 preparations began for holding the second reunion of the Michigan Legislative Association. The Committee having the matter in charge held several meetings at the office of the Secretary of State, at which sub-committees were appointed and questions of transportation, music, addresses, etc., discussed. The result of all of which was the following programme.

PROGRAMME

Second Reunion Michigan Legislative Association.

JUNE 13 & 14 1888.

"There will be at each Reunion a congress of the soul."

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,	- - - - -	ALPHEUS FELCH,
SECRETARY,	- - - - -	DANIEL L. CROSSMAN,
TREASURER,	- - - - -	GEORGE W. THOMPSON,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. M. SELLERS,	H. A. CONANT,	J. W. BELKNAP,
JAMES HUESTON,	Wm. M. KILPATRICK.	

BRASS BANDS.

WILLIAMSTON CORNET,	LANSING CORNET.
PIANO ACCOMPANIST,	MISS ABBIE TURNER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1:30 P. M.

Concert in Rotunda, - - - - - BRASS BAND

REPRESENTATIVE HALL, 2 P. M.

Called to order by President, Alpheus Felch.

Chorus,—"Bright Sparkles in de Churchyard,"

REFORM SCHOOL JUBILEE SINGERS.

Scripture Reading and Prayer, - - - - - REV. W. W. JOHNSON.

Solo,—"Lovely Spring," Coenen. - - - - - MRS. MARY E. TILDEN.

Address of Welcome by the Governor C. G. Luce.

Chorus,—"Hunters' Call," - - - - - REFORM SCHOOL CHOIR.

Response to Welcome, by the President, - - - - - ALPHEUS FELCH.

Mouth Organ Orchestra, - - - - - REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.

Address,—"Reformatory Institutions." - - - - - PROF. C. A. GOWER.

Guitar Solo,—"Greek Patrol," - - - - - R. E. BRACKET.

FRONT OF CAPITAL. 5 P. M.

Military Drill, - - - - - AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CADETS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 7:30 P. M.

Concert in Rotunda, - - - - - BRASS BANDS.

REPRESENTATIVE HALL. 8 P. M.

Called to order by President. Alpheus Felch.

Quartette,—"Faithful and True," *Wagner*

D. ROBSON, E. ESSELSTYN, NORA TOWNE, GENEVIEVE THORNE.

Scripture Reading and Prayer, - - - - - REV. W. H. HAZE.

Solo,—"I'll sing thee Songs of Araby," *Clay*, - - - MRS. M. E. TILDEN.*Address*,—"What it Cost to Represent the Upper Peninsula before Rail Roads,"
J. H. FORSTER.*Trio*,—"Life hath no power," *Donizetti*

MRS. THORNE, MISS. BANCROFT MR. ESSELSTYN.

Obituary notices of Memorial service by the District Vice Presidents, interspersed
with following music.*Solo*,—"Last Night," *Kjernlf* - - - - - EVA TURNER.*Solo*,—"Dost thou know that Sweet Land," *Thomas*. - - - MRS. THORNE.*Duet*,—"Quesest Homo," from *Stabat Mater*. *Rossini*.

MRS. THORNE, MISS BANCROFT.

Solo,—"Absent yet Present," *White*. - - - - - MRS. TILDEN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 9 A. M.

Concert in Rotunda, - - - - - BRASS BANDS.

REPRESENTATIVE HALL. 9:30. A. M.

Called to order by President, Alpheus Felch.

Guitar Solo,—"Home, Sweet Home," - - - - - R. E. BRACKETT.

Scripture Reading and Prayer, - - - - - REV. H. W. THOMPSON.

Quartette,—"Who knows what the Bells Say?"

D. ROBSON, E. ESSELSTYN, NORA TOWNE, GENEVIEVE THORNE.

Address,—"Does Michigan Properly Punish Crime?" - - - C. P. BLACK.*Duet*,—"Vienna Al Mio. Sen." *Millard*, - - - MISS BANCROFT, MRS. THORNE.*Solo*,—"Selected, - - - - - MISS BANCROFT.*Solo*,—"Titania, (Polonaise) from *Mignon*. *Thomas*, - - - MRS. THORNE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1:30 P. M.

Concert in Rotunda, - - - - - BRASS BANDS.

REPRESENTATIVE HALL, 2 P. M.

Called to order by President, Alpheus Felch.

Solo,—"My Native Land." *Mattie*. - - - - - MRS. TILDEN.

Scripture Reading and Prayer, - - - - - REV. D. W. SHARTS.

Solo,—"Aufenthalt," *Schubert* - - - - - MISS E. TURNER.*Address*,—"The State Press," - - - - - J. W. HINE.*Solo*,—"The Surprise," *Virginia Gabriel*. - - - - - MRS. THORNE.*Address*,—"Michigan in our National Affairs," - - - B. M. CUTCHEON.*Solo*,—"Frehlingszert," *Becker*. - - - - - MRS. TILDEN.

PROGRAMME.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 7:30 P. M.

Concert in Rotunda, - - - - - LANSING BRASS BAND

REPRESENTATIVE HALL. 8 P. M.

Called to order by President, Alpheus Felch.

Trio,—"Sur L'Ocean," *Concone*. - - Mrs. THORNE, MISS BANCROFT, MRS. TILDEN.

Scripture Reading and Prayer, - - - - - REV. E. J. WELKER.

Solo,—"Seville," *Dessauer*. - - - - - MRS. TILDEN.

Address,—"Michigan Legislation, its Effects, Past and Present," D. H. JEROME.

Duet,—Selected, - - - - - MRS. THORNE and MRS. TILDEN.

Election of officers of the Association.

Solo,—"Thursday," *Malloy*. - - - - - MRS. THORNE.

Volunteer addresses of five minutes length.

Quartette,—"Good night, Farewell,"

MR. ROBSON, MR. ESSELSTYN, MRS. THORNE, MISS TOWNE.

Valedictory and Benediction, - - - - - REV. W. W. JOHNSON.

LIFE.

The hill of life is rugged, rough and high,
So he, who must its summit make—or try,
Should search not long for graded paths to tread,
But grasp his pick or spade and dash ahead.
What else is life? What mission to fulfill
Except to climb this rugged rocky hill
To leave youth's sunny plains and blindly grope
Across the summit down the other slope?
This prayer, then from each heart must ev'r ascend
That nature's God who brought him to this end
Will to the spirit of each mortal coil
In realms of youth eternal, for his toil
Give happy birth.

—D. L. C.

Association Business.

LANSING, MICH., JUNE 14, 1888.

At a business meeting held this day the following items are worthy of record as acts of the Association:

On motion of Senator Hueston the society authorized a committee of five to report the names of suitable persons to act as officers of the Association for the ensuing term.

The President appointed on such Committee:

Senators Hueston of Washtenaw; Strong of Monroe. Representatives Diekema of Ottawa; Beecher of Genesee; Jones of Mecosta.

After a short absence that committee reported as follows:

To the President Mich. Legislative Association:

Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of selecting suitable persons to serve the Association as officers for the ensuing term respectfully report as follows:

President—ALPHEUS FELCH, of Washtenaw County.

Secretary—DANIEL L. CROSSMAN, of Ingham County.

Treasurer—JOHN STRONG, of Monroe County.

Executive Committee—L. M. Sellers, of Kent County; D. P. Markey, of Ogemaw County; J. W. Belknap, of Montcalm County; E. F. Conley, of Wayne; C. E. Horrington, of Oakland County.

And one Vice-President and one Secretary for each State Senatorial district as follows:

DIST.	VICE PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
1st.	Wm. Adair,	Paul Gies,
2nd.	J. M. Swift,	D. B. Northrop,
3rd.	C. H. Cady,	C. B. Collins,
4th.	H. A. Conant,	A. E. Dunbar,
5th.	Thos. F. Moon,	W. S. Wilcox,
6th.	M. Shoemaker,	E. Prindle,
7th.	John C. Patterson,	M. D. Campbell,
8th.	W. J. Willetts,	A. L. Lakey,
9th.	R. J. Dickson,	L. C. Fyfe,
10th.	H. M. Thomas,	J. S. Cross,
11th.	Daniel Striker,	H. F. Pennington,
12th.	O. M. Barnes,	W. B. Garrison,
13th.	H. H. Bardwell,	Wm. Ball,
14th.	A. C. Baldwin,	E. W. Peck,
15th.	J. H. White,	Martin Crocker,
16th.	J. B. Moore,	J. W. Babcock,
17th.	Townsend North,	L. E. Lincoln,
18th.	L. G. Palmer,	J. W. Robinson,
19th.	S. A. Yeomans,	J. C. Brunson,
20th.	Geo. W. Thompson,	Neal McMillen,
21st.	J. W. Moon,	H. H. Holt,
22nd.	E. E. Edwards,	G. H. Reader,
23rd.	C. C. Fuller,	H. Watson,
24th.	H. M. Woodruff,	F. J. Post,
25th.	B. F. Partridge,	G. P. Cobb,
26th.	C. R. Henry,	Geo. F. Robinson,
27th.	Geo. W. Bell,	J. A. Case,
28th.	J. W. Giddings,	E. B. Martin,
29th.	Perry Hannah,	F. R. Williams,
30th.	H. W. Seymour,	Chas. B. Fenton,
31st.	S. M. Stephenson,	J. A. Crozer,
32nd.	J. Q. Tuckeman,	James Mercer,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HUESTON, *Chairman.*

The report was accepted and on motion of Judge Christianity, unanimously adopted. Whereupon the several persons therein named were by the President duly elected, respectively, to the positions named.

The Treasurer of the Association made his report as follows:

To the President and Members of the Michigan Legislative Association:

GENTLEMAN:—Your Treasurer begs leave to report the financial condition of the Association as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Membership fees for the year 1886.....	\$617 00
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid Orders of Association.....	\$555 08
On hand at close of last reunion.....	61 92
RECEIPTS.	
Membership fees for the year 1888.....	252 00
TOTAL.....	\$318 92
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid Orders of Association.....	\$206 70
Balance to turn over to new treasurer.....	\$107,22

Respectfully submitted June 14, 1888.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Report accepted, and on motion of Senator Pennington, adopted as the financial condition of the Association to this date.

On motion of Senator Pennington the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that so few have responded to the call of the Association for the regular membership fee. That the Secretary be and is hereby directed at his convenience, to issue to all those who joined the society in 1886 and have failed or neglected to keep up their membership by payment of the fee, a circular letter calling their attention once more to the matter, and giving them a further opportunity to continue their names on our roll call by sending the money.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution the Secretary issued a circular letter of which the following is a copy. Sending 500 copies of the same to delinquent members.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION. }
Lansing, Mich. }

Hon.....

DEAR SIR:

I am making copy for the publication of the proceedings of the Legislative Reunion, held on the 13th and 14th of June, last. I observe that while you were a member in 1886, you neglected to send in your dues of \$1.00 to continue your membership in 1888.

Now, thinking you would still like to have your name continued on our roll call, and like to receive a copy of the published proceedings and roll call, (now being published in pamphlet form), I call your attention to the omission, that you may, during this month, cure it, by sending one dollar to the undersigned, at Williamston, Mich.

Respectfully,

D. L. CROSSMAN, SECRETARY.

Representative Sellers offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That only those who pay the fee for 1888 and thereby renew their membership, be included in the published roll of 1888 as members.

Which was adopted,

Senator Pennington offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to procure the publication of the proceedings of the present reunion of the association together with the Constitution list of names, with their services, addresses made, so far as copy is furnished, and obituary notices in pamphlet form similar to the publication had of the reunion of 1886. All this is to be done if the Secretary shall find sufficient money in the treasury to pay for the same.

Resolved, Further, That the Secretary be first allowed the sum of fifty dollars for his services as such officer, and that he be directed to draw an order therefore.

Which was adopted.

Representative Watson offered the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee be allowed their expenses for meetings of the Committee, in making arrangements for the reunion if the same shall not exceed the sum of \$25 each, and provided there shall be any money to pay with, after the other expenses authorized have been paid.

Resolved, Further that the Secretary is directed to issue only orders on this item of expenses to cover money that may be on hand after pamphlet of the reunion of 1888 has been provided for: The total sum being largely dependent on the amount received on the Circular letter authorized.

Which were adopted.

Senator Edwards offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the cordial and sincere thanks of the Association be and are hereby tendered to all who so effectually and happily aided in making this Second Reunion a pronounced success by adding to our more formal proceedings the subtle charm of delightful music. Verily their reward is great who charm so many hearts.

Which was adopted.

Representative Goodrich offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due and are hereby tendered to the officers who have served for the past term and who have expended time and money to bring about this pleasant reunion.

Which was adopted.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY GOV. C. G. LUCE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—I have been invited to welcome you to this hall upon the occasion of your biennial reunion, and I do so with more than ordinary pleasure.

Before me I see both ancient and modern lawmakers—men who occupied seats in the legislative halls when the state and the state government were in their infancy—men who have seen Michigan grow from a wilderness partially inhabited to become the foremost, in the sisterhood of states; have seen what was once a forest, waving with ripening grain; have seen towns and cities built up, extending from lake to lake, and from the Indiana state line away up clear to the north pole; have seen churches and school houses planted down side by side. Men are before me whose eloquence resounded in the old state house—perchance awoke the screeching owl resting in the branches of the forest that almost overhung the Capitol building, and we are glad to welcome you here today to the scenes of your activity. We are glad to welcome the members who have participated in manufacturing the laws under which we have lived in the years gone by.

I presume that most of you accepted the positions held in the legislature through an honest desire to serve your country. You could not have possessed an ambition to serve the people for three dollars a day and pay your own expenses, with the hope or expectation that you would become capitalists through the venture. But there are many things that will encourage men ambitious, to become useful to their fellows, in the life of a legislator.

Many have sought position who never found it—grieved because they found it not, but really, in the history of our state, there is much to encourage members of the legislature; they lay the foundation here for political promotion. Now and then one becomes a leader in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Having served for years as an associate of some of you, what I say by way of suggestion, I trust will be pardoned. The man ambitious for fame or usefulness in the legislature, must be an industrious worker. I have known those who stood foremost, apparently, in ability, passed by the less pretentious ones, through untiring industry, and close application to the duties of their position. The man who is in his seat constantly during the session can impart much information to the men of more brilliant ability who are, a great portion of the time, absent from their seats. It is only by the exercise of this industry that men become useful to their constituents and to the state.

As we look over the history of men who have served in either House, we are encouraged to hope on. Every governor that Michigan has ever had, with the exception of two, has served an apprenticeship as a member of the legislature; both of our present United States senators, nearly all of their predecessors, have been members of the legislature; quite a number of the present members of Congress, as well as those who have gone before them, have been members of the legislature.

This is said for the encouragement of those expecting hereafter to occupy seats in the state Legislative halls.

There is another department of our government that really makes and *un-*makes more laws than the two Houses combined, and that is the Supreme Court of the state. But very few of them have ever graduated from the legislature to seats in the court above. I desire to impress upon you the importance of adopting some system that will aid in graduating from this hall to the Supreme Court. It might possibly prevent the destruction of some of the laws manufactured here.

Trusting that you will have a pleasant and profitable meeting, I again in the name of the whole state, welcome you to this hall.



ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

HON. ALPHEUS FELCH.

BROTHERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION;—We assemble once more in these Halls under most auspicious circumstances. A kind providence has watched over us and brought us again together to renew our bonds of fellowship with each other and to pledge anew our devotion to the interest of the commonwealth. Our coming is greeted with the cordial words of welcome which have just fallen from the lips of His Excellency, the Governor. I know I speak the sentiment of all in this presence when I return him most hearty thanks for the courtesy and cordiality with which he has welcomed us to these halls and for the patriotic words of wisdom with which he has greeted our coming.

We meet in the Capital of our State where the makers of the laws are accustomed to hold their session, where the Governor exercises the high functions of Chief Executive Officer of the commonwealth, and beneath whose roof the Judicial power of the State is administered by the Supreme Court. It seems to me a fitting place for our biennial gatherings. Some of the members of our Association are members of the existing Legislature, but with most of us the time of our official service is in the past and we stand in the ranks of private citizenship. But we have all been of that body of men to whom from time to time has been committed by the vote of the people the exercise of the Legislative power of the State.

The history of our commonwealth as at present organized lies within the compass of little more than fifty years—a period long enough to exhibit marvelous progress in the growth and welfare of the State, yet not so long but that some still live who ministered at its organization and who have watched and marked every step of its progress to the present day. I was present in the old Capital in Detroit in the autumn of 1835 at the inauguration of the State Government under the first Constitution. I listened to the administration of the oath to support the Constitution of the State of Michigan and faithfully to perform their official duties the first time it was ever administered to Governor or Senator or Representative. The Governor and Senators and Judges and most of the Representatives of that day have passed away, but the Constitutional government still survives, and the fruits of its benign and efficient influence are seen all about us. Since that time twenty-six elections of Governor and thirty-two of Senators and Representatives have taken place by popular vote, and an aggregate of more than four thousand persons have been elected to perform the duties of Senators and Representatives. All that survive are entitled to membership in this Association. The past here meets and mingles with the present; and it is an interesting fact that after this lapse of time and the sad work of death among them, not a single Legislature is left without one or more living member to answer to the roll-call.

As we look back over the legislation of the past we are struck with some marked peculiarities. The enactments of the Territorial Governor and Judges while possessing legislative powers, and the laws passed by the Territorial Council preceded the statutes of our State Legislators. But all these had their origin in what may be called the infant State of the Republic. The population at that period was small, and business operations were limited in number and insignificant in the amount of capital involved. It required few laws to protect the limited interests of that pioneer period of the Republic; and a cursory examination of these early enactments will clearly show how primitive was the condition of society and of business, and how few and how simple were the directions and the safeguards required at the hands of the law-making power. But with the rapid and continuous growth of the State all this has changed. The subjects requiring the fostering care and the salutary restraints of law have multiplied and broadened, and the machinery for the enforcement of the law has increased to the extent required by the interests of the public.

We look at this day mainly to the enactments of the Legislature for the rules by which we are to be guided. Statute law, enacted in accord with the provisions of the Constitution, is not only the law of the land but is paramount to all other authority, and in its proper sphere, is supreme. Statute law, dictated by the people through their accredited representatives, embodies the power of the State. Statute law is our true sovereign. It wears the crown upon its brow, and in its right hand it wields the scepter, and from its dictation there is no appeal. No court can disregard its dictates or, of its own motion and without proof of its invalidity, refuse to decree its enforcement. In our simple republican form of government we bow to the authority of the Statute, and hold its dictates more worthy of obedience and veneration than the sovereign command of King or Emperor.

The exercise of Legislative powers in Michigan under American authority may properly be considered as having its commencement with the organization of the Territory in 1805. The previous brief connection of Michigan with the Northwest Territory, and its still briefer existence as a part of Indiana Territory are too unimportant in this regard to make an exception necessary. The Legislative tribunal in the organization of 1805 was most anomalous in its character. It consisted of the Governor and three Judges of the Territory, each with an equal vote in making or adopting laws. This power continued with this tribunal until 1823, when it passed to the Governor and Territorial Council, which body consisted of nine persons selected by the President out of eighteen elected by the people. In 1827 the Council was made to consist of thirteen members elected by the people; and with this body it continued until the organization of the State Legislature under the Constitution of 1835. Previous to 1763 the entire region had been held subject to the King of France, and from that date until 1796 it was subject to the King of Great Britain. These Sovereigns had left in the surrendered Provinces something of the laws and manners and customs of their respective nationalities, which were far from being acceptable to their American successors. In September 1810 the Governor and Judges passed an act designed to abolish all laws not originating with the Territorial Authorities. It declares that no act of the British Parliament shall have any force within the Territory of Michigan; and the *coutume de Paris*, or common law of France, and all laws, acts, ordinances, arrests and decrees of the Kings of France, or of the authorities of Canada under the British Crown, or of Louisiana under the French Crown, are formally annulled; and so are the laws of the Northwest Territory and of Indiana Territory so far as Michigan was con-

cerned. It was clearly the design of this act to sweep away all prior legislation, decrees and laws which had an origin outside of the limits of the Territory, except perhaps the common law of England which is not mentioned among the proscribed laws. The common law of England was brought with our British ancestors to the colonies on the Atlantic coast and gradually made its way thence with emigration to the west. Its continued existence here has admitted of some doubt, and the question was many years ago presented to the Supreme Court of the State and argued at length. The Court decided that the law was still in force here when its provisions were not annulled by legislative act or were inconsistent with the principles of our free government; and by express provision of the Constitution of 1850 the common law is retained in force.

There are a few instances of the special repeal of laws by the Governor and Judges which strike us as singular. In 1820 it was enacted by that tribunal that no prosecution or proceeding for conjuration, witchcraft, sorcery or enchantment should be maintained. Appeals for murder and trial by battel are abolished; and in 1821 the law requiring four knight's, girts with swords, to be on the jury for the trial of titles to land in an action of right is "abolished, abrogated and repealed." Luckily for the credit of our State, notwithstanding these formal abrogations of apparently existing laws on the subject, no question of civil right was ever decided within its limits by a fight in single combat, no condemnation and execution has bequeathed to us the uncanny gift of a "Witch Hill" and no knight in his fantastic and warlike costume and girt with his sword has ever, in ancient or modern times, sat in the jury box.

It is manifest from these enactments of the Governor and Judges, and the same is apparent in the acts of the Legislative Council, that it was the intention, so far as possible, to clear away the rubbish of foreign jurisdiction and establish the young yet growing community upon laws of their own enacting, without a trace of old world royalty, or superstition or cruelty and in the true spirit of free government. And in this same spirit to this day we turn to the statutes emanating from our Legislatures, and sanctioned by the approval of the Governor, for the laws which are to govern our conduct, to protect our dearest rights and to promote our individual and national prosperity.

It is marvelous to note how great has been the progress of our State since the organization of its first Legislature in 1835. It is equally noteworthy to observe how legislation has kept pace with the States progress and how liberally it has given its active aid to all improvement and growth. Indeed if we did not know of this marvelous advancement from other source of knowledge, if we did not see abundant evidence of it all about us, we should have but to turn the leaves of our Statute book to find a luminous imperishable record of it. The Statutes of a Republic contain its veritable history. It is history free from the distortions of the falsifier, the wild imaginings of the visionary, and the crude speculations of the Historian who recognizes little distinction between fancy and fact.

As an instance of the connection of the work of the Legislature with the advancement of every great interest of the Republic we may select the Rail-Road system of our State. In 1835 not a mile of railway was in operation by steam power within the limits of the State; now there are more than sixty incorporated companies operating some six thousand miles of railroad and carrying the facilities for transportation of passengers and freight to almost every section of our State. The business of these companies is one of immense magnitude and of the utmost public importance. From the time of the operation of the first few miles of road by horse power to the present perfection of traction by steam

power, from the days of the primitive and dangerous strap-iron track to its successor, the old iron rail, and from the latter to the more perfect steel rail of the present day, the eye of the Legislature has been constantly upon it. If the track crosses a highway or a bridge, provision is made requiring a flagman or other necessary means of securing the safety of the public. If a farm is crossed adequate damages must be paid and the necessary fences must be made and kept up. It is by command of the Statute that the signals are exhibited and the bell is rung and the whistle sounded to give notice of approaching danger, and the ax and the saw appear at each end of every car ready for use in case of accident. By the same authority fares and freights are limited and the proper accommodations in the cars and at the stations are directed. The same authority by minute directions prescribes the conduct of passengers and of the employes of the company. It directs the manner of lighting the cars and of checking the baggage of the passengers. It requires the announcement of the names of stations and of the direction in which the train is about to go; and it describes the badge which is to be worn by all persons engaged in conducting or managing the train. And over and above the extensive machinery of this complicated organization and its workings so important to the public welfare, the Statute has placed a Commissioner with ample powers of supervision and control.

If we turn now to another page of the Statutes we find similar careful direction touching another great industrial interest of our States. I refer to the mineral wealth and the working of the mines. At the time of the enactment of the first Statutes of the State nothing was known to call for legislation on the subject. True there was hidden beneath the surface of the earth in a remote and little esteemed portion of the territory deposits of copper and iron surpassed in richness by no other as yet discovered. This however was as yet unknown, and it remained for the distinguished State Geologist, Dr. Douglas Houghton, to announce to the world the discovery of unsurpassed mineral wealth. Here, with a new and important industry open to the public, began a series of new legislative enactments, and in this case, as in all others of great and constantly increasing industries, legislation grew with the growth of the subject matter and provided the means for its increase and protection. Under this fostering care, with the judiciously directed and energetic action of our citizens engaged in the work, a profit reckoned by millions every year, has been added to our wealth.

Nor is it alone in these and other instances of avocations which have had their origin since legislation began in the State that the fostering and protecting hand of the law-making power is to be seen. Wherever labor, mental or physical, is performed by man, wherever capital is employed, wherever men revel in the pursuits of pleasure or devote themselves to the commission of criminal acts, the provisions of the Statute law are always with them, to direct, to aid to punish.

Look at the long list of Legislative enactments in our public Statutes. They embrace almost every subject known in any country on the globe. But there is one remarkable feature which distinguishes the Statutes of this State from those of most other States. I refer to the large number of acts for the organization, in a simple manner, of associations or corporations for carrying on almost every kind of business. They may thus be formed for the purposes of banking, for rail-roads and plank-roads, for manufacturing, for printing, for newspaper and book publishing, for educational purposes. We have under these enactments stage associations, mechanics associations, bridge companies, ferry companies, telegraph companies, navigation companies, warehouse companies, land

companies, canal and harbor companies, electric light companies, and scores of others which we need not mention. The Constitution of 1850 contains a provision which authorizes the granting of corporate powers to associations organized under a general law enacted by the Legislature. Under the former Constitution corporate powers could be obtained only by a special act of incorporation granted by the Legislature, but the Constitution of 1850 forbids the creating of corporations by the Legislature except for municipal purposes, and authorizes their formation under general laws. The general laws passed under this provision of the Constitution are broad enough to embrace almost every occupation, every investment of capital and every kind of business in which our citizens are engaged: and the question cannot fail to suggest itself whether or not the entire business, enterprise and capital of the community is to forsake the old condition of individual energy, judgment and responsibility, and to be transferred to corporate organizations. But this is a question for the future to decide. Under the fifteen years of the old Constitution the number of corporations was comparatively very small and confined chiefly to bank and railroad charters; under the new they are almost numberless and comprehend almost all subjects.

In another respect the work of the Michigan Legislature is connected in so marked a manner with the progress of the Commonwealth as to attract the notice of every observer. We began with a small and sparse population and none of those great public institutions which belong to a well settled country and a high state of civilization. In the comparatively few years that have elapsed since the organization of the state a marvelous change has come over us.

Look at our educational institutions. A system adopted at an early day unsurpassed by any in any other State in the Union and often followed as a model elsewhere, has scattered all over the land beautiful structures devoted to popular education where knowledge is tendered to all as a free and priceless gift. A gradual gradation in the progress of Education from infancy in the primary school to the graduate of the State University, an institution which has no superior in the land, entitles Michigan to a high rank among the efficient educators of an entire population.

Wherever any of the misfortunes incident to human life have fallen, wherever an object worthy the sympathy of his fellowman is found, the public has made ample provision for his relief. The blind is welcomed to an institution for his instruction and fitted for his comfort. The deaf and dumb have their home; the doors of an asylum are open to the imbecile and the insane, and the poor are liberally provided for in every county. A Reform School for boys, and an Industrial School for girls are designed to arrest the downward progress of the wayward and win them back to the paths of industry and virtue. The foundation and establishment of these and other public institutions of the State rest upon the enactments of the Legislature and they are managed and controlled by virtue of their provisions.

I have said that the laws enacted by our Legislature were almost, but not entirely, the only law which prevails among us. The old English common law, in most respects unfitted to our free institutions and more at home in ancient days and less bustling and progressive times, has been almost superseded by modern legislation. But the Statute law accommodates itself to the times and the requirements of the age and the country. The legislator watches the progress of events about him. With vigilant eye he seeks to discover what the true interest of the public demands, and endeavors to promote it. Statute law is ever present with us. It stands by the laborer as well as the capitalist, by the

poor man as well as the rich, by the ignorant as well as the learned and the wise. Statute law is ready to accommodate itself to all changes of the times and circumstances. It waits for the occasion before it acts, and when the occasion comes the appropriate Statutory provision is placed by the proper authorities in the Statute book. We had no Statutory provision as to working the mines until the mines were discovered. The Statute said nothing of railroads until practical and scientific men had shown us that railroads could be operated successfully. We had no Statute about telegraphs,—we could have none—until science had taught us the power of electricity, and the mechanic had given us the machinery to transport thought for distances without limit by a small and insignificant wire. The Legislature waited its opportunity and when it came the law was not wanting. The Legislature of itself is neither an inventor nor a discoverer—but its province is to encourage both invention and discovery, and when success attends the effort, to supply the proper legislation. If by good fortune fountains of oil should be found in the earth, or gas should flow in abundance for practical purposes from the aperture made by some enthusiastic seeker, the Statute necessary for the occasion would soon follow. If ardent speculation, proving a success, should by chance give us a machine to navigate the air, enabling the aeronaut freely to sail above us and to pierce the clouds over our heads returning at his will to the earth and guiding the vehicle at his pleasure, new rights and duties would arise and a new chapter would be added to the Statutes.

The power of the Legislature in the enacting of Statutes is certainly very broad, and the exercise of it demands great discretion and care. In this State I think on the whole we have been very fortunate. It is not a little curious to watch the movements of a legislative body. You have first your talking man who comes burdened with materials for speech-making, and thinks talk will govern the world, and will shape and secure every measure he may wish to carry; but he soon learns that talking cannot take the place of thinking or of practical knowledge and good common sense. Sometimes a member comes loaded down with some pet idea of his own, some darling project of legislation which, in his opinion, will reform all abuses and make the State a paradise. He rides his hobby; but in due time he learns that nobody else can ride the same hobby, and thus his dream of magnificent reform is dissipated. Every legislator must have noticed how large a proportion of bills introduced into the legislature fail to become laws. They are introduced generally with honest intentions and with the firm belief on the part of the introducer that they would be an improvement in our laws. It is said that the bills introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington the present session of Congress are numbered by the thousand. If so, it requires no art of divination to decide that many of them ought to be defeated. The defeated bills of all legislative bodies teach an important lesson. How many crude notions, how many visionary schemes, how many impracticable experiments, how many vicious and fatally destructive provisions lie hidden in that mass of rubbish upon which the condemnation of the majority has been placed! One of the most troublesome duties of a wise legislator is to prevent the passage of bad bills. There is often an inordinate desire to change and amend existing laws. With some it is a controlling passion. They seem to forget that change is not always either reform or improvement. For my own part I look upon our laws as a whole, as a system of great merit, and in view of the paramount importance of stability in statutory provisions. I would never make a change unless upon mature deliberation and careful examination, I felt very confident that the public interest required it and that the change would certainly promote the public weal.

That the Statutes should sometimes be amended or changed, or repealed is certain; but it should be done with the utmost deliberation and caution. The power to make changes is one of the most important of the powers exercised by a legislative body. Their action is sometimes necessarily experimental, especially in a young Republic. Michigan at an early day undertook a grand scheme of rail-roading. The State was the builder and owner, hired the workmen, laid the rails, bought the iron and run the cars. In ten years time the enterprise was found to be unsuited to the capacity and interest of the government, and the entire project was abandoned and the roads sold. We once had a system of banking which was hailed in its inception by general consent with great joy, and its numerous institutions filled the country with wild-cat bank bills; but a change took place with experience and its abandonment brought even greater joy than its inception. The banking system of the State has been changed more than once; the Judiciary system has had its several revolutions. It would be easy to multiply examples of radical changes—sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse—of the laws by amendment or alteration or repeal. But it is this ready adaptation of Statute law to all requirements, its power of accommodating itself to every public emergency and to all circumstances that gives its paramount importance. It is this feature which has made it so distinguished a factor in the prosperity of our State and which enables us to note its presence and its influence in the wonderful growth and prosperity so fully exhibited in its history.

On the purity, the capacity, the integrity, the patriotism of the chosen representatives of the people, in their Legislative halls assembled, depend, in no limited degree, the future prosperity of the State and its citizens. Without these all is in jeopardy; with them all is safe. If we could to-day know with certainty, what we devoutly trust is in store for our commonwealth, that its Legislators in the limitless future would be eminently worthy of their high position and of the exalted trust committed to their charge, we might write it down as a certainty that Michigan and her free institutions are to be perpetual.



REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

BY SUPT. C. A. GOWER.

Nothing is so dear to the worthy parent as his child. Wealth, honor, ease and cherished plans will all be sacrificed to the well-being of his offspring. As with the parent in the family so with the legislator, the temporary guardian of the interests of all the children of the State, the welfare of the rising generation, and the making of wise and generous provisions for its proper education and training, has ever been his pride and ambition.

Assembled as you are on this occasion, to renew old acquaintance and revive old memories, nothing can be of greater interest to you than to review the noble work you have done in the way of providing the means of education to all the children of the State, and especially for the care of its dependent and unfortunate boys and girls, who, without the paternal solicitude of the public, would have suffered not only for food and raiment, but what is far worse, that poverty of intellectual and moral training which makes the child a curse to the State, and which is worse than death to the individual. I congratulate you therefore, that in looking over your legislative labors, you can with pride recall the ample provisions you have made for those who were to constitute the State after you had laid aside the responsibility of its guardianship. Michigan has abundant reason to look with pride upon its institutions, educational, charitable and reformatory, and to thank you gentlemen, and those who labored with you, for broad philanthropy, the courage and the wisdom which you have exhibited in establishing and maintaining these bulwarks of our safety, these monuments of our Christian civilization. Not less worthy of homage than the soldier, who has fought for the perpetuity and honor of his country, is he, who in legislative halls has fought manfully, conscientiously, heroically, for the upbuilding of the State in all those interests which have made it truly great, and without which we might almost say it would hardly have been worth saving.

As a citizen of Michigan I am grateful for what you have done, and am glad if I can add to the enjoyment of this meeting by telling you something of the good work which has been accomplished by one of the institutions you have founded.

A satire entitled "Ginx's Baby, His Birth and other Misfortunes" and intended to bring to the attention of the people of England the inadequacy of the agencies for saving destitute and neglected children in that country twenty years ago, closes with the following paragraph:

"Philosophers, Philanthropists, Politicians, Papists and Protestants, Poor-Law Ministers and Parish Officers—while you have been theorizing and discussing, debating, wrangling, legislating and administering—Good God! gentlemen, between you all, where has Ginx's Baby gone to?"

In "Ginx's Baby" we find individualized almost every degree of destitution, dependence and depravity which are found in lavish abundance in every large city, and are not unknown even in our country towns. "Corktown", "The Potomoc" and "Kentuck" are portions of Detroit fairly swarming with Ginx's Babies, and the county of Luce was scarcely named before it hastened to show its apprecia-

tion of one of our state institutions by sending its Ginx's Baby to the Reform School.

During the past twenty years there have been great advances made in the facilities for child-saving work not only in England but in Continental Europe and the United States as well. To note the beginnings and growth of this work, and to give some idea of its present condition, especially as found in the Michigan Reform School, is our purpose this afternoon.

Before entering upon the discussion of this subject, it is proper to note, as an historical fact, that in the beginning there were no boys and girls and therefore no need of child-saving institutions. The experiment however of making man and woman full-grown, without any period of childhood, was such a lamentable failure in the single instance where tried that it was never repeated.

In looking at the subject of Reform Schools historically we shall find that prior to the nineteenth century, the work now specially intrusted to this class of institutions, was divided between the asylums for children, where were promiscuously gathered the orphans, dependent and juvenile delinquents of all ages and sexes, and the prisons where old and young criminals were indiscriminately associated. We shall also find that the Reform School of to-day grew out of the necessary classification of children, needing the care of the public, into institutions suited to the wants of each, and from the work of Prison Reform Associations, which demanded that juvenile offenders should be separated from hardened criminal, and placed where they might receive that discipline and instruction that was suited to reclaim them from lives of vice.

In looking for the earliest recorded mention of child-saving work, we naturally turn to the book of Genesis, and carefully trace our way down the ages, noting first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear. And here, at the threshold of our investigation, let us pause a moment at the grave of our distinguished progenitor Adam, and with Mark Twain shed a tear of sympathy when we think of all his family troubles, for which society at that day offered but slight relief. With no divorce court to which he could hopefully appeal for a severance of the marital relation into which he had so hastily and unadvisedly entered, he was rendered still more unhappy by the fact that his eldest born was prone to run the streets nights with the bad boys of the neighborhood, that he chewed and smoked, slept under sidewalks, read dime novels and peddled the Evening News. No wonder that Adam went down to an untimely grave, mourned by his townsmen, and respected by the lodge;—all of which could have been averted had he lived in Michigan, where some tender-hearted policeman would have snatched the erring boy from vile companionship and sent him to the Reform School.

The necessity for child-saving institutions of any kind indicate abnormal conditions in the family and society which for ages it was sought to remedy through the instrumentality of the home. God enjoined upon Israel to educate their children in what was right. Solomon made a *home* thrust when he said, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it;" and Paul, who like old bachelors and old maids of to-day, considered himself authority on bringing up children, admonished Ephesian fathers to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Notwithstanding the commands of God, the wise precepts of Solomon and exhortation of Paul, neglected children multiplied in the land. It is a fact worthy of note that with the advent of the Christian church, and as a result of its influence, came active effort to care for unfortunate children. The Apostolic constitution contained this exhortation, "Bishops take care of the orphans; see that they want nothing." Deserted, dependent and exposed children were included

in the same category with orphans. They were to be educated by the widows and consecrated maidens; they were to be taught a trade and to be gathered into the fold of Christ. Paganism on the contrary used these children to supply its schools of gladiators and its houses of prostitution.

A little later orphan asylums were established by the church, to which were admitted neglected and deserted children. Private charities too were established. One of the most noted of these was that founded by the distinguished Roman senator Pammachiug, who after the death of his wife Paulina, devoted his entire time and the immense fortune she had left, to the care of the poor, especially children. St. Jerome commended his effort in these words: "I learn that you have planted an offshoot of the hospital oak of Abraham on the shores of Aulonia. Like Aeneas, you encamp on the banks of the Tiber and build a Bethlehem on those shores, long since made desolate by famine. Paulina has given us, by her death, the children whom in her life-time she so ardently desired." The Emperor Constantine, after his conversion to Christianity, began child-saving work in earnest, declaring himself the patron of orphans and other defenseless children, and by his decrees endeavored to secure to them a paternal and protecting care.

Work of the character just mentioned was prosecuted all along down to the early part of the nineteenth century. In no instance however, do we find that it reached beyond the realm of private charity or imperial decrees. The Christian spirit was impelling men, during all these centuries, to care for the helpless and neglected children, but not until about the year 1800 did the subject assume the character of a question of statesmanship. When looked at from this point of view it was recognized as a duty the State owes to itself, independent of any duty to the individual, that systematic effort be made to reclaim from paths of vice the young, who through unfortunate environment or inherited tendencies toward wrong-doing, were likely to become criminals.

The date of founding of the first Juvenile reformatory maintained by the State is in dispute. England, Germany and America each claiming that honor. The reason for this probably is that the earlier efforts in this direction were at first private enterprises, the management and support of which were gradually assumed by the public.

As early as 1820 John Faulks established in Germany, a society called "Friends in Need" for the care of neglected and wayward children. The special work of this society was the finding of homes for children who applied for assistance and protection. In 1833 another similar society was formed by Dr. Wichern, in which the fact was recognized that most vicious children need a preliminary training before they are suitable to be received into homes. Acting on this idea family houses were established in each of which twelve boys were placed. Dr. Wichern believed that "not through the aggregation of the barrack, but only through a society agreeable to nature—that is the family—can the life of the individual be normally developed." This institution, it will be observed, was perhaps the first outgrowth of the idea that vicious children should be separated from others, and receive special training suited to their moral needs. In England we find that the first juvenile reformatory was established by the Philanthropic Society of London, founded in 1788 through the efforts of that most distinguished philanthropist John Howard, known and loved in every civilized country for his labors in behalf of Prison Reform.

The "Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders" was instituted in London in 1815. This society did a great work in the careful collation of statistics in reference to crime

among the young, and later in establishing a reformatory prison expressly designed for the treatment and reformation of youthful transgressors.

In 1830 Capt. Brenton, a retired English naval officer, started a school for boy vagrants. He did more than any man before him to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency. His idea was that, "the wayward boy should receive religious and elementary instruction, moral training, agricultural employment and removal to new scenes and purer influences". No better statement of the problem has ever been made.

The great movement in this direction was begun in England about 1850, and has resulted in giving that country a most complete system of juvenile reformatories.

No nation has exhibited more intelligent zeal in the work of reforming juvenile offenders than France. Her doctrine on this point is worthy our notice. As stated by the late Dr. Wines in his work on the "State of Prisons and Child-saving Institutions" it is as follows: "That every nation has a profound interest in the good education of its members: that it is both the right and the duty of the State to enforce this principle with respect to all its children; that neither the misfortune nor the fault of parents ought to shut the door of the school against their offspring; that this right and this duty are above all imperative where the citizens are admitted, through universal suffrage, to participate in public affairs; that the child badly brought up must become a trouble to society, since the idler and the vagrant soon pass into the criminal; that if the State ignores its right or neglects its duty toward these children, it cannot in fairness hold them to an strict account for criminal acts; that as we do not wait till a plant it well grown to water it, but begin our care before it appears above the surface, so the soul, from the moment it begins its existence, demands an active and enlightened solicitude; and that to aid parents, or when necessary to replace them, in the accomplishment of their obligations is an imperative duty of the nation."

The "*Colonie Penitenciaire Agricole*" at Mettray, France, founded by Demetz in 1839, is the most famous institution of its kind in the world. The founder of this school, a Parisian judge, was struck by the evils and hardships of committal to prisons of young, and, considering their training, hardly responsible criminals, and determined to found an institution for their proper care and reformation. Although rich, talented and honored, he resigned his position as judge and traveled over Europe to find a model. This he found in a newly established school in Germany, and immediately founded the one which has been taken as the model for nearly all institutions established during the last thirty years. His four leading principals were: 1, Grouping of young criminals into families: 2, Agriculture the chief industry: 3, Well qualified helpers: 4, A sufficient number of helpers.

Recognizing the great value of the work done at Mettray, public opinion in France demand an extension of the work by the establishing of other institutions of a similar character, and in 1850 a comprehensive law was enacted, which called into existence a system of reformatory institutions now numbering fifty, all on substantially the same plan.

Little Switzerland, with a population but little larger than Michigan, has several institutions, nearly all on the colony plan, with twelve children in each family, and containing in all about 3,000 inmates. Holland has one school on the colony plan, with ten houses and fifteen in a family. Other European countries are doing much in this direction and mostly on the Mettray plan.

The first American reformatory was established on Randall's Island, New York City in 1825, the second at Boston in 1826, and the third at Philadelphia in 1828. Each of these was municipal in its management and in its sphere of work, and congregate in its plan. The first State institution was established at Westboro, Mass., in 1847, and like the Michigan School is partly on the congregate and partly on the cottage plan. There are now about fifty juvenile reformatories in the U. S., all in the Northern States except that of the District of Columbia, and the city Houses of Refuge at Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis. There are about 15,000 inmates in all these institutions, one-fifth of whom are girls.

The average cost of maintaining these institutions is about \$140.00 per annum for each inmate. Dr. Wines estimates that three-fifths of all who come under the influence of these reformatories, are saved to themselves and society; while, but for the institution, at least four-fifths would have become criminals.

Having thus hurriedly reviewed the origin and growth of juvenile reformatories in general, we are prepared to consider what is of special interest to us, the history and present condition of the work in our own State; for whatever may be our views on the tariff, we are all ardent home protectionists when the question of our children is at issue, and are deeply interested in the character and success of the work entrusted to the institutions founded and sustained for the purpose of saving the child to himself and to the State.

The "House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders" was established at Lansing by act of legislature, Feb. 10, 1855, and was opened for the reception of inmates Sept. 2, 1856. Its first Board of Control consisted of James Turner chairman, Ezra Jones clerk, and Chas. W. Penny treasurer. Its buildings were adapted for use on the congregate plan, and it received children under the age of fifteen, and between fifteen and twenty in the discretion of the court, for any period designated by the court committing, and not extending beyond the age of twenty-one years. During the first year there were fifty-four commitments, one of which was for sixty days, six for ninety days, two for six months, four for one year and others for longer periods. The inmates were always spoken of as prisoners in the early reports of the Board, and the genius of the institution was that of a prison for children. Solitary confinement and bread and water diet were customary methods of punishment, visitors were forbidden speaking to inmates, contract labor was in vogue and the hours for study were in the early morning or late evening. The best part of the day was taken for work, and only three hours and a half allowed for meals and recreation.

The name was changed to Reform School in 1859, and the same year, the board voted to receive no more girls.

To note the various stages of its growth would hardly be of sufficient interest to warrant us in considering it at this time. It will, I believe, be more agreeable to tell you of the *what* and the *why* of its present management. In doing this we would renounce any special merit or prowess on our own part, giving credit rather to the valuable ideas gathered from the experience of others in the same line of work, the intelligent zeal of our Board of Control, the integrity and devotion of our corps of helpers, the watchful care of our Governors, the lively interest of the public, and the generosity of the Legislature.

The Reform School has at present 460 boys between the ages of ten and seventeen. Since its establishment there have been 3,820 boys and eight girls treated for moral delinquencies, varying all the way from "learning too many verses in the Sunday School," up to murder in the first degree. Of the whole

number about two-thirds have been convicted of larceny. The requirements for admission are that a boy must be between the ages of ten and sixteen, and shall have been convicted of some offence punishable by law by fine or imprisonment. All commitments are until seventeen years unless sooner discharged according to law, except in the case of truants, who may be committed for a period not less than nine months and not extending beyond the age of sixteen, subject to discharge by the Board of Control as in other cases. The Board of Control may discharge any inmate when he is reformed, or may release on leave of absence subject to such conditions as it deems wise. It may also return to the county from which he was received, any boy whom it decides is an improper subject for care and management in the institution.

One-half of our boys are born in Michigan, one-ninth in Canada, one-tenth in New York. Of their fathers, one-third first saw light in America, one-fifth in Ireland, one-twelfth in Germany and one thirteenth in Canada.

A quarter of our number come from Detroit and nearly all the remaining number from the twenty next larger towns of the State. About one in seventy-five are from the country.

Our boys are in school four and a half hours each day, work four and a half hours, have ten hours for sleep and five hours for eating and play.

In our schools we attempt nothing beyond the common English branches, giving special attention to reading, writing and arithmetic, with elementary work in language. The average boy in coming to us reads in the second reader, and stays in the institution about twenty-two months. It will readily be seen that it is wise for us to expend our entire teaching energy in giving such educational training as will best serve the demand of every day life, and at the same time be a good foundation for such subsequent acquisitions as his tastes and opportunities permit. We have ten school rooms, seven of which are in our seven cottages and three in the main building. Eight of our teachers are ladies and two gentlemen.

The industries of the institution are farming, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, steam-fitting, gas-fitting, plumbing, printing and chair-caning. On the farm we employ such boys as may wisely be located on farms when they leave the school. This number is always somewhat limited by the fact that most of our boys have homes in town, and naturally prefer to return to their homes and town life when leaving us.

In our tailor shop we make all the clothing and bedding used in the School, and the citizens suits worn home by the boys. Most boys going out from the tailor shop find employment at their trade immediately and at living wages. The same can be said of those going from the shoe shop, where we make and mend all our own shoes, the bake shop where we bake our own bread, and the engine-room where boys learn not only the care of steam-heating apparatus and the running of the engine, but also to do steam-fitting, gas-fitting and plumbing. In the printing office, which is a recent addition to our trade-teaching facilities, we are very successfully teaching the printing trade to a large number of our smaller and brighter boys, and incidentally doing the printing of the institution. We are expecting to introduce at an early day the teaching of one or two other trades,—probably carpentering and blacksmithing.

The importance of sending our boys out equipped with a trade, by which they can earn a living from the day they leave the school, is so apparant as to need no argument. Experience has shown us that a much larger per cent. of those who leave us with a trade, do well in after life, than those who are obliged to enter the always over-crowded ranks of unskilled labor. Our cane shop is a

kind of "catch all" for new boys whose tastes and capacities we have not yet learned, and for boys who are too small, or too stupid, or too shiftless to learn some other trade, and furnishes very convenient shelter and employment to those who for the time being, cannot be otherwise employed.

I fear that this recital of a statistical character may have been a little tedious, but as an impartial historian, I have felt bound to record every fact, entertaining or otherwise, contenting myself with the reflection that the existence of the facts, and not recital of them, is responsible for any weariness you may feel. Having exhausted the facts in the case—the *what* of our work—I will proceed to give you the *why* by answering a few of the questions which will naturally arise in your minds concerning Reform School work.

One of the frequent and natural inquiries of visitors to the Reform School is: "What brought these boys here?" The London society formed in 1815, to which we have already referred, after extended inquiry on this point, reached the conclusion that juvenile depravity in London, was occasioned by homelessness, parental neglect, abnormal family relations, want of mental, moral and religious training, want of employment, and destitution. The same reasons prevail to-day and in Michigan. Many persons in asking this question are much chagrined that the answer is not summed up in one word, *rum*. But while it is true that rum is often the occasion of the conditions just enumerated, still it is also true that these conditions very frequently exist where this great enemy of human happiness is not found.

The next question which properly follows, is: "What special means do you employ to put the boy right with himself and society? What are the special agencies by which you expect to make good citizens out of the raw material furnished you?" In reply to this we would answer that there are no patented processes, known only to the profession, by which a boy is transformed from a demon into an angel. Our methods, indeed, largely lack the element of novelty, and consist principally in giving to the boy what he has previously lacked,—a home to the homeless; parental *care* in the place of parental *neglect*; *normal* family relations instead of the *abnormal*. mental, moral and religious training where before they were wanting; employment to those who were idle; and sufficiency to the destitute. The boys who come to us are not usually half as bad at heart as people suppose, and prove very susceptible to reasonable influences extended by those whom they believe to be their friends. One of the first ideas which we endeavor to impress upon the boy's understanding, when he comes to the School, is that we are his friends and wish to do him good. The next, and equally important, is that he must obey orders. When he once thoroughly comprehends these two facts, he is finely started on the road to complete reformation. We endeavor to restore the boy to himself in the same sense as it is said the prodigal son "came to himself,"—by leading him to compare the result of honesty, sobriety and industry, with the result of dishonesty, riotous living and idleness. It is not enough, however, to induce a boy to do what is right for the time being, nor even to know that he wants to do right. He may be a good boy now and desire to continue such, and still be very liable to fall when freed from the restraining and helpful influences of the institution. We aim to do still more than we have mentioned. I cannot better indicate our effort toward equipping our inmates for success in after life, than by quoting the ideas of Mr. Eugene Smith of New York, on this point, and saying that these are our sentiments too.

The effort of those who would successfully labor in the reformation of a bad boy, must be to bring him under the dominion of such influences, such prin-

ciples of action, such motives of conduct as govern the ordinary man in common life, to bring him back into harmony with the prevailing ideas which control the community at large. The abnormal condition to which he has been brought by his associations and his practices, must be supplanted by such habits of thought, such aspirations, such desires, such views of life as will render him a fit subject for assimilation by the world as he will find it after leaving the institution. What are these principles which tend to make the average man an honest, law-abiding, ambitious citizen? Briefly stated every man is entitled to the fruits of his own labor: a sense of the obligation of self support, and a sense of the disgrace of dependence: a sense of the enjoyments of a good home and an ambition to attain them: the possibility of achieving wealth and honor, and a conviction that these can only be attained by persistent, determined effort. These are the forces which inspire the arm of honest labor everywhere, and into harmony with which the juvenile delinquent, who is intrusted to the care of the Reform School, must be brought, if we would return him to society with a reasonable hope that he will become a worthy member thereof.

This effort which is all important and without which all the other work of the institution is liable to prove fruitless, has, we fear, often been overlooked by those in charge of reformatories. It is the most difficult as well as the most important problem in connection with our work. It would be impossible to formulate any rule for solving this most intricate problem, for in the case of each individual the problem has features peculiar to itself. The habit of work, which we can and do establish, and the love of work which is the natural outgrowth of acquired ability to make something of use, are all that some boys need to put them in harmony with society: the habit of study and the love of study, with which every good teacher will inspire her pupils, will place others in a condition to be benefited by the ordinary influences he will meet after leaving the institution. Trusting boys, and thereby proving to them that they can be trusted, is all that very many of our boys need in order that they may be thoroughly adjusted to the ordinary conditions which will surround them in later life: judiciously enforced respect for the powers that be, and for the rights of others, and the habit which results, will make good citizens of many who otherwise would dwell within prison walls. These are some of the methods by which we endeavor to fit our boys for successfully treating with the world as they will find it.

Another method (or perhaps we should call it lack of method,) which prevails with us, and in no other institution in the U. S. is the entire absence of anything in the nature of *grades, honors, badges*, or other device intended to stimulate the boy to good conduct through rewards. The system of grades, formerly in vogue in our institution, was abandoned for several reasons, but especially because it seemed to us so entirely at variance with the influences to right doing which would greet the boy on leaving the school, and for which we should fit him. The boy who, while in the school, has been tempted to right doing by such moral appetizers as badges and honors, would find himself upon leaving us, without any further motive to correct action. Very many people do not believe at all in the Reform School, because they do not think it possible for a boy to be reformed, where new and bad boys are being constantly introduced into his companionship. So we are asked, almost daily, how we prevent the raw recruit, filled with all manner of uncleanness, from so contaminating the entire population of the School as to render nugatory all our efforts towards elevating the moral standard of the whole. Do we separate the good from the bad? In reply to this permit me to quote from the most undoubted authority,

the last report of the Supt. of the Reform School. "We make," he says, "no distinction whatever based upon the moral character of a boy at the time when he comes under our care. It is our aim to have the moral atmosphere of every part of our institution such that it will stimulate toward well-doing every one who breathes it. We plan at all times to keep the average standard of morality among our boys sufficiently high so that a good boy will not be injured, and a bad boy will surely be benefitted by contact with those about him. When a boy has determined to become a good boy, and is making an honest effort in that direction, he at once becomes an active agency in the work of bringing his associates into a condition of right thinking and right acting. With a large corps of helpers composed of our inmates who have started in the right direction, and who are still remaining with us on probation, proving by their persistence in well-doing that they are strong enough to walk alone, we are constantly aided in the discipline of the institution and are able to have the predominant sentiment at all times toward the right. Moreover a boy who is ambitious to 'owe no man,' sees in the good work he is enabled to do for other unfortunates who have been intrusted to the care of the institution, an opportunity to compensate the State to some extent for the good work previously wrought upon himself."

There are many other interesting questions connected with the Reform School problem which I would be glad to answer, did I not fear wearying you. The encouragements and discouragements of the work are very many, and are to-day lifting one to the very summit of the "Delectable Hills" and to-morrow sinking him in the deepest "Slough of Despond." The one most important question bearing on our work is "Do you succeed?" It is impossible to present any array of figures which will answer this definitely. Dr. Wines, whom we have already quoted, says the juvenile reformatories save three-fifths of all who come under their influence. Most institution workers would place the per cent of redeemed ones much higher. The authorities in charge of Mettray, claim to reform 95 per cent of their inmates.

This may perhaps be taken as a fair statement of the result of our labors;— Nearly all those who enter the Reform School are greatly benefitted by the instruction and discipline of the institution. At least three-fourth leave the institution in so hopeful a condition, that with fair surroundings, they will make good citizens.



WHAT IT COST TO REPRESENT THE UPPER PENINSULA BEFORE RAIL ROADS.

BY HON. J. H. FORSTER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION:—"What it cost to represent the Upper Peninsula before rail roads,"—is the topic assigned me in the programme. The pecuniary cost, it would be hard to estimate, but the individual profits may be set down as a minus quantity. This is a common result. Patriotic devotion cannot be measured by dollars and cents. But the clear conscience which nestles in the breast of a representative, like a sweet bird, is its own reward. Few constituents appreciate the lofty self-abnegation of a representative in the state legislature.

But the wear and tear in body and soul, is a phase in the experience of the old-timed representative of the frozen north, which may be discussed with more freedom.

Twenty-four years ago the Upper Peninsula was only a little speck in the political horizon. Since then, it has waxed so large that it has become a brilliant orb whose light has enabled one or more Governors to see their way to the executive chair. Last winter at a special election, made necessary by the demise of our lamented friend Moffat, there was such a commotion in that quarter of the Heavens, that amazed political astronomers declared that this shining orb had resolved itself into a comet by the way it wagged its tail.

Twenty-four years ago that north land was little known even to the Solons assembled at Lansing. The representative of that region of snow, Indians and white fish was regarded with curiosity, as an outside barbarian. The Upper Peninsula was scarcely recognized as an integral part of the State, but as an inconsidered bone, which had been thrown by the General Government to the war-dogs of Michigan, to keep them from eating up the canines of Ohio, in the dispute on the boundary line question. The people were treated as *provincials* and, it was understood that any legislation asked for and granted them—the tail end of the State—should be accepted with grateful thanks.

When the people asked for a Circuit Judge of their own, resident in the country, they were told that a Detroit judge, who could visit them only in summer, when the weather was mild and the fishing good, was sufficient. The Lower Peninsula lawyers who followed this itinerant court, while gathering in all the spare shekels of a bleeding country, would leave an aroma of civilization that would be beneficial to barbarians. It was absurd, nay cruel to subject those silk-stocking gentry to the inclemency of a winter so near to the north pole.

A bill, introduced by the writer, for the creation of a miningschool was treated with derision. A classical school among the Hottintots it was thought would be just as appropriate. It required twenty-two years to make that school an accomplished fact. Hubbell only secured it by the skin of his teeth. Our Grangers are hardly yet awake to the importance of the Upper Peninsula. But the 150,000 people up there begin to tell upon their sensibilities.

Miners have rather a wild idea of the condition of things in the Lower Peninsula. They group all of the people living south of the straits, as grangers. The writer, now comfortably settled on a farm almost in sight of the Capital, goes occasionally, in summer to lake Superior for fresh air and white fish. His arrival is announced in the local print as that of the distinguished Hayseed.—accent on hayseed.

Twenty-four years ago the Lake Superior delegation was distinguished, if in no other way, by their presistency in introducing bills. They were considered exceeding *loose* in that respect. The Granger portion of the Legislature were appalled, and boldly suggested that some astringent be used. One bland chairman of committee said: My dear sir, you fellows want more legislation than all the rest of the State! It was a grievance to ask aid to build roads, to promote business, open lands to settlers, facilitate intercourse between neighbors, and, above all, give us a way out to the Capital,—and State prison.

The swamp laws of the Upper Peninsula were a sacred trust not to be used in the development of that section. The most startling thing that happened to the writer when he was in the legislature, was the information conveyed to him confidentially, that the Governor regarded his constituents as a pack of thieves—in swamp lands.

But these are by-gones before railroads. Twenty-four years ago the Upper Peninsula was for the most part a howling wilderness. There was a settlement at the Sault—an ancient town—Two hundred miles westward, with not a break between, lay Marquette and its cluster of out-laying iron mines. One hundred miles west of that, the copper mines were reached. An Indian trail passing through the Indian settlement at L'Anse, was the only connecting link. And Houghton county had no outlet to Keweenaw county on the Northeast and Ontonagon county on the Southwest save by wood roads and bridle trails.

The only way in which people could comfortably reach the *down below* (not the infernal regions,) as the country south of the Straits was called, was by steamer. Of course this way was open only in summer. For nearly six months of each year the rivers and upper lakes were fast bound in ice.

Consequently, the Upper Peninsula representative headed for Lansing, either had to take the last boat of the season of navigation in November and encounter the perils of a stormy, ice-laden lake, in imminent fear of ship-wreck, or latter on, attempt the journey to Green Bay, the nearest rail road point, three hundred miles distant, on snow shoes, through a trackless wilderness, packing his blankets and provisions on his back. This journey costs much time and great wear and tear in body and breeches. The bivouac at night, was in the deep snow; the snow shoe was used as a convenient shovel to dig a hole with, to form a resting place for the tired traveler.

The fellows who could do so, kissed their wives and babies in November and entered upon a bandishment of six months, from hearth and home. Five dollars per diem, during the Legislative session, scarcely repaid them for this.

Lansing in those days was not a particularly attractive place to spend ones leisure hours in before the convening of the legislature in January; so our representative generally settled down in Detroit, at a three dollar a day hotel. All the time he spent there he had the consolation of knowing that his expenses were paid out of his own pocket, (or the pocket of a friend,) without depleting the State treasury. And he had the further consolation of knowing that economical legislators—those sturdy watch dogs at the treasure chest, most of whom

could go home often—would perhaps dispute the propriety of paying the \$5 per diem, during the actual session of the Legislature.

Theodore Wendell, peace to his ashes, the gentleman from Mackinaw, was one of the early birds that took boat for "below." He rested in Detroit and probably, spent his leisure in writing up his famous report on the fisheries. One striking paragraph in that report, which some of you will recollect, was his argument in favor of white fish as a promotion of population. Mackinaw Island fairly swarmed with half-breed children, and the honorable gentleman contended that this remarkable fact was all owing to the white fish. Hence in a new and sparsely settled State, he hinted that our statesmen could not better employ their great talents than by encouraging White fish.

The other fellows whose business would not permit, who were loth to quit their homes until the latest moment at last with set teeth, took to their snow shoes and plunged into the woods. How they finally came down on Lansing, in their red flannel shirts, Mackinaw overcoats, moccasins and beaver caps, perhaps some of my hearer may remember. If they were disposed, after their great hardships and privations, to paint the town red, charity should gently draw a veil over their misdeeds.

The writer was not destined to reach the Capital by the snow-shoe route. He came by the great military road. It was war time. There was great expenditure of material. Copper was a necessary article. The lake mines were the Government's chief reliance. But, after the close of navigation, how could the copper be brought out? The need might be ever so pressing but it would be impossible to haul it through the trackless woods. A great mind solved the problem. A military road could be made. So a grant of land was obtained and a narrow road was blazed out the first winter. To my knowledge no copper was ever hauled over that road but some, so-called copper heads passed through it, as through a knot hole, with a tight squeeze. The writer accompanied by representative McKernan, was induced to travel this road soon after its inception. We were assured that our doing so, (owing to our dignified position as Legislators) would give the road prestige.

A fast mail train was put on the route, successor of the never to be forgotten dog-train, whose fortnightly and weekly arrival at the mines was the great event. Hoop la! and March done! were calls far more inspiring than the old time stage horn.

The fast mail, drawn by two horses, was to revolutionize things. But it did not quite. The mail service was not at once freed from that uncertainty which had always attended it. In illustration, I will state that I had not received my certificate of election at the time I took my seat. The President of the Senate—Grosvenor—generously permitted me to be sworn in, remarking that the Upper Peninsula was so hopelessly given over to the democracy that he would admit me on common rumor. That certificate of the election has not yet been received, but I hope to get it before I die.

The first mail constituted of a rude sledge, or jumper, drawn by two horses with a driver. After the mail bags were provided for, our two representatives were stowed away among them. They took back seats in the bottom of the jumper, some mail bags supporting their backs. No sardines were ever packed closer. This was fortunate, for our travelers protected each other from the cold. We plunged into the woods for a first heat of fifty miles. The snow, already four feet deep, had just received an addition of eighteen inches. There was no visible track; blazed trees alone showed where it ought to be. It was "hard sledding," indeed. Frequently down tumbled the horses, buried in snow—help-

less. As often had we to jump out in the moist "beautiful" and dig out the horses. This was repeated so often that it became monotonous. The wet snow saturated our clothing and we were wet to the skin. After much tribulation we reached the mines at Rockland, tired, hungry and dragged. We only had time to get a good supper; we had no time to dry our garments: change them we could not, for our whole wardrobe was on our backs. We had to go in light marching order, depending upon some Hebrew friend at the end of the route, for new habiliments. We departed at midnight. From being quite mild the weather changed to intensely cold. Dense low green forests enveloped us. But for the all-pervading snow, which covered fallen timber and underbrush, it would have been as dark as a cavern. The narrow winding road was over-arched by the tree tops, through which, no star could be seen. The situation was dismal in the extreme, the cold was intense and the garments of our travelers, in spite of numerous wraps were stiffening in the frost. Cheerful conversation failed lamentably; cordials were freely used, but to sleep was impossible and dangerous. The road was so very narrow, winding among the trees, that one had to be constantly on the alert, lest by a slight loup, the head would strike a tree, or an arm be broken by an incautious move. McKernan and the writer hugged one another for safety and, in grim silence, waited for day light. At last it came, with a change of horses, at a relay station, kept by an Indian. We carried our own provisions; there were none to be had en route. Some hot water was the only refreshment obtainable anywhere. We brewed tea. The roast chicken and meats, even the bread prepared by our anxious wives, were frozen solid as a trap rock or Siberian elephants. No time was allowed for thawing; the "fast mail" only stopping long enough for a change of horses. On our return trip we had a taste of the quality of the Indian hut relay stations. We were six days enroute, stopping every night. The one redeeming feature of these filthy hovels was the large fire-place piled high with gum wood. On retiring for the night we prepared ourselves, as if for battle. We swept the floor carefully; the litter, as it reached the fire snapped and crackled like pine needles. We retained our traveling dress, but reinforced it by wrapping our necks tightly tying our coat sleeves at the wrists over our gloves, and our pantaloons at the ankles over our moccasins. Thus equipped we lay down upon the hard floor with feet to the fire. But this complete suit of mail was not wholly effective, for "oft in the still night, when slumber's chains had bound us, we felt the blank bite of something crawling round us". This thing wore upon us; it was an ever present memory, as we journeyed by day. Our long luxuriant residence in Lansing had made us fastidious.

Deeper and deeper we plunged into the wilderness. At times we would cross a tangled windfall marking the track of a tornado; then a magnificent forest of pine "fit for some tall admiral" out of that into a dark cedar swamp: now we reach a lake country with wide open savannahs, the habitat of tall grass wild rice and dismal scattered moss laden tamarack. As we journeyed south the stratum of snow grew thinner and thinner, but the cold grew colder and colder.

Thus we toiled onward for four days and nights. Not a wink of sleep visited our eyelids, save when one traveler supported the head of the other on his bosom for a cat nap—turn about. In the heart of the woods, a horse gave out, tormented and doubled-up by colic. We were in a decided fix. All other remedies failing we heroically devoted our last bottle of Bourbon to the suffering animal. It cured him. Listen ye Prohibitionists! But this was a real sacrifice. Nothing greater could be expected from Democrats! And it is hoped

Mr. President that this sacrifice may be noted in your minutes, embalmed in cotton, and laid away in your archives.

But we are assured that the longest road has an end. One night about 12 M. we struck an open country with well beaten roads. Urged by our Jehu, the horses fairly flew over the frozen track, sparks streaming from their hoofs, whether from contact with projecting stones or congealed air, I know not. The thermometer registered 30 below zero. "Eager and nipping" is a mild description of that cold. It cut like a knife and burnt like a coal of fire. At 4 A. M. we reached the frontier town of Shawano.

The landlord of the inn was routed out and a good fire soon cheered the half frozen travelers. They went to bed and were called to breakfast. After a cigar they took to bed again with instructions to be called for dinner. The dinner was dispatched with unabated gusto. Then to bed once more, oblivion ruled, till supper when another call was responded to vigorously. To bed again with the joy of a long nights rest in prospect. The next call in the morning found our travellers fresh and radiant, ready to breakfast. They concluded, over their coffee, that they had had about sleep enough for once and it would be well to pull out for Lansing. The fast mail had left them and so they hired a team to take them to Green Bay City. They struck Fox river in the evening. The wide stream smooth as glass, formed a vast skating field. Hundreds of gay men, women and children, in bright varied costumes, were gliding over the smooth expanse, affording our weary travellers, emerging from a savage wilderness, a delightful glimpse of civilization.

Without further "incident by flood or field," our representatives reached Lansing. Here they found but one hotel of any account and that was pre-empted by Grangers.

A three days hunt for board and lodgings began. It proved harder sledding than any we had encountered. Many private boarding houses were open to receive the State's select wisdom, but there were conditions attached to all, more or less objectionable. At one house you could have board without lodging at another lodging without board. At another you must sleep in the garret. At the fourth place tea and coffee were luxuries not to be thought of. At the fifth butter was tabooed at dinner. At the last place in the eternal round, a vinegar faced spinster appeared and stipulated that we (there were two of us on the hunt,) could not find rest under her roof unless we doubled up. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Madam, cried our indignant representative, ever since I stood at the altar of Hymen I have scorned a man for a bed-fellow! Slam, bang, went the door, and all was over!

Reduced to despair, and, when we had almost concluded to return to the upper regions—that is, Lake Superior—we fortunately found good quarters in the old Benton House, and our representatives spent a happy winter with the children of Elder Old's Academy.

The writer took his seat in the Legislature at desk No. 32. Here new trials were encountered. The majesty of assembled wisdom was overpowering. It was a novel situation for a copper miner. He stood at a disadvantage in the presence of those astute statesmen, who were skilled in parliamentary tactics, by reason of long practice on the board of Supervisors. The ventilation of the old Capital was very bad; injurious to one accustomed to out door life. Our representative was as uncomfortable as a polar bear. But as time passed, and members got down to work, the ventilation was improved by the effort of several human wind mills. We ventilate the mines with patent blowers. It was obvious that the mantles of Clay, Webster and Calhoun had fallen upon the

shoulders of a few of his colleagues. Familiarity gave birth to confidence and confidence, after many shrinking essays, brought our modest representative square up on his feet. It was a happy day when, in conscientious discharge of duty, he was enabled to say, clearly and distinctly. Mr. President! I move you, that we adjourn to dinner. The effort, however, made him faint. It was in this school that he learned what true patriotism is; it was here that he formed more exalted ideas of his beloved constituents. He in fact found that he had never known them; their rights were almost too sacred for contemplation. And our glorious constitution! how the weight of its obligation *did* press upon his anxious brain. The two tables of stone, which Moses brought down from Sinia, were feather weights in comparison. But, as time went on, the rigors of overpowering duties and responsibilities, were toned down. It was found convenient sometimes to read between the lines of hard texts. It was not found healthy to keep the conscience on a constant stretch. But of one thing there could be no matter of doubt and that was, there was plenty of hard work for a conscientious man to do.

But to our Representative, the crowning glory of his legislative career was the friendships he formed. He met in close association daily, for months, many good and able men, from all parts of the State. He learned to respect, esteem and love them; and those strong ties of mutual regard know no abatement, but will continue steadfast, so long as memory holds her sway.

It is this fraternal feeling that brings us here to-night. With Tiny Tim, I say, God bless us every one!



DOES MICHIGAN PROPERLY PUNISH CRIME?

BY HON. C. P. BLACK.

"Does Michigan properly punish crime?" is the question your committee has propounded to me, and I suppose I might make my reply as short as the question by giving an affirmative or negative answer, neither of which would be correct, in the abstract.

If the words "properly punish" are to be measured by a standard, commonly understood as applied to the punishment of crime, inflicted by other States and countries, I should say that Michigan does properly punish her criminals.

But, if these words are to be measured by the true standard of right and wrong, I answer that Michigan falls far short of perfection in this matter. Measured by the first standard, there is no doubt but what the criminal law is as efficiently administered in this State as in any other in the Union, and, notwithstanding the statement we see sometimes in the newspapers, that our State has become the asylum of criminals, and that crime stalks abroad unpunished, Michigan is as free from lawlessness and crime as any other political division of like size and population on the continent of America, if not in the world.

I know there have been, from time to time, complaints made against our criminal code, for the reason that its penalties were not more severe; but I am of the opinion that much of this complaint has arisen from a lack of careful examination of the true facts, and of a failure to reflect upon the causes of crime. Crime is deep-seated in society; it is a constitutional difficulty, and can no more be removed by cruel and unusual punishment than cancer can be from the human body by burning. If cruel and extreme penalties would extinguish crime it would have long since passed away, for in the earliest dawn of human society retaliation was the underlying principle of punishment—revenge was the cry—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life. Throughout the advancing ages this has been the heroic remedy for crime; men have been punished with death for all sorts of crime, ranging from murder and robbery to witchcraft and Sabbath-breaking, and still the disease of crime remains to curse society.

It is true that crime has abounded in different degrees, at different times, in different places. It seems to have moved in waves, and upon certain tracks, as if controlled by some unerring law. A careful study of these crime waves will show the student of these matters that they are intimately connected with the rise and fall of empires. Continued and oft recurring crime waves, followed with cruel and unusual punishments, have been the sure precursors of the nation's decline.

The history of Rome affords interesting historical facts upon this subject. When those high in authority were wise and virtuous, crime was less frequent and penalties less severe. Montesquieu, in his *Spirit of the Laws*, speaking of Rome when in her grandeur, says: "The people of Rome had some share of probity; such was the force of this probity that the legislator had frequently no further occasion than to point out the right road, and they were sure to follow it; one would imagine that, instead of precepts, it was sufficient to give them counsel."

This great philosopher also says: "Experience shows that, in countries remarkable for the *lenity* of their laws, the spirit of the inhabitants is as much affected by slight penalties as, in other countries, by severer punishments. If an inconveniency or abuse arises in the state a violent government endeavors suddenly to redress it, and instead of putting the old law into execution, it establishes some cruel punishment, which instantly puts a stop to the evil. But the spring of government hereby loses its elasticity; the imagination grows accustomed to the severer as well as to the milder punishment, and as fear of the latter diminishes, they are soon obliged, in every case, to have recourse to the former." Again, he says: "There are two sorts of corruption; one, when the people do not observe the laws; the other, when they are corrupted by the laws,—an incurable evil, because it is the very remedy itself."

My own opinion, formed from experience and reflection upon this subject, is that punishment for all crimes should have for its object: 1st, protection to society; 2nd, the reformation of the offender. When the point of punishment is reached that will have the greatest force to deter others from committing a like offense, then the reformation of the offender is of the greatest concern, not for his benefit alone, but that the criminal poison may be eradicated, as far as possible, from society.

As a deterring influence upon criminals, *certainty of punishment is more efficient, in my opinion, than severity*; that is to say: *a person contemplating crime will be kept from it more by the certainty of a reasonable punishment than from uncertainty of an unreasonable penalty.*

Quoting again from Montesquieu, he says: "If we enquire into the cause of all human corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the impunity of criminals, and not from the moderation of punishments."

One of the surest modes of deterring men from the commission of crime is to bring swift accusation against every one who violates the law, and subject him to the shame and ignominy of crime. Shame, arising from arrest and conviction, constitutes in itself no small punishment with the offenders generally, notwithstanding the contrary is frequently asserted.

Upon this branch of my subject I, therefore, conclude that if the criminal code of Michigan is subject to criticism it is not because it fails in severity of punishment, but because it denounces certain acts as crimes which society will not enforce as such, except occasionally, thus fostering a spirit that tramples upon and ignores all laws.

My observation has been, that the tendency of the times is to create criminal statutes to satisfy some person, corporation or class, and not because of a spontaneous desire of the people to denounce an act as a crime. Every such act created by a legislature corrupts, rather than benefits, the people.

Let our criminal laws be as few as the necessities of society demand. Let the penalties be moderate and reasonable, and then let society aid in the administrations of such laws, and see that such penalties are swift and unerring as the shafts of Jove, and crime will rapidly diminish in the land.

The better, and more thoughtful minds, of all ages, have been slowly endeavoring to beat back the fell spirit of "Lex Talionis," until the effort was crowned by the imperishable words of the "Perfect One," denouncing the doctrine of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life, out of whose cruel death, sanctioned by the letter of the law, was vouchsafed unto the world the most satisfying religion ever given to mankind.

Believing that the people of Michigan will always be in front in every movement that may be taken to ameliorate the condition of mankind, strengthens my

faith that she will in the near future, reform her methods of sentences, either by adopting the PAROLE SYSTEM, which has been in successful operation in some parts of Europe, and in some of the States of the Union, or that of the INDETERMINATE SENTENCE, which has been strongly advocated in this country, whereby *greater uniformity in punishment, for like offenses*, may be meted out to the offender, and whereby a greater inducement for reformation may be extended to the convict

We should carefully note the results obtained from the adoption of these different systems of punishment, and ask our Legislature to incorporate into our penal code, at the earliest day, all that results in good to society from these laws.

The Legislature of Ohio, in 1885, passed an Act, adopting the parole system, which provides: that the board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary shall have power to establish rules and regulations, under which any prisoner, who may be imprisoned under a sentence other than for murder in the first or second degree, who may have served the minimum term of which he was convicted, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be allowed to go upon parole outside of buildings, but to remain, while on parole, in local custody and under control of the board, and subject at any time to be taken back to the institution; full power to enforce the rules and regulations, and to re-imprison any convict upon parole, is conferred on the board, whose written order, certified by its secretary, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named, to authorize such officer to return to custody any paroled prisoner, and it is made the duty of all officers to execute such order, the same as ordinary criminal processess.

Under Section 1, of the same Act, are to be found the rules and regulations by which board of managers, consisting of five members, shall be governed in the paroling of prisoners, to-wit:

1. No prisoner shall be paroled who has not been in the first grade continuously for a period of at least four months.

2. No prisoner shall be released on parole until satisfactory evidence is furnished the board of managers, in writing, that employment has been secured for such prisoner from some responsible person, certified to be such by the Auditor of the county where such person resides.

3. No prisoner shall be paroled until the board of managers are satisfied that he will conform to the rules and regulations of his parole.

4. Every paroled prisoner shall be liable to be retaken and again confined within the enclosure of said institution for any reason that shall be satisfactory to the board of managers, and at their sole discretion, and shall remain therein until released by law.

5. It shall require the affirmative vote of at least four of the managers to grant a parole.

The regulations to which a paroled prisoner must conform, and for any violation of which he may be returned to the penitentiary at the option of the board of managers are these:

1. He shall proceed at once to the place of employment provided for him, and there remain, if practicable, for a period of at least six months from the date of his parole.

2. In case he finds it desirable to change his employment or residence, he shall obtain the written consent of the secretary of said board of managers.

3. He shall on the first day of each month, until his final release according to law, forward by mail to the secretary of the board, a report of himself, stating whether he has been constantly under pay during the last month, and if not

why not, and how much he has earned, and how much he has expended, together with a general statement of his surroundings and prospects.

4. He shall in all respects conduct himself honestly, obey the law, and abstain from use of intoxicating liquors.

5. As soon as possible after reaching his destination, he shall report to his employer, show him his parole, and at once enter upon the employment provided for him.

6. He shall, while on parole, remain in the legal custody and under the control of the board.

7. He shall be liable to be retaken and again confined within the enclosure of said institution for any reason that shall be satisfactory to the board of managers, and at their sole discretion.

A very intelligent and able correspondent of the Chicago Times, who has carefully examined the working of this statute, in a late issue of that paper, amongst other things says: "It will be seen from the wording of the above Act, that its benefits are provisional, and that certain classes of criminals are excluded from participating in the same, such as life prisoners and all others who served a prior term in a penal institution. Prisoners of the United States, who may be confined in the penitentiary, are also beyond the reach of the system. Outside of these instructions, all other convicts are eligible to parole.

All prisoners, however, who are eligible to parole under the provision of this Act are not, by any means, entitled to release, for the reason that one or more of the necessary conditions quoted above, have not been complied with.

The most important of these conditions are a perfect prison record as a prisoner of the first grade for a period of four months or more, as shown by the "conduct book," and a written guarantee of steady employment to be furnished by a reliable citizen within the boundaries of the State.

The parole law, then, is one that demands from the prisoner positive proof that he is a fit subject for its benefits, and an assurance from his friends that he shall be provided with such employment as will enable him to begin anew a career of probity and usefulness.

Each prisoner on reaching the period of eligibility, is furnished by the secretary of the board with two blank forms, one of which must be filled in and signed by the prosecuting attorney of the county in which he was convicted; the other by the person who agrees to give him employment. The former must be certified, in the words of the form, that to his knowledge, the applicant for parole "has not been convicted of a penal offense prior to the crime for which he is now sentenced," and also he has "no knowledge of any other indictment or other serious charge pending that would render the parole of the said applicant unsafe or injudicious." The latter person must agree to provide him, immediately upon his release, with employment of a useful and honorable nature, and to "aid and encourage him to comply with the conditions of his parole, and to become a useful and honorable member of society."

When these papers properly attested, have been placed in the hands of the secretary, and all other necessary conditions complied with, it rests with the managers themselves to take final action upon the prisoners application for a parole and when a favorable decision has been reached, he is sent forth as soon thereafter as practicable, suitably equipped for the struggle which shall be the test of his fitness or unfitness to enjoy once more those advantages of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," of which his own acts have for the time being deprived him.

That the confidence reposed in him and his ability and willingness to live a

thoroughly upright life, except in a few instances, the records on file amply testify. They show that, of the three hundred and two prisoners who have been paroled within the past three years, but 34, or 11 per cent. of the entire number, have violated the conditions under which they were released. It is further shown that of the 34 so charged, 21 have been accused of nothing further than a violation of the condition which forbids removal from the State until discharged by the board: of the remaining 13, eight have been returned for petty misdemeanor, under the head of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and but 5, or less than 2 per cent. of the total number paroled have been guilty of offenses of a serious nature.

The crimes with which these prisoners stand charged are among the most heinous that can be well enumerated, and when it is shown, as above, that but 2 per cent. of these offenses have been repeated, the best argument that it would be possible to advance in favor of the general adoption of the parole system, as a reformatory measure, has been brought forward in this exposition of its efficacy as a restraining medium.

Its advantages are many. It is the most powerful incentive to the convict to conduct himself properly and in accordance with the rules laid down for his guidance. He is fully aware that in failing to do so he is only rendering himself ineligible to the benefits which the system confers. It acts as a curb to evil passions and impulses; it lays within the prison walls the foundation of that spirit of self control and circumspection by which he must be governed in his dealings with the outside world; it fortifies him in his determination to shun association with those whose companionship is likely to prove not only prejudicial to his moral well being, but a source of danger to his personal liberty; he realizes that any departure, however slight, from the conditions imposed upon him at his release, may be sufficient to cause his re-arrest and cancel his parole; he also knows that if returned to the prison for cause, he will lose all the "good time" he has earned since his entry upon a convict's life.

This is a most vital consideration to the prisoner, inasmuch as it lies within his power to reduce the term of his imprisonment by good behavior from one-sixth to one-fourth of the full period, in proportion to the length of his sentence.

A violation of his parole subjects him to the loss of this time, and leaves him, upon his re-incarceration, with a longer time to work out than would in all probability fall to his lot had he not been conditionally restored to freedom.

A further advantage which the parole system confers, and one of the most paramount importance to the prisoner, is this: It guarantees to him an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood from the very start, in accordance with the conditions mentioned above. Such an offer of respectable employment places him beyond the reach of temptation, which assails so many men upon their discharge from prison, when they find themselves thrown once more upon their own resources, without friends, reputation, or work, and, practically without means, for the miserable pittance received at the prison gate is usually insufficient to meet their wants until employment has been secured, and as a consequence, it not infrequently happens that many a man, disheartened by frequent rebuffs, is forced through sheer necessity into a return to, or a deliberate adoption of a criminal career.

Under the parole system he enters the service of an employer who is conversant with the story of his shame, from whom he has nothing to conceal, and to whom he is entitled to look for sympathy and protection. If he labors faithfully, diligently, and understandingly, he will have acquired by the time his

sentence expires an experience in the special work assigned him that will render his services valuable to his employer; he will have formed habits of frugality, temperance and self-reliance, and he will find himself so far advanced in a career of honesty and usefulness, and so well satisfied with the efforts he has put forth to develop the nobler and better traits of his character, that the temptation to diverge from the path of rectitude will meet with but slight consideration from one who has begun to taste the sweets that a well spent life assures. Finally, the parole system is a step in the right direction, for it elevates the penniless offender to a level with the moneyed one, and makes merit, and not gold, the gateway to liberty. It allows the hasty or severe judgment of a court to be judiciously modified and tempered by the future record of the convict, carefully weighed and digested as such a record is from month to month by men specially appointed for the task. It places in the hands of a board of managers the power to restore the really deserving prisoners to liberty, without at the same time releasing him from accountability for his unlawful acts. It accords him an opportunity of proving his manhood, encourages him to support, not only himself but also those who may be dependent upon him for subsistence; it debars him from the enjoyment of nothing that will contribute to his enlightenment; it leaves him free to choose his own associates, and the restrictions which it imposes upon him, it can readily be imagined, are not only prejudicial to his interests, but actually conducive to his welfare."

Much has been said and written by good people against the passage of laws that tend to soften the severities of the punishment of criminals.

This has arisen from the natural effect that shocking crimes have upon the public nerves, which causes us to direct our attention more to the crime than to the condition of society that leads up to it, but notwithstanding the views that may be entertained, the fact still remains: Every one born of woman has within him (though it be in a small degree) a spark of humanity, which distinguishes him from the brute, and no benefit can come to anyone by degrading him, and thereby extinguishing what little good may be left in him.

The true philosopher, philanthropist, and statesman, recognizes this fact, and will ever be prompt to forward reforms in the direction herein indicated.

It is true that we may not expect that the reform will be made in such a manner as to give us the ideal law at once, but we have the right to expect that the State of Michigan, in her legislation in these matters, will, as time reels off its cycles, have the mind to grasp and the heart to hold to the right, and a broad charity for the fallen ones of humanity, to the end that the great object of human punishment will be quite as nearly attained as poor, finite man is capable of attaining.

If there is anyone who thinks that a reform in behalf of the convicted criminal is prompted by useless sentimentalism: and will tend to injure us as a people, to him I ask this question: "Have you ever found, in the records of the human race, a single historic sentence written upon the tombstone of a nation: "Died of too much humanity to man?" His answer will be: "Not one."

LEGISLATION OF MICHIGAN.

BY HON. DAVID H. JEROME.

More than half a century has passed since Michigan ceased to be under a Territorial organization, subject to the general control of the Federal Government, and assumed the responsibilities of a State in the Union. At that time its population was less than that of Wayne County now. It was without institutions essential to the wants of a State; it could boast of no railways, no canals, and few ordinary highways. Its people were pioneers, and, for the most part, without surplus means. They were destitute of capital with which to carry forward works of internal improvement, such as their enterprising and hopeful spirits conceived to be a necessity.

The wealth of the State consisted in uncultivated lands; in undeveloped, and then unknown, minerals; in a race of hardy, sturdy men, with all the virtues which develop themselves so quickly when Anglo-Saxons are confronted with great responsibilities and great opportunities.

This little band of pioneers under the leadership of their youthful, but heroic governor, Stevens T. Mason, set themselves to work in good earnest to build a state, and the enactment of such laws as were required to carry their undertaking to its consummation.

In this paper no effort will be made to follow in detail or to discuss any considerable portion of the legislation thus early begun and since continued during this eventful period, the life of the State. The writer will be content to call to the attention of his brother members of the Legislative Association a few familiar Acts for the lessons they teach, and for the further purpose of illustrating the benefits of adhering to sound principles and the wrongs resulting from a disregard of or departure from the general rules that should guide the law-maker in the discharge of the high and responsible trust reposed in him. The good hoped for in this review is that the labors of the Legislators who have gone before may be placed before those who are to come after them in the discharge of these important duties, that the good may be emulated and the errors be avoided.

At this early period the people had not learned by experience that the State in its corporate capacity should be restricted in its undertakings to such acts as pertain to government, or are collateral thereto. They also had yet to learn that building railways should be the work of private enterprise and that the desire of the people to have improvements undertaken by the State was unwise; that when built they should be operated by men skilled in the business by long experience and stimulated to activity and economy, by reason of their personal investments therein; in short, it is no part of government, State or National, to construct or manage railways, or other business enterprises, in time of peace.

The experience of our State in this regard is worthy of our consideration.

The first Legislature adopted a plan for developing the State quite abreast of the schemes of the most sanguine "boomers" of cities of the present time. This scheme embraced improvements beyond the then requirements of commerce or developed business. The underlaying idea seemed to be that improve-

ments should first be made and that the population would then flow in to utilize them. They were possessed of the spirit of unconquerable confidence that present anticipation and future realization are one and the same. It is this spirit that is responsible for a considerable part of our advancement, as well as for nearly all of our follies and blunders. It is a spirit born of our natural advantages that would have wrecked any country less blessed by nature than are we. It is due, however, to the early legislators to say that they in their scheme of development were but carrying out the spirit of the following ambiguous and uncertain provision of the constitution adopted preparatory to our admission to the Union, that is to say:—"Internal improvements shall be encouraged by the Government of this State, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as may be, to make provisions by law for ascertaining the proper object of improvement, in relation to roads, canals, and navigable waters; and it shall be their duty to provide by law for an equal, systematic, and economical application of the funds which may be appropriate to these objects." Following this explicit though rather vague direction, the Legislature projected three lines of railways and two canals crossing the State from east to west, besides the improvement of the navigation of several rivers, and determined to carry forward this work by the State in its corporate capacity. The mode of providing the necessary funds was the most serious question, and the common resort to borrowing was, of course, adopted. The notorious "Five million loan" bonds were issued and delivered to the Morris & Essex Canal and Banking Company, in pursuance of a contract of sale, with which the latter neglected to comply, and made only a partial payment on the amount of the bonds so delivered. Under these circumstances notice was given of the equities of the State and the disposal of or negotiation of the bonds prevented. These bonds were finally adjusted and paid on a basis of the amount actually received by the State.

With the money received from the sale of these bonds, and by creating other State obligations, two railways in their incipient condition were purchased and partially completed. One of these purchases was incorporated into and became the Michigan Central and the other the Michigan Southern railway. Considerable work was also done and expenditures made on the railroad having its eastern terminus on the St. Clair river. Like expenditures were made on the canal terminating in Macomb county, and on the one designed to connect the waters of Saginaw and Grand rivers. These outlays on the latter railway and the two canals were a total loss and traces of the work done remain to this day as monuments of folly.

The first named railways, the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, were operated by the State for a term of years, under great embarrassments and with unsatisfactory results, until they were sold to private corporations, and the proceeds of the sale applied to a reduction of the State debt, leaving the balance to be paid thereafter. The people of Michigan rejoiced when these burdens were off the State, and for the purpose of avoiding a recurrence of a similar error—acting while the lesson thus taught was fresh in memory—the constitution adopted in 1850 wisely forbade the State "from being a party to or interested in any work of internal improvement or to be engaged in carrying on any such work except in the expenditure of grants to the State of lands or other property.

In these early experiences in starting the State, other embarrassments to the people were added by the effort to "*create capital by creating banks*." The legislature made provisions for free banking. The law proved faulty and under it banks too numerous for the public good were established, and a worthless

currency was issued by them in liberal quantities to meet the wishes of the most sanguine inflationist of modern times. Of course this scheme also came to an inglorious end; the banks and currency proved worthless, and individual obligations undertaken and superinduced by this redundancy of currency caused wide-spread ruin.

The public and private burden of debt thus created, followed so closely by the financial collapse extending over the whole country, weighed so heavily upon the people that within five years from the organization of the State, the 'financial ruin of the people was complete.'

Because of these disasters another lesson or wisdom was taught the people and they determined to prevent future trouble from creating further state debts. They incorporated into the present constitution a provision limiting the power of the state to create debts (except for war purposes) to fifty thousand dollars at any one time.

And in relation to banking, provision was made that no general banking law should have effect until approved by the people voting thereon, at a general election, showing thereby, a determination to avoid, if possible, a repetition in the future of the troubles heretofore referred to.

This early legislation was more than questionable—it was unwise; yet, notwithstanding their mistakes, much praise is due to the statesmen of the times for their constitutional work left for our benefit. Again, while many inexpedient and unwise acts were done by these early legislators, to their credit it must be remembered that many wise and excellent measures were inaugurated by them. Under this regime, the University was located and permanently established at Ann Arbor with provisions for branches, or preparatory departments. This institution of learning has had a potent influence in giving character to the State, and in aiding it, honor is conferred upon us as a people.

The foundation of our admirable common school system was laid at this early time, and in executing these primary laws, the work done by John D. Pierce, the father superintendent of public instruction, should rank him among the benefactors of his people.

Not content with measures for developing our material and educational interests referred to, the law makers of that period made provisions for a geological survey of the State. The work was begun under the intelligent guidance of Dr. Douglass Houghton, the accomplished scientist and useful man, and has been prosecuted with marked success to this time. To these explorations, and largely to the work of Dr. Houghton, are we indebted for the development, our unequalled copper, iron and salt resources. All honor to the early law-makers for their action and to the men who have so faithfully prosecuted this invaluable work!

It is not likely that the important errors of legislation which have been referred to in connection with our early experience will threaten us again, at least while the memory of that experience remains and the present constitutional restrictions exist. But the action of all the legislative bodies is beset with danger unless continual vigilance shall be exercised.

As an example of legislation fraught with harm and from which lessons of wisdom may be drawn, your attention is called to what is known as the "Railroad Aid Bond Acts" of comparatively recent date. These acts were in compliance with the demands of "the people" and yet would have resulted in imposing unnecessary and severe burdens upon these people. They were intended to stimulate the development of parts of the State in advance of business requirements by taxing the people, to aid in creating property to be owned by private

corporations—thus using the power of the State to compel tax-payers who dissented from the policy of these schemes to contribute against their will. Again, and farther reaching in their effects, were the methods adopted for passing the bills to carry out these projects.

The legislation in this connection, of 1867, is especially called to your attention. Under a pressure of constituents, many legislators yielded against their better judgment and devoted their best energies to the passage of such measures.

These acts should be considered with charity for the legislators, but with a proper estimate of the things done.

At this session over forty bills were introduced and passed providing for the issuing of bonds of townships, villages, cities and counties to aid railways traversing the State in every direction. The different issues of bonds contemplated would in the aggregate have reached a sum so large as to have appalled the most courageous. Such a colossal burden of debt placed upon the taxpayers, even though they procured railways in advance of the ordinary methods to every locality so aiding, instead of bringing commercial prosperity would have caused financial ruin to them and their successors. It has already been said that this was in deference to the demands of the people—this is true. The people were induced to take this action by professional agitators at public meetings held for the purpose of exciting their hearers to hopes of gain by exaggerated statements of the immense advantages to accrue to property interests on the lines of the projected railroads.

The more serious aspect of this unfortunate legislation arose from the fact that a majority of both Houses determined to push these projects, and for that purpose formed a combination so complete that advocates of one measure, per force, must defend and must vote for all. Independent action was suspended in this connection. Bills for aiding railways where none were needed, were sustained equally with those claiming merit because of their business necessity. Intelligent criticism was powerless to stay the action thus determined upon.

The constitutional provision that "no law shall embrace more than one object" adopted for the purpose among other things, of preventing a combination of projects, or interests being resorted to or used to defeat independent treatment of every measure on its merits, was complied with in this case, in form only, by the use of separate bills. The practice indulged in this connection is one that has been too often resorted to of exchanging votes. "You vote for my bill and I'll vote for yours." This has led to more and greater wrongs by law makers than all the direct bribery ever used for procuring crooked legislation. In fact the legislator has no more moral right so to barter his vote away, than has a Judge of our Supreme Court to exchange his decision or opinion with his brother Judges in a similar way.

These bills were finally passed by both houses, but fortunately the people were saved from incurring these bonded debts at this time, by the fidelity to official responsibility of sturdy Governor Crapo, who interposed his veto of each and all these measures. This action of the Governor remitted the question again to the people, and they, with renewed vigor, demanded similar action on a more enlarged scale, at the session of 1869.

It is to the credit of Governor Baldwin that, while he deferred to the demand of the people, after they had passed upon the question the second time, and did not feel warranted in resorting to the veto power to thwart their purposes, he was instrumental in placing every safe-guard in these bills for the protection of the people, and in limiting the amount of debt that might be created under them, so that the serious danger from over burdens of debts was considerably modified.

The acts passed at this session, however, were declared void by the Supreme Court, on constitutional grounds, and thus ended the attempt at building railways by the use of state authority, compelling the tax-payer to contribute to their construction.

It required but a few years to elapse to demonstrate the folly of the effort to burden the people in this way. As business developed requiring railways, private capital in abundance sought investments therein and gave the State most excellent service.

Another danger is that of too facile legislation, into which members may be led by want of forecast and an under estimate of the sacredness of the State pledges. One of the first duties of a representative of the people is to realize the responsibility of his position.

As a striking illustration of the foregoing, your attention is called to the legislation connected with what is known as the Beard claim. In 1857 the legislature passed an act providing for the improvement of navigation over the Sand Flats of the Muskegon River. Full provision was made for the work to be performed by the State, though its lawfully constituted agents or commissioners. An appropriation was made for this purpose, of fifty thousand dollars, from the *Internal Improvement Fund*. This fund was originally derived from the sale of lands donated to the State by the Federal Government for internal improvements, consequently improvements made therewith came within the provisions of the constitution. Had there been money in this fund at this time, the action of the legislature might have been a proper one, and even commendable. It would not here be criticized. But this was not the case. The fund had long been exhausted, and no one questioned the statement that there was no money in the treasury that could, lawfully, be transferred to the credit of this fund. The most that was, or could be claimed, was that some part of the land, from which this fund could be replenished, was yet unsold. This was shown to be an error as early as 1849 by the House Committee on Internal Improvements, who reported adversely to an appropriation of these lands for the reason that the whole of the original grant had been appropriated and their report has been sustained by subsequent investigations.

Had the legislature acted with prudence requisite to a proper discharge of the important trust confided to it, the question would have been first determined to a certainty, and if land yet remained subject to appropriation, a grant would have been made of *land*, and not an appropriation of *money*. On the contrary, if no land remained, no grant or appropriation would have been attempted, because the State possessed neither money nor land subject to disposal in this way. Notwithstanding the true condition of the fund, and showing made as to the lands, the advocates of the measure urged its passage on the conditions following, that is to say, that "no money shall be drawn from the general fund in the treasury of this State for the purpose, nor shall the State be responsible, nor held liable for any contract growing out of this improvement except as herein otherwise provided.

It seems apparent that these conditions were relied upon as a warrant for passing the bill. The legislators evidently overlooked the important fact that by the terms of the act, the State assumed full control of the work and thereby became morally responsible for the payment for the work performed under the contract made therefor, in its name.

The contract for executing this work was let to John A. Brooks, who was then a member of the legislature and under the Constitution, was legally incompetent to become such contractor. With this void contract dependent upon an appro-

priation worthless—from a strictly legal point of view—yet, made in pursuance of the authority of the State, Mr. William Beard, of Brooklyn, New York, was induced to become interested in this work and to advance large sums of money with which to complete the improvement. When Mr. Beard demanded payment, it was refused by the State for the reason before given. Mr. Beard being without legal remedy appealed to the sense of justice of the legislature and its pride in the fair name of the State to induce some action to save it from the disgrace of permitting such a claim to remain unpaid.

A grant of swamp land was made and offered in payment, which Mr. Beard declined to accept. Legislative authority was given for the collection of tolls on floatables passing through the improvement, out of which the claim was to be paid. This act was declared void by the Supreme Court. So in 1869 to save the State from further embarrassment and from having its good name brought into disrepute, by common consent, and by the approval of the people, provision was made for its payment from money derived from other sources than the one pledged in the original act and for means coming to the treasury after 1869.

The lesson taught by this should deter law makers in the future, from making appropriations from exhausted funds, or from so legislating that their acts may be used to mislead innocent parties, who rely upon the high character of the legislative action of a State.

The difficulties growing out of the Beard claim may be repeated from over appropriation of the State swamp lands. Should these lands subject to entry be exhausted before all the contracts entered into by the State shall have been satisfied, then and in that event payment from other sources would be insisted upon, because the faith of the State would be pledged thereto.

One other evil ought to be noticed, while taking lessons from the past for wholesome guidance in the future, and that is the practice of placing the State under obligations to localities, by reason of accepting contributions from the latter. In determining the location of an asylum or other state institution, the primary object for which it is to be built and the ultimate good of the institution should override all other consideration.

In making provisions for the erection of new state institutions, the legislature in some instances has incorporated into these acts authority for receiving donations from localities as inducements to select for their sites the places that contribute the most. The money so contributed virtually constitutes the donors special stockholders in the institution so aided. The investment is made expecting compensating advantages to the contributors, by preference being shown them in the purchases of supplies, and more especially in sharing in the management. No institution that has thus been placed under these embarrassments can be managed by the State with the independence that is essential to success. Again, in some instances, the good to be accomplished by the State in providing these institutions has been largely impaired by the selection of less desirable localities superinduced by more liberal donations. In addition to lessening the efficiency of the service to be rendered, the expenses of their management have been largely augmented.

The practice of putting up at auction to be sold to the highest bidder, the location of a state institution, is detrimental to their efficiency, embarrassing and often expensive in their management and unbecoming the dignity of a State.

The true way to insure independent control by the State of its institutions, to

increase their usefulness and to relieve them from local complications, is to avoid creating these obligations in the future.

To make partial amends for past errors of this kind, it would be a wise investment now for the State to restore these contributions to the localities which made them, and thereby place each institution in the same relation to all the people, as common contributors to its erection, and as having only a common interest in its management.

In scanning the legislation extending over the life of the State—every citizen may justly feel proud that so little legislative error or intentional wrong attaches to the past.

In equipping the state with educational, charitable and reformatory institutions, liberality, tempered with prudence, marks the action of our law makers.

The State capitol is a monument of prudence in its construction and of utility in its completeness. The commissioners, who so faithfully and intelligently discharged the trust confided to them in caring for its erection, are justly entitled to and have the respect of all the people. To complete and equip a building of this magnitude so thoroughly well, within the appropriation, and to return a surplus to the treasury at the finish, is a transaction not copied from the doings of public servants in any other state.

In works of charity our legislation has been fully abreast of the enlightened age in which we live. A noble specimen of generosity was the action taken for the relief of the fire sufferers in the eastern part of the state, from that terrible scourge in 1881.

But the crowning glory in Michigan's legislation was the action to aid the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. No state acted with more energy or with more determination to be at the front in this great work. At the outbreak of the war the government required troops before it was prepared to furnish the means for their equipment. Michigan, at her own expense, put her soldiers in the field promptly and fully equipped for service. Nor did she stop here; all calls for troops thereafter were promptly filled, and provisions were liberally made for the payment of bounties and for the care of those dependent upon the soldiers in the field. And when the veterans returned, a temporary home for the dependent ones was provided at Detroit. At a later time a permanent soldier's home has been erected at Grand Rapids.

In calling to mind the legislation and other forces that placed Michigan in the front ranks of loyal states in the war, after making acknowledgement of our gratitude to the soldier, the services of Governor Austin Blair, and the citizens who assisted him in executing the good work, patriots all, should also have an abiding place in our memories.

Before concluding—your attention is recalled to some of the more prominent Acts heretofore criticized—for example, the early efforts at internal improvements by the State—the attempt to create capital by creating banks, and the later projects for building railroads beyond the then needs of the public, by taxing localities. Especial reference is again made to the combination of interests or exchange of votes to secure local legislation.

For such acts as these, the people are also at fault. They urge their representatives to favor these measures, and commend them for doing so, but unmindful of their past action when it has become apparent that wrong has been done, their commendation is bestowed upon the legislator who resisted their demands, and the one who departed from correct rules of legislation and complied therewith is left to regret his error.

Every legislator should be able to feel an assurance that his constituents

would commend him more, for having adhered to correct principles even at the cost of losing some favorite local bill, than for having secured its passage by lending his influence to the support of an unworthy measure. Let there be healthy and intelligent scrutiny of each and every act of our law makers, thereby insuring condemnation of the wrong and commendation of the good.

In order to secure the best results, let the citizens—as well as the law makers—weigh well the responsibility that rests upon them, and above all else, let conservatism temper the demands for new and untried legislation. But little wrong has come to our people from the want of legislation compared to the evils resulting from enactments, under pressure, of illy prepared and extreme measures.

Overlooking the whole field of legislation during the existence of the State government, the evidences are ample that the lessons drawn from the errors of the past have quickened our people to make all possible amends therefor.

No serious wrong still exists. The present condition of the State, so free from grievances and burdens, and possessing such ample equipment for the needs of the people, is a reason for congratulation, and should cause every citizen to feel proud of Michigan.



VALEDICTORY.

BY HON. W. W. JOHNSON.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE RE-UNION ASSOCIATION.—It is fitting, as we close this pleasant gathering, that we should review the past somewhat, and congratulate each other on the success that has been attained in this organization.

And first, Mr. President, we come with our congratulations to you that the giver of all good has spared your life, and granted you that degree of health enabling you to be with us and preside over our deliberations. For certainly this is one of the greatest blessings of this life, that after we have passed the twelve o'clock milestone of life, we are permitted to pass on to the end with comfortable health, and we assure you that it will be our prayer, that after a long and eventful life you may come to the end in peace and a final rest beyond.

Gentlemen of the Association: Let us review the past for a moment, for certainly this is profitable especially when referring to a long and eventful life. Our venerable president has been on trial in the Commonwealth of Michigan for more than fifty years, both in public and private life, and in every position has never betrayed the trust reposed in him, has been weighed but never was found wanting; and today his public life passes in review before us, and stands a lasting monument as a noble and honored character to the people of this State.

Elected to the state Legislature in 1835, and again in 1837; elected Governor in 1846, again in 1847, and that year removed from the Executive office by being elected U. S. Senator.

Not only his public life, but life as a citizen, his acts of benevolence. We must be allowed to refer to one single case. (Mr. President, please allow the reference.) Between thirty and forty years ago there was an unnamable minister trying long and hard to build a parsonage, getting in logs and hauling off the lumber, now we must have a lot; "Who owns that lot over there?" "Governor Felch." "Can't we get him to help us a little?" One of the officials said "I'll try." Instead of a *little help* there came a *clean free deed*. It is hard now to realize what great help it was to that struggling church.

Our organization was effected two years since by adopting bi-ennial sessions, when we held our first meeting, and one of great interest. Since that time some of our number have passed away, and others are now infirm and enfeebled by age and not able to be with us. It has been said, during the few months past, that in all probability we should not have the same or equal interest manifested this year. As far as the present meeting is concerned, let the numbers and spirit of the meeting decide.

The object of the organization is two-fold: First, a benefit historically. We are making history for those who shall fill Official positions when we are gone.

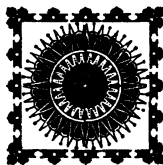
Second:—Mutual improvement. To me it is a great privilege to meet rep-

representative men from all over the great state of Michigan. We meet and shake the hand of friendship, and look each other in the face, and compare notes on the great interests of the state. It is not a party organization in any sense whatever, and therefore we may the more freely talk over what most concerns us as individuals.

The success of our gatherings, both first and the present, we think is largely due to the efficiency of the officers of the Association, for certainly they have been untiring in their efforts to make it a success.

Gentlemen:— Before we close we beg leave to call your attention to one other society, and that is, The State Pioneer Society. Quite a number belong to both these societies and are present. The annual meeting of this society we consider to be one of the grandest. What a satisfaction to meet the settlers of forty to sixty years ago? Pioneers in the Territory and State of Michigan. Men and women who know all about practical life. These early families did not *wait around much* for something to *turn up* but took hold and turned up something, and that something produced, and the fruit of their toil is today, good farms, good homes; and plenty for the balance of the journey.

We say God bless the Pioneers of Michigan.



Obituary Notices.

HON. GEORGE REDFIELD.

BY M. LEE.

Hon. George Redfield was born in Suffield, Connecticut, Oct. 6th, 1796, and died at his residence in Ontwa township, Cass county, Michigan, Oct. 29th, 1887, aged 91 years and 23 days.

In the year 1800 his father removed the family to Clifton Springs, N. Y. and George obtained the rudiments of his education in the primitive schools afforded to the pioneers at that time. In 1820 he attended the Middleburg Academy and in 1822 he went to Georgia and served as tutor in the families of the large planters of Baldwin county, returning to N. Y. in 1826, and in 1831 he made a trip through Southern Michigan and located his final home farm of 800 acres in Cass county in 1834, one of the best in the State and on which he lived the balance of his long life and from which he received a competence leaving it to his children with an admonition to retain it in the family.

He was a member of the Michigan House of representatives in 1840, and of the State Senate in 41-42 and 43, Presidential elector in 1844, State Treasurer in 1845 and 46 and Secretary of the State in 51, and a delegate in the convention that framed the present constitution of the State 1850.

From that time he positively refused to accept nominations and closed his active political career, but continued to cast his ballot at every election when his health permitted till his decease. As a public officer he commanded the respect, confidence and esteem of the people all over the State. In the Legislature he advocated the passing of a law to protect the poor immigrant by granting exemptions of a homestead from levy and forced sale on execution, and in the constitutional convention labored unremittingly in that behalf and that principle incorporated in the constitution is left a legacy to the people of the State, from his vast store house of mental wealth.

Politically, he was a trusted and influential member of the Democratic party; but was never a partisan in an offensive sense, and his sagacity and ability was acknowledged by his party and his sincerity and honesty of purpose were never questioned.

"He stood four square to all the winds that blow," lived a long and useful life and died with the love and respect of every one who knew him.

HON. E. A. BROWNELL.

BY LAPEER NEWSPAPER.

Hon. E. A. Brownell of Hadley, died this morning from an injury caused by falling down stairs on Sunday. Deceased had been a resident of Michigan 50 years, was an ex-representative, and an ardent Republican from the birth of the party.

HON. GEORGE OVIATT.

BY COUNTY PAPER.

Seldom, if indeed ever before in the history of Lake county, has the shadowy presence of the Death Angel cast its chilling influence over more homes and hearts, than on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst. When our friend and Comrade George Oviatt, was mustered out and called home. His long residence in the county, as well as his prominence in social and political life, has won him hosts of friends whose hearts are filled with grief and sorrow at his untimely death. While it is not our intention to write a lengthy obituary notice, still, it is eminently fitting to give a short sketch of his life for the information of all who are not already acquainted with it.

Hon. George Oviatt was born at Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, March 12, 1849, where he resided with his parents until May, 1860, when the family moved to Michigan. On the 8th day of Sept., 1864, when less than 16 years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in company G, 21st Michigan Infantry Volunteers, and was discharged from the service July 18th, 1865, completing ten months of actual service in the cause of his country. It was during this time that he contracted that terrible scourge of the army which finally cost him his life.

The same fall, after his discharge from the service, he homesteaded the south half of the north-east quarter of section 10, east of this village, and began the serious work of making a home for himself in the almost unbroken wilderness. He was, in truth, one of the pioneer settlers of the county, as the records only show ten homesteads in the whole county of Lake prior to his claim. September 18, 1870, he was married in Wright township, Ottawa County, to Miss Hannah Cross, who with her daughter Ethel are left alone, to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father.

In the fall of 1876 he was elected sheriff of Lake county and removed to the county seat at Baldwin, where he resided for the ensuing four years, being re-elected in 1878, thus giving his time and attention to this important position.

While Lake county has been fortunate in securing good and efficient men for sheriffs generally it is safe perhaps to say that none excelled Sheriff Oviatt. The same indomitable spirit and resolution that led him to enter the service of his country at the age of fifteen years, and while only sixteen years of age to homestead a farm in the dense hardwood forests of Chase township, was with him throughout the discharge of his official duties, and it is said that he never undertook the capture of a fugitive from justice without succeeding.

At the close of his second term as sheriff he returned to his farm, and for the succeeding four years devoted his energies anew to its more thorough improvement and cultivation.

But the people of his district saw in him traits of character and talents that they needed, and during the campaign of 1884 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the Wexford district, so called, comprising the counties of Wexford, Lake and Kalkaska. He was elected by a good majority, and again in 1876 was returned to the legislature by the people of his district. As a representative, Mr. Oviatt was noted more for sterling good sense, excellent judgment, and a devotion to his work and the welfare of his constituents than for his oratorical powers, or skill as a debater, yet he championed several important bills in the lower house with success and credit. He was noted for being on the 'right side', on all important questions. A firm friend of the temper-

ance cause, he aided materially in the passage of the local option law, so called, and favored the submission of the prohibitory amendments to the people. He also was well known as the leading advocate of a bill providing for capital punishment in certain cases, during the session of 1887. His efforts in this direction attracted the attention of the public generally throughout the state.

May 7th, 1886, he, in company with John Giberson, an able lawyer and at that time prosecuting attorney of the county, purchased the *ECLIPSE* of Jno. F. Lusk and continued its publication successfully for one year under the firm name of Oviatt & Giberson. May 7th, 1887, the latter gentlemen withdrew from the firm, since which time up to his death, Mr. Oviatt was editor and sole proprietor. During this time the *ECLIPSE* has been an outspoken and staunch exponent of the principles which he believed to be right. The question is it "policy?" was always made subservient to the question "Is it right?" with him.

In fact, while reviewing the life and character of our departed friend and brother, we find that his courage and firm adherence to what he considered right, his invincible determination to succeed in whatever he undertook show alike, whether we view him as the boy soldier, the young homesteader, the sheriff, the legislator or the editor.

And yet with all this tenacity of purpose was blended a pleasant genial manner, the natural promptings of a warm and generous heart. No object of charity ever appealed to him in vain. He made practical use of the lessons of Fraternity and Charity gleaned from the pages of his rituals and applied them to the whole human family whenever needed. As a friend, he was true; as a citizen, honest, courageous and outspoken; as a brother and comrade, fraternal to the last degree. At the last moment, almost, when his soul seemed to be bidding farewell to its clay tenement, he said to the friends and comrades standing by, "Oh, boys, I am glad to see you stand by me to the last," and again within his last hour, "The rebels say the soldiers do not deserve a pension, but stand by the flag boys, I am not afraid to die for my country," and with these and similar words, the soul of our friend and brother passed away.

He desired no eulogy at the burial, and none was necessary; the grief of thousands that attended his funeral obsequies was more eloquent than words can be. A kind and devoted husband and an affectionate parent; a good citizen; and an earnest friend has left us. May we strive to emulate his virtues and avoid his faults, if he had any, and he must have had for perfection is not found in human nature; but his many virtues renders us insensible to them. His example and influence are ours yet, and his memory will be kept green in our hearts while life endures. Soldier, citizen, brother, rest in peace!

April 18, 1888.

HON. JOHN D. LEWIS.

BY TOWNSEND NORTH.

Hon. John Deninson Lewis, a member from Tuscola County in 1865, (House), died in Florida May 27, 1887, and was buried in Bay City the 31st of the same month.

HON. WALTER B. HEWITT.

Newspaper clipping furnished by E. B. Pond.

The subject of this sketch was born at Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., February 4th, 1800. His father's name was Elias, who emigrated from Connecticut to N. Y.

The ancestors of Mr. Hewitt came from England, and participated in the early struggles of this country. Mr. Hewitt was named after his grandfather, Walter, who was actively engaged in the revolutionary war, and during the hours of destitution, when Washington's soldiers were leaving the bloody tracts in the snow, he braved the dangers of Indian and British warfare, and carried to the starving army many a load of provisions. His grandfather, Edmund Johnson, was also distinguished for his love of liberty, his powerful strength, and great daring: he was a captain in the revolutionary war, and so agile was he that he could easily leap over a yoke of oxen.

Cynthia Johnson Hewitt was left a widow when he was but two years old. The farm was sold, and sometime afterward she married Gerardus Downing, a skilled mechanic.

Mr. Hewitt's early life was spent as were the lives of the boys of those early days. He began school at seven, and his extreme bashfulness made it a great event in his life. He attended the village school, taught by a Mr. Brush, and his instruction included a little geography and sums in "Pike's" arithmetic. At this time most problems were solved in pounds, shilling and pence, and in this study he became very proficient. In the school of his early days, blackboards and globes were unknown: the maps in the geography were regarded as useless, and the instruction was of the most arbitrary character. Although punishment by ferule was common, he escaped that disgrace.

His winter days were spent in school. During the summer days he helped make quilts or assisted in the general housework.

Judged by our standard, the conveniences of his early days were few. There were no shoe or tailor shops, but itinerant shoemakers would spend a day or a week at the various houses, supplying the needs of the inhabitants. To him, his first pair of shoes formed a great event in his history (and a real pair of shoes did not come till he was twelve years old), and so choice was he of them that when he came to a dusty place in the road he would take them off and wrap them carefully in his handkerchief.

His mother was a woman of great mental power, and as he was then much in her society, she made a powerful impression on his life. She filled his young heart with stories of revolutionary days, and while he turned the wheel she inculcated those principles of integrity for which his life has always been distinguished. His mother was a woman of firm religious conviction, and though she lived many miles from the Baptist church, yet when Sabbath came she would gather her children together and struggle through the almost impassable roads to the place of worship. The intellectual stimulus which he got from his mother showed itself in his desire for study and improvement. So when his next teacher came, a man by the name of Grosvender, he was a boy in active body and mind. To swim a mile was most always a daily occurrence, and one day he challenged his teacher to a foot-race. This was unfortunate, for during the struggle he fell and injured his knee. For months he was confined to his bed; but his energy conquered; he arose finally and determined he would have an education—and for a year he walked two miles to school daily, dragging his

useless limb after him. Although it took him two hours to hobble over as many miles, his time in school was well spent. It was a proud moment for him when the teacher gave public testimony to his superiority as a scholar. At this time too, he was a fine penman, and copies from his hand were eagerly sought after by the scholars.

When Deacon Munger came from an adjoining district for a teacher, Mr. Grosvender recommended the boy with the best principles, and with the best record as a scholar. He successfully fulfilled the duties of a teacher for several terms, and received \$12 a month, and "board around." He had a number of advanced scholars, who were nearly his equal in arithmetic; but they never new it; for many a midnight found him by the fireplace, poring over his books by the pitch pine light. The knowledge which he thus obtained was lasting, much of it being vivid as ever seventy years afterward.

After finishing his school, he went to work in a brick yard, and then learned the tanner and currier's trade of his brother, Edmund J. Hewitt.

In 1825, he married Polina Childs, and then came to his ears stories of the West, an almost unknown land. He resolved to leave the conservative East and face the pioneer struggles of the West. In those needy times he found a strong help-mate in his wife. She had been a school teacher at fourteen, receiving six shillings a week, and for a number of years had charge of a large family of younger children. These struggles had brought out her mental and moral powers. She cheerfully faced every hardship, and when in the solitude of the Michigan forest financial loss and disease threatened destruction, her spirits rose triumphant and dispelled the fear of failure. Of her, he always loved to speak, and during his last days, when the subject of his early trials was mentioned, and she was referred to as being of undaunted spirit, he said, with all the vigor he could use, "Yes, to her, to her, I owe all that I am."

The Erie canal caused a stream of immigration to flow into Michigan, and in 1826 he joined the westward pushing emigrants and landed at Detroit when it had a population of but little over 2,000. At this time the people were mainly gathered on Woodward and Jefferson avenues. The French largely predominated, and had obtained most of the land in the vicinity of the river. St. Ann's and a Presbyterian church were the only ones built. Gristmills were run by oxen, and the town had all the appearance of a frontier post. He held dear recollections of Larned, Cole, A. C. McGraw, Frazer, and of Father Richards and the first printing press.

After landing he obtained an Indian guide and started through the pathless forests to find land upon which to build a house. He finally located at Walled Lake, and here underwent all the privations of pioneer life. For weeks every one of the party was prostrate from fever, there were none to tend the sick, none to provide food, and it was here that he shed the first tears of despair. He crawled from the house that was filled with the sick, and sat down upon a log, almost wishing that death would bring them relief, and it was here that Polina Hewitt showed the strength of her character, half dead herself she encouraged him until the fever abated its fires. Foreseeing that a life here would be intolerable he disposed of what little land he had and returned to Detroit.

Here he went into business, but a good opening presented itself at Ypsilanti, and in 1831 he came to that city that has since been his home. He rented a building on Main street and soon had a prosperous shoeshop in operation. He, unaided, did the cutting for twenty-two men while his wife did all the stitching for the shop besides doing her household duties and boarding twelve

men. Such work naturally brought success. He bought farming lands and building lots, and soon erected a store on the corner of Congress and Washington streets. Naturally a man of integrity and business ability would be called upon by his fellows to transact there business and so we find him filling various offices of public trust: He was one of the trustees under the first village ordinance, was town clerk before the village was incorporated, was treasurer in 1838-9 and president in 1840 and in 1842 was elected to the State Legislature. He was not a public speaker and did not seek political honors, he sought result rather than theory.

He was very active in Masonic work and was the first secretary of the lodge of Freemasons. His relations with his fellowmen were peculiarly happy. During his last hours he recalled with pleasure that so far as he knew he had never wronged a person willfully. He was one of the very few who amid a variety of business transactions was never the party to a lawsuit.

With regard to his religious views he was always reserved. He never scoffed, he never condemned. A conversation with him a few weeks before his death showed that he stood as high on the mountain that gives the glimpse of immortality as it is given most of us to stand. Conscious of his own rectitude he was calm and hopeful of the future, no doubt followed to darken his declining moments. He had been a kind father, a tender husband—he had honored his fellowmen and had received their esteem: he had nothing to regret, all to hope for and as he looked back over the past he could say in the language of him who sank at his post in the Legislative hall, "This is the last of earth, I am content."

Rev. T. W. MacLean conducted the funeral exercises Tuesday, from the late home.

"The earnest expectation of the creature (creation) waiteth for the manifestation (revealing) of the sons of God."—Rom. 8:19

It was an earnest, lucid unfolding of the subject, and happily applied to Mr. Hewitt's life, and aspirations here and hereafter.

HON. RALPH FOWLER.

Hon. Ralph Fowler was born at Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1808. He came to Michigan in Nov. 1836 and located in the township of Handy, Livingston Co., where the village of Fowlerville now stands, and where he died Sept. 26, 1887. Mr. Fowler was a true representative of the hardy pioneer. Strong both physically and mentally. Courteous and hospitable and always taking a lively interest in public affairs. He was the first supervisor of the town and held various township positions. Mr. Fowler was a member of the state legislature of 45 and 49 and as such discharged its duties faithfully and well. Peace to his ashes. In politics he was a Democrat.

HON. A. T. CASE.

BY N. L. GERRISH.

Once again we mourn a gap in our ranks, which cannot be easily filled, because those qualities which comes from age and experience are not created in a day. Therefore, though we believe that the coming generation shall be better

than the old, it is fitting that we should mourn as those who have met with a heavy loss, when one of the trusted and tried like our fellow citizen the Hon. A. T. Case passes away from earth.

And it is fitting that that life which was a good brick in the lasting temple of the country should have a little tribute from the memory of man.

Mr. Case died at his residence in Wildon township, Benzie Co, Mich. April 15th, 1888, of a complication of Plurisy and Congestion of the lungs. He was ill some four weeks, and was kind and genial to the last.

Mr. Case was born in Andover, Ashtabula Co, Ohio, Oct. 6th, 1835. With the exception of a few terms at the Academy his education was all obtained at the common school. He was married in 1857 to Cordelia Stedman, and with his wife in 1862, moved to Benzonia, Mich, and in 1864 he moved to Weldon.

In 1875 his first wife died, leaving him a daughter thirteen years old, and also an adopted son three years old. In 1881 he married Hattie Lewis, of Benzonia, by whom he had one daughter five years old at the time of her father's death.

Mr. Case joined the Congregational church when a young man, and has always taken a deep interest in Church and Sabbath School, in both of which he held responsible positions for the last twenty-three years of his life.

In the cause of secular education he was no less active: he held the office of County Supt. of schools for four years, and at the last annual meeting of the trustees of the Grand Traverse College he was elected one of its trustees.

As a citizen he ever endeavored to do his simple duty, and fill, to the best of his ability, the offices with which his fellow men were glad to entrust him. He was county clerk and recorder six years, and supervisor fifteen years, justice of the peace seventeen years, and township treasurer six years. In 1885 Mr. Case was elected to the legislature and again in 1887, where he served with distinction.

A staunch Republican, and a thorough man, it has ever been his earnest desire to strike for the right, and may we all lay down our lives as free from error as was his. When the busy life of an upright man comes to its close, though the friends and citizens who knew him must miss him sorely, and though we mourn with his family, we can pass no better resolution than that we rejoice that his honorable life is a part of our history.

HON. JOHN J. STEVENS.

BY JOHN STRONG.

John J. Stevens was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1823, and came to Monroe, Mich., over fifty years ago. He was engaged in building and contracting many years and his work can be found in nearly every part of the country. For several years he had also been engaged in the lumber trade, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Waters Bros. & Stevens. He was a man of large practical common sense, sound judgement, possessed of a large fund of general information, a courteous, affable gentleman, whose company was a pleasure and whose friendship an honor. These qualifications, with his industry, integrity, and honesty of purpose won him the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

He was a Republican in politics and was repeatedly honored with political preferment by his party. He served two terms in the state legislature, several terms as assessor also as alderman of the second ward in Monroe, and was at the time of his death president of the council.

When President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 men, Mr. Stevens opened a recruiting office and soon had a company formed of which he was elected Captain. In 1863 Captain Stevens was assigned as commandant of the military prison at Nashville, Tenn. He was with his regiment three years, in all its battles and skirmishes and was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He was a fine soldier, of martial bearing, high courage, good judgement and was respected and admired by all the officers and men. His death occurred April 4, 1888, from neuralgia of the heart and was very sudden.

HON. HEMAN J. REDFIELD.

BY JOHN STRONG.

The subject of this sketch, was born in Leroy, Genessee County, New York, Feb. 25, 1823, and died in Monroe, Mich., Sept. 9, 1883. He graduated at Canandaigua Academy, in 1836. His education was further continued under his father, who was a teacher and a fine classical scholar.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Ellen Pickering, of Philadelphia Pa.

Of three children who were born to them, but one, a daughter, survives him, the others having died in infancy. Mr. Redfield removed to Cass Co., Mich, in 1850, and located at Monroe in 1858. His occupation for a number of years was farming; but in the latter years of his life, he was principally engaged in the political arena. In politics he was a staunch Democrat and an acknowledged leader in his party. Five times he was elected Mayor of Monroe, in 1875 and again in 1877 he served his district in the State Senate, and a more brilliant, gentlemanly and genial man never graced the halls of the Capital.

For years he was identified with the educational interests of the City, and was President of the Monroe Board of Education for seven years. In former years he was an honored member of the Episcopal church, a Superintendent of the Sunday School, and an influential member of the Vestry; and the prosperity which the church enjoyed at that time was in a great measure due to his exertions.

The circumstances attending Mr. Redfield's death were particularly sad as he died by his own hand.

Saturday evening he was at home and though he was unwell, his physician, Dr. McCallum who spent nearly an hour with him, found his mind to be perfectly clear and bright.

He conversed upon different subjects with his accustomed ease and intelligence, and though he seemed depressed in spirit and was somewhat overcome at parting, no one would have dreamed of the terrible death which he had planned for himself.

In bidding the Doctor good evening, Mr. Redfield gave him an unusually hearty grasp of the hand, telling him they would never meet again. He said he was going away never to return, but would not reveal his destination.

His eyes filled with tears while he retained the Doctor's hand, and no doubt feeling that he was breaking down, fearing to betray his secret, and

wishing to bring the interview to an end, he recovered himself and answered with a smile that he would not go away but would meet the Doctor the next day.

They parted about a quarter before nine o'clock, and this was probably the last time he was seen alive. He was engaged during the day and evening in writing and did not retire that night.

At a late hour he entered the room of his hired man without a lamp, and handed him a package with instructions to deliver the same to Edward R. Gilday at five o'clock the next morning. He was heard to leave the house about a quarter before four o'clock Sunday morning, and it was thought he intended to take the four o'clock train for the South. During an interview with Mr. Gilday a short time previous, he asked that gentleman if he would do him a favor should he ever be called upon to do so, and received an affirmative answer. He subsequently sent Mr. Gilday four bottles of wine, the last he had accompanied with a note containing the request to "Drink to my health if living, to my memory if dead."

The hired man did his errand promptly and Mr. Gilday found the package to contain besides a letter to himself, one to Judge Morris one to Rupp & Adams, undertakers, and one addressed to the "Coroner and Jury,"

The first and last mentioned were not sealed. It required but one glance to satisfy him as to what had occurred. Near the commencement of his letter he was reminded of his "promised act of kindness" and it continued, "Go to my lot in the cemetery, and there under the two large oak trees you will find a duty to perform." Without reading further he immediately started for the cemetery. Stopping at the Jail he had the Sheriff and J. J. Ellis accompany him to the spot indicated in the letter, and there lying upon its left side and with the head resting upon the grave of one of his infant children, buried more than twenty years ago, lay the lifeless body of Heman J. Redfield.

It faced the East, the feet were a little drawn up. The right hand lay low down upon the breast, and the attitude was so easy and natural, that but for the two ugly bullet holes in the right side of the head, one might have believed at first sight he was only sleeping. The first wound was just back of the outer corner of the eye, the bullet passing behind and destroying it.

The second was nearly on a line with the top of the ear and about midway to the ear. This bullet penetrated the brain, causing instant death.

His note to the Coroner and Jury was as follows:

September 9, 1883.

To the Coroner and Jury:—Gentlemen:

In full consciousness and alone, I have ended my life as you will witness. So let your verdict be, and farewell.

H. J. REDFIELD."

Mr. Redfield was a man of remarkable personal magnetism, and had the faculty of captivating all with whom he came in contact. He possessed a powerful intellect, and as an eloquent and accomplished orator had but few equals, while his grand figure and stately bearing never failed to attract attention, mild, sociable, witty, and entirely free from the aristocratic airs which many in his circumstances would affect, the poor and ignorant received the same respectful consideration at his hands as the rich and cultured. Of late years he became very despondent, and this marked feeling grew upon him till it culminated in the sad and tragic event which ended his career.

HON. OVID N. CASE.

BY WM. ADAIR.

One of the most distinguished men elected to this Legislature, never took the oath of office. He died on the 26th of December, 1886. He undoubtedly would have received the union nomination for Speaker and would have been one of the foremost members of the House, as he had been of preceeding ones, had he lived to participate in its deliberations. He was 33 years old at the time of his death. He was born at Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1853. After receiving a common school education, he moved to Lenawee Co., Mich. where for some years he worked on his fathers farm. He was married 1872. In 1875 he graduated from Adrian College.

The same year he became Supt. of Schools at Cambridge, and latter he entered upon the study of law in the office of Stacey & Underwood, at Adrain. He began the practice of his profession at Vermontville, Eaton Co., in 1877, and won the esteem of the people to such a degree that in the ensuing year he was the Democratic Candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Eaton Co., suffering defeat only from the insufficiency of his party vote. The following year he came to Detroit where he rose rapidly to a very high place at the bar, and to a commanding political position. He was elected successively to the Legislature of 1883, 1885 and 1887, serving with distinction in those of 1883, 1885, and being cut off by death from continuing his career in that of 1887-8. The news of his decease occasioned deep regret wherever he was known.

In Detroit the bar and the courts united in expressing their appreciation of the deceased representative, and the press paid high tribute to his character and ability. Gov. Alger by public proclamation attested the respect felt for the memory of Mr. Case, and the House of Representatives held appropriate memorial services, expressing its regret for the loss of so strong and upright a member.

A great future seemed to open before Mr. Case at the moment of his premature death. He had but fairly commenced the legal and political career in which he had already won splendid successes. This future is never to be realized, but he leaves a memory that will be long cherished by this State.

Also the following letter as to Hon. O. N. Case:

Dear Sir:—In response to your very complimentary request for a contribution to the literary remains of Hon. Ovid N. Case, I have to say in a few words.

Firstly. That it is a surprise that a Senator should be honored with such a proposition. It would seem fitting that a member of the House should be called upon.

Secondly. The state of my health is such as to prevent my giving to the task, however agreeable, the attention it deserves.

To the very full and in every way admirable tribute to the deceased published in the Legislative Journal of 1887-8. (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) I know of nothing to add except the text in full of the proceedings of the Detroit Bar and Courts referred to in the Journal memorial, and some allusion to the importance of the legislature changing the justice court system in Detroit. It is understood, here at least, that Mr. Case was the author of that beneficent measure. Too much can not be said of it. That Act of the Legislature alone were monument proud enough for the most aspiring legal reformer. The administration of justice in Courts of Justices of the peace under the fee system, had become not only a farce but an organized method of plunder worse than high-

way robbery, worse because under the sanction of supposed, but outraged law. The Courts were run by corrupt constables, and came to be known as "Plaintiffs Courts" as rotten as the constables themselves. They were permeated to the marrow with abuses that were as numerous as they were feculent. There were a few honorable exceptions. The "Case Law" changed all that. A liberal salary took the place of fees. The costs of proceeding, which formerly furnished booty for legalized robbery, were reduced to a minimum. The "Four Courts" adjoin each other in the same building. A Clerk and deputies keep the files and records, and causes are assigned to the Justice without the influence of litigants. Order prevails and proceedings are conducted with decorum. There are men among those officials who would dignify the bench of the Circuit. All this the work of Ovid N. Case, lawyer, legislator from the district of Wayne Co.

WM. ADAIR.

HON. DANIEL C. GREEN.

BY C. F. MALLORY.

Daniel C. Green, a member in 1879, died Dec. 20, 1885, aged 58 years.

DELIVERANCE S. PRIEST.

BY C. F. MALLORY.

Deliverance S. Priest, a member in 1871 and 1873, born Aug. 7, 1814, died Feb. 4, 1888, aged 73 yrs., 5 mo. and 28 days; had been ailing some over 2 years; had been supervisor of his township (Ray) 15 years and Justice of the Peace and School Inspector for a number of years.

HON. R. W. LANDON.

NILES, August 15, 1888.

D. L. Crossman.

MY DEAR SIR:—Am in receipt of your favor of August 1888. In reply, allow me to state that my husband, R. W. Landon, died in this city, December 26th, 1886.

Yours with respect,

MRS. R. W. LANDON.

HON. HENRY McCOWEN.

Moscow, Mich, August 14, 1888.

D. L. Crossman, Esq.

Lansing Mich.

DEAR SIR:—Your circular letter to Hon. Henry McCowen received and I take the privilege of notifying you that Mr. McCowen died last November. Had he been well enough he would have attended the reunion.

Yours truly,

C. H. ROY, Administrator.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

HON. WM. W. BREWSTER.

HUDSON, MICH. August 19th. 1888.

Hon. D. L. Crossman,

DEAR SIR: Your circular is at hand. Wm. Brewster died November 28, 1886.

Shortly after his decease I forwarded to S. D. Bingham of Lansing. at that gentleman's request, a short biography of Wm. Brewster's life for insertion in the Legislative Manual and I should have supposed the name would have been marked by the star usually put after that of members not living.

Respectfully yours,

MISS N. E. BREWSTER.

HON. JAMES WALKINSHAW.

BY E. S. WELKER.

Hon. James Walkinshaw died at his residence in the city of Marshall, Aug. 18th, 1887, at 8 o'clock p. m. He was born in the parish Boithwick, Mid Lothion, Scotland, July 15th, 1810. At the age of 12 years he was apprenticed to a book binder. Mr. Walkinshaw, with a wife and four children, emigrated to America, and landed at Detroit in June, 1842, but soon left that place for Marshall, Calhoun county. His first employment was that of a warehouse man in the employ of the State Railroad authorities, which occupation he followed five years at Marshall and one at Kalamazoo. He had by this time accumulated means sufficient to purchase 80 acres of land, and by honesty, industry and good management kept adding to his farm until it is said that the Walkinshaw farm now composes 800 acres. It is said that Mr. Walkinshaw held the office of Supervisor of his township for sixteen consecutive terms. In 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature from the first district of the County of Calhoun. He was a faithful honest vigilant and far seeing legislator. The writer of this obituary had the honor of serving with our deceased friend in the session of 1877 and 1878, a few very small incidents called our attention to this noble man after which we became very intimate friends.

At the very commencement of the session a little note in a Lansing paper said that Calhoun County had sent a splendid door keeper for it would always be Walk-in-shaw. Legislators are frequently blessed or cursed I, hardly know which, with men (I almost said dudes) hanging around and are very free with their knowledge of Political economy and the rights of Labor etc. One of these gentry was airing himself to a certain member; I noticed our departing Brother was a close listener to the conversation; at the close of the talk Mr. Walkinshaw said, Sir, I want to make one prediction and that is that you never paid a dollar of taxes in your life. And as near as could be learned such was the fact.

In Politics Mr. Walkinshaw was an uncompromising Republican, having joined the ranks at its birth. In religion he was a firm Presbyterian. He was faithful to his Political party, faithful to his church, faithful to his family and faithful to his God. Long will his memory be cherished by those who knew him. His funeral was one of the largest in attendance of any ever held in Calhoun County. The sermon was preached by the Rev. L. E. Spafford of Bellevue, text Job 14: 14. "If a man die shall he live again."

HON. NICHOLAS R. HILL.

BY E. C. WATKINS.

Hon. Nicholas R. Hill died in the village of Cedar Springs, Kent Co., September 16, 1887. He was born in the town of Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y., April 10, 1822. His father served in the war of 1812, and his grand-father through the revolution. He came to Cedar Springs, in 1855, long before there was any village at that place, and located a farm, near the present village. He was instrumental in having the village platted, and became its first Post-master. For many years he was supervisor of the town of Nelson, and Justice of the Peace. He was elected to the Legislature in 1870 and served as a member of the House in 1871-2. His death was hastened by a fall through the stairway of his barn, from which he received severe injuries. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in Cedar Springs, and the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. C. Oldfield on the Sunday succeeding his death. His remains were deposited in the Elmwood Cemetery. His political affiliations were with the democratic party.

HON. HENRY C. SMITH.

BY E. C. WATKINS.

Hon. Henry C. Smith, died at his residence, on South Division St. Grand Rapids, Jan. 27th, 1886. He was born in Situate, Rhode Island, Jan. 9th, 1804. In 1836 he came to the site now occupied by the city of Grand Rapids,—then a straggling village, and Indian trading post,—and engaged in the dry goods business, as a member of the firm of Smith, Aldrich and Evans.

Two years after, when the village of Grand Rapids was organized, he was chosen its first president. In connection with the dry goods trade, Mr. Smith operated more or less in lumber, and after several years of successful trade, the dry goods firm was dissolved, and "Uncle Harry," as he was generally called, moved up the river to Plainfield, where he built and operated a saw-mill. He also located a farm on the famous "Plainfield flats," that had long been cultivated in patches, by the Indians. He was successful in his farming operations, as he was in all other kinds of business; and soon had the best farm in Kent County. He served his town as supervisor for several years, and when the County was divided into districts, in 1848 he was elected to the Legislature. About 18 years ago, he sold his farm, to J. Mason Reynolds, "farmer Reynolds" as fame has dubbed him, and returned to Grand Rapids, where he lived to the time of his death. Mr. Smith was a member of the masonic fraternity, and of the old resident's association. He was careful, cool-headed, intelligent and conservative; a staunch friend, a good neighbor, and an honest man. Multiplicity of words, can not add to his worth, or the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. He died at the ripe age of 82. In politics he was a democrat.

HON. VOLNEY W. CAUKIN.

BY E. C. WATKINS.

Hon. Volney W. Caukin died May 16th, 1888, at the age of 68 years. He came to Michigan in 1844 and purchased a piece of land in the town of Grattan, Kent Co., where he lived four years; moving in 1848 to the adjoining town of Oakfield. In 1867 he moved to Sparta, and in 1883 to Antrim Co., near the village of Almira, where he died. Mr. Caukin was one of the pioneers of Grattan, and assisted in the organization of the township. He was elected first township clerk, on the ticket with Hon. M. C. Watkins, as supervisor. In 1857 he was elected to the house of representatives, and served in the 19th legislature of this state. He was a careful, pains-taking member, and gained the respect and good-will of his association. As a pioneer settler, he was one of the foremost in opening up roads and the organizing schools. To him, as much as to any other one man, is due the credit of founding and fostering educational institutions in Northern Kent, that have borne the fruit of intelligent and enlightened citizenship. He was conscientious in all his acts; ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy, and exemplary in his private and public life.

In early life he was a Whig, but with the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and remained true to its teachings to the day of his death.

HON. ALVIN W. BAILEY.

BY DANIEL STRIKER.

Alvin W. Bailey—Legislature, 1853—died Mar. 6th, 1887, at Hastings, Mich. A. W. Bailey was born in Cayuga Co., New York, Sept. 24th, 1814. He removed to Marshall, Mich., soon after this state was admitted where he was engaged in business for several years. Soon after the organization of Barry County he took up his residence here, where the flourishing city of Hastings now stands, and was among the earliest residents. When the California gold fever broke out he went there, leaving quite a large amount of village property which he had acquired here and sought to better his fortune in the land of gold. Like many others who went there with glittering expectations, he failed to pick up gold by the bushel, yet having a ready taste for any kind of business, he succeeded in bettering his condition to some extent. During his absence however, the rapid progress of Michigan, in which Barry County, kept pace, enhanced the value of his property at home, so that on his return he found himself in reasonably comfortable circumstances. His business life was a varied and checkered one. After returning from California he engaged in the hardware business in Hastings, but soon sold out his interests in that line and went into the dry goods trade. He was one of the very few who have succeeded in accumulating a competency by such rapid changes in business. From a memorandum written by himself it is found that he was four times a farmer; three years a school teacher; four time a dry goods merchant; twice a hardware merchant; twice in the boot and shoe business; twice in the livery business; and that he was during his eventful life, engaged in house-building; in the grocery business; in the milling business; in brick making and in hotel keeping.

He held various offices of trust, having been elected a Representative of the State Legislature in 1852, and was elected as the first President of the village

of Hastings on its incorporation. He had also held the office of Justice of the Peace and Supervisor.

Mr. Bailey had been three times married, the last time on June 4th, 1876, to Miss Maggie Hoonan. He had one son by his first wife, Henry, who now lives in Hastings, a son and daughter by his second wife, both of whom preceded him to the grave, and three children by his present wife, and now widow, two of whom died in infancy and are sleeping by his side in the cemetery, and little Mary, who is now living and is three years old.

Mr. Bailey had been thoroughly identified with all the business and social interests and relation of Hastings and Barry county and was an affable and well liked citizen.

HON. JOHN ROBERTS.

BY DANIEL STRIKER.

John Roberts—Senate, 1857-58—Dr. John Roberts passed from this life at his residence in this city Dec. 18th, 1886. The deceased was well known throughout Barry County, having for many years been prominently identified with its interests and shared with the comparatively few now on this side of the dark river, the pleasures and privations of pioneer life as a Barry county pioneer. Dr. Roberts was born in Warwick township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania March 12th, 1812. He was of Welsh decent, his ancestors removing from Wales and locating in Pennsylvania at an early period in the history of this country. A farmers son, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days on the farm, but in early manhood he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1840 he located at Jonesville this state, for the practice of his profession. There he remained for five years and in 1845 he came to the hamlet of Hastings, and in company with his brother James, established the first drug store in the village. In 1847 he was married to Miss Azubah Brewer, whose parents were among the first settlers in this county. She died in 1853 leaving two children both, of whom survive him, Willis T. Roberts of Chana Illinois and Miss Fannie Hobbs. In 1854 the Dr. again took to himself a wife, in the person of Miss Caroline A. Powers, who survives him. Two children both living, John B. and Mary E., was the result of their union.

Dr. Roberts held many positions of public trust, held the position of postmaster from 1847 to '51. and from 1869 to '76 He represented this district in the State Senate in 1857-8. At the close of the war, he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions, of Barry County, which position he held until death. Failing health necessitated his retirement from active practice in 1877. As a citizen he stood high in the estimation of all, honest, upright, and universally beloved by all.

As a father he was kind indulgent, generous to a fault and ever ready to listen to the wants of those about him.

HON. JAMES BIRNEY.

BY ALBERT MILLER.

Hon. James Birney a member of the Michigan State Senate elected on the Republican ticket in 1858 to represent the district comprised of the territory between Saginaw and the Straits of Mackinaw, which was then a democratic stronghold.

Mr. Birney was an efficient legislator introducing and procuring the passage of many bills which became acts of the legislature and are published in the session Laws of 1858.

In 1860 Mr. Birney was nominated for lieutenant governor by the republican State convention, and was elected by over 20,000 majority. He was received with great favor as president of the Senate.

During his term of office as lieutenant governor, a vacancy occurred in the office of judge of the Circuit Court in his district, to which he was appointed by the Governor, and served acceptably four years in the district composed of Bay, Saginaw, Midland, Gratiot and Iosco Counties. He was nominated by the Republican party for a continuance of the office, but owing to a large democratic majority in the district he failed of an election, resuming the practice of law.

In 1871 Mr. Birney established the Bay City Chronicle, and commenced a daily issue of that paper in 1873, which was continued till after his departure for the Hague 1876. In 1872 Governor Baldwin nominated Judge Birney to President Grant as commissioner for Michigan to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence in 1776. He did not serve on the commission, having been appointed Dec. 17th, 1875, United States minister to the Netherlands. He went to his charge in the spring of 1876 and served his country with ability and fidelity till he resigned his office in 1882.

Judge Birney was the eldest son of James G. Birney, of national reputation, who was twice a candidate for president of the United State and once for Gov. of Michigan on the abolition ticket, and proved the sincerity of his abolition principles by a great pecuniary sacrifice in the Emancipation of slaves inherited from his fathers estate. James Birney the subject of this sketch was born in Danville, Kentucky in June, 1817, and was therefore near 71 years of age when he passed from earth at his residence in Bay City, May 8th, 1888. Judge Birney was liberally educated, a man of talent and fine presence, and was highly respected wherever he was known and passed away greatly regretted by a large circle of friends.

HON. JONATHAN S. BARCLAY.

BY ALBERT MILLER.

Jonathan S. Barclay a representative from Saginaw County in the legislature of 1855, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania on the 8th day of August, 1807.

In his youth he learned the trade of millwright, but was afterwards engaged in teaching school in some of the rural districts of his native State.

Mr. Barclay came to Albion, Michigan in 1835, and built the first grist mill that was erected in that town, he was there married to Miss Sarah A. Sweney in

1840. While residing at Albion Mr. Barclay performed the duties of justice of the peace for some years with much ability.

From Albion he removed to Detroit, where he was engaged in the grocery business for two years, when in 1850 he removed to Lower Saginaw, (now Bay City) to dispose of a stock of goods he purchased in Detroit. After continuing for a while in the merchantile business he engaged in other enterprises and built the Wolverton House in 1852, which at that time and for some years afterward was the best hotel in the town. Mr. Barclay held many positions of honor and trust, he was the second sheriff elected in the county of Bay and held that office during the years 1861 and 1862.

He was a member of the Episcopal church and was one of the first vestrymen of the church of that denomination in Bay City. He was a prominent factor in the early growth and improvements of Bay City, and was active in business till the infirmities of age compelled him to retire and live on the income of a small fortune honestly acquired. He departed from this life at his home in Bay City on the 4th day of August 1887, within four days of the anniversary of his 80th birthday.

He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

OBITUARIES NEGLECTED.

The Association had to contend with a large number of conventions, and political meetings in this the Presidential Campaign year, and the result was that our purely fraternal gathering was not so well attended as it should have been, and one of the consequences was that quite a number of our members who had passed away in the last two years received no obituary notice. Conspicuous among the names which should appear in this department, and do not, are the following:

Louis T. N. Wilson of Coldwater; Nathaniel G. Phillips of North Newburg; Peter Dow of Oakland; Alonzo Sessions of Ionia; Osmond Tower of Ionia; Seth Moffet of Grand Traverse.

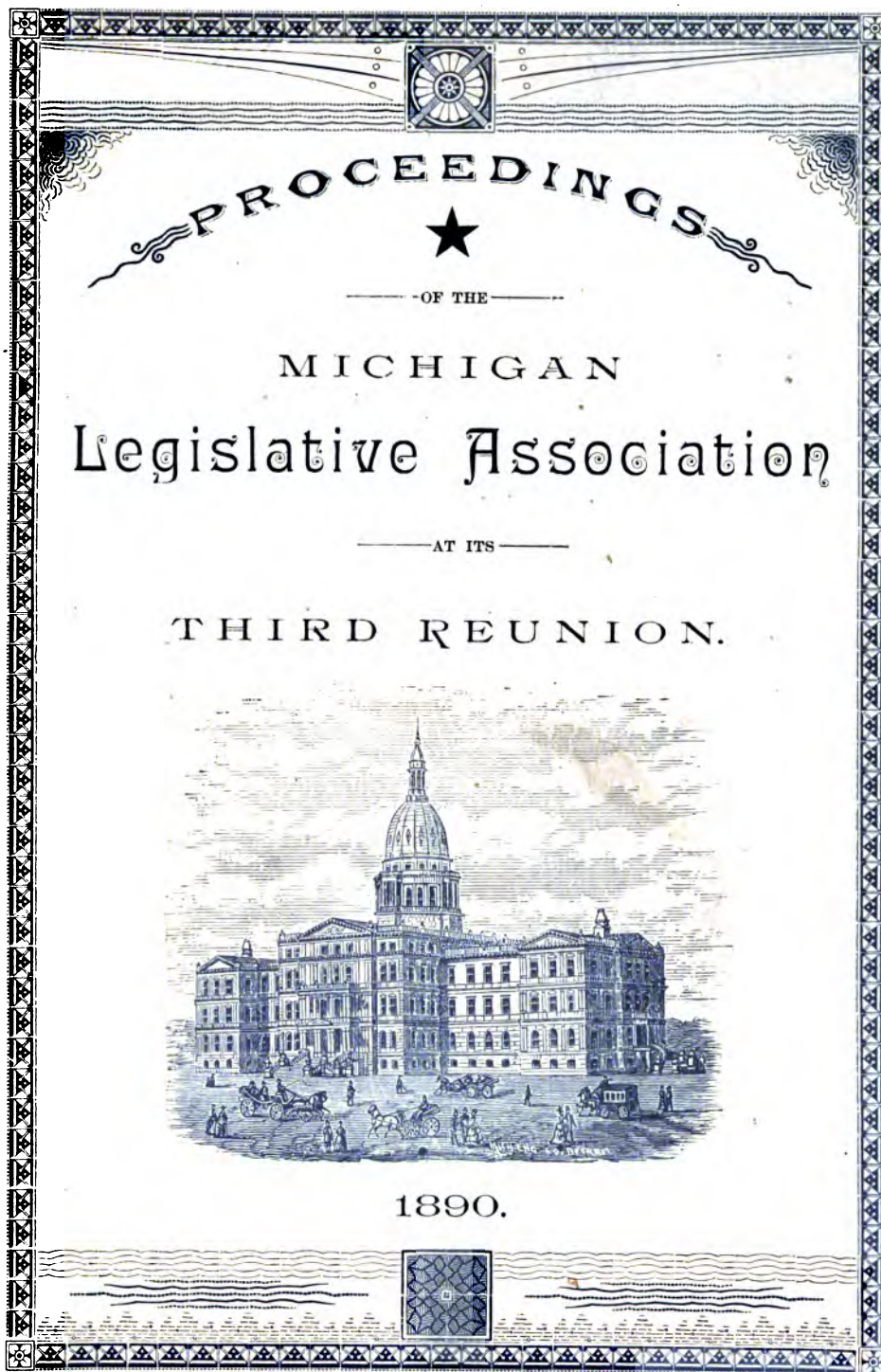
Undoubtedly there are many others unknown to the secretary which together with those above mentioned we must leave to future re-unions to properly remember.

The foregoing notices are all that came in response to our call.

DANIEL L. CROSSMAN.

Secretary.

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MICHIGAN REFORM SCHOOL PRINT.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THIRD MICHIGAN

Legislative Reunion,

HELD AT

Lansing, June 10 and 11, 1890.

COMPILED BY DANIEL L. CROSSMAN.



LANSING, MICH:
REFORM SCHOOL PRINT.
1890.

OFFICERS.

ALPHEUS FELCH,	- - - - -	PRESIDENT
DANIEL L. CROSSMAN,	- - - - -	SECRETARY
JOHN STRONG,	- - - - -	TREASURER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. M. SELLERS,	D. P. MARKEY,	J. W. BELKNAP,
E. F. CONLEY,	CHAS. AUSTIN.	

Origin of Legislative Association.

Early in December 1885 the compiler of this pamphlet received a letter from Hon. L. M. Sellers suggesting a Legislative Reunion and requesting a computation which would show by estimate the number of members and ex-members of the Michigan Legislature then living. Hastily such an estimate was prepared and forwarded, but its figures were far from correct, the average Michigan Legislator is long-lived and it is now believed that nearly one thousand are still in the land of the living, and that the biennial death rate has been less than three per cent, instead of five as there given.

On December 30th., 1885, the following appeared in the Ceder Springs Clipper: Hon. L. M. Sellers, editor:

Legislative Reunion.

"It has been suggested by a few of 'the boys' that a reunion of the past and present members of the Michigan Legislature be held at the State Capital—City of Lansing—some time in May, 1886, for the consideration of matters social and historical, and to revive old memories and renew old acquaintances—a grand good time.

To get at the number of living members and ex-members of the Senate and House, suppose we may say that each Legislature contains 15 per cent. of the preceeding one, and that the biennial death ratio is 5 per cent., our figures would stand about as follows: 1849-3; 1851-4; 1853-4; 1855-5; 1857-7; 1859-9; 1861-10; 1863-11; 1865-13; 1867-18; 1869-22; 1871-28; 1873-36; 1875-43; 1877-53; 1879-67; 1881-84; 1883-104; 1885-132; a total of 654.

In perfecting such organizations it is customary to have the oldest member president with one vice-president and assistant secretary from each county, and the Secretary of the Senate as secretary, and the Clerk of the House as corresponding secretary, one treasurer, and an executive committee of five; and last, but not least, taxing each member who attends one dollar to defray incidental expenses.

The editor of the CLIPPER has been invited by other members of the honorable body to suggest a reunion of this kind so that the state press might give it publicity and ascertain the sentiment of all concerned. For the furthering of the reunion we know of no one better fitted to lead off than the Hon. Daniel L. Crossman, of Williamston, Chief Clerk of the House. He is capable and courteous, and *Michigan's Legislative Encyclopedia*. Let all give it a boom. "Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

Following this came press notices from all parts of the State. And the result was a reunion held on June 10th and 11th, 1886—The semi-centennial year of our State. At which were present six hundred members of the Michigan Legislative Association duly organized from that date as will appear by reference to published proceedings of the reunion of 1886.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Legislative Association of Michigan.

ADOPTED JUNE 11, 1886.

ARTICLE

The name of this Association shall be "The Legislative Association of Michigan."

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, an active Vice President, a Vice President and a Corresponding Secretary, in and for each Senatorial District in the State. A General Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, general secretary, treasurer and five members of the Association, all of whom shall be elected bi-annually at the regular meeting of the Association and hold their office for two years or until their successors are elected and qualified. Their term of office shall begin on the first day of January following their election.

ARTICLE III.

The duties of the President and General Secretary shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices.

ARTICLE IV.

The treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all moneys belonging to the Association. He shall pay out its money only on the order of the Executive Committee, and at each regular meeting of the Association he shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

ARTICLE V.

The Active Vice President, in case of the absence or inability of the President, will succeed to the duties of the chair. The Vice Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of the affairs of the Association, in the respective Senatorial districts in which they are located, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall have general charge and direction of the affairs of the Association, shall direct its financial expenditures, have control of its property, shall make the necessary preparations for its regular meetings, shall make such money assessments on the members as may be necessary, shall issue all public notices and circulars relating thereto and may prescribe such duties to the other officers of the Association as are not inconsistent with the usual business of their respective offices. In the absence of any of the officers of the Association at any meeting of the Association or Executive Committee it shall be the duty of of the Executive Committee to appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies for such meeting.

It shall itself obey the instructions that may be given at any regular meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.

The regular meetings of this Association shall be held at the State Capital commencing on the second Thursday in June 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the second Wednesday in June of every second year thereafter.

ARTICLE VIII.

All persons who are or have been elected state officers or members of the Legislature may become members of this Association by paying into the treasury thereof the sum of one dollar.

ARTICLE IX.

The election of the officers of this Association except the Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall be held by ballot at the regular meetings of the Association. The Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by a vive-voce vote on nominations by members from their respective districts.

ARTICLE X.

This constitution shall be amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the regular meeting of the Association.

 THE REUNION ROLL CALL.

BY S. B. M'CRACKEN.

I.

The house will come to order, the Clerk will call the roll:
Such will be the Speaker's mandate, when in our Capitol,
The sages shall assemble, in their first reunion fete,
After fifty years of labor to found and build the State.

II.

Of the virgin Legislature, two or three respond the call,
As their aged and trembling voices echo feebly through the hall:
The Clerk says, "Mr. Speaker, there is no quorum here,
What order will they take, then, till the quorum shall appear?"

III.

They may adjourn from day to day, the constitution reads,
And call upon the absentees to answer for their deeds;
But will a call be ordered, with the House so very thin?
Will a warrant to the Sergeant bring the absent members in?

IV.

Not long the house deliberates to find the better way—
It votes to all the absent, leave of absence for the day.
And stands adjourned, by common voice, another time to meet—
Who then of all the absentees, will come to claim his seat?

V.

When the time and place are ready, again to call the roll.
Of course of the first State Legislature, who will read the silent scroll?
There's no Speaker and no members—no Sergeant, Clerk, or page—
They each and all have succumbed to the chilling frosts of age.

VI.

Where gone? Do they sit in phantom session in the Legislative hall?
Will there be found a quorum to answer to the call?
Will there be at each reunion a Congress of the soul?
Will the House there come to order?—Will the clerk there call the roll?

List of Members

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Abbott, Adrian O.	Hudson.	'87 '89		
Adair, Wm.	Detroit.		'61 '63 '65 '69 '75 '77	
Adams, John Q.	Negaunee.	'88		
Alger, Russel A.	Detroit.			Gov. '85.
Allen, Abram.	Lansing.	'85		
Allen, Geo. W.	Grand Rapids.	'59 '65		
Allen, Hiram M.	Bellevue.	'87		
Alvord, Nathan.	Hillsdale.	'81 '83		
Alward, Dennis E.	Lansing.			Ass't. Sec. Senate '89.
Ambler, Wm. E.	Pontwater.		'79 '81	
Anderson, Wm. A.	Fremont.	'87		
Andrews, Chas.	Armada.		'67 '69	
Armstrong, John H.	Hillsdale.	'70		
Austin, Chas.	Battle Creek.	'81.	'83 '85	
Babcock, Chas. V.	Southfield.		'63 '75	
Babcock, W. Irving.	Niles.		'87 '89	
Baker, Wm. A.	Coloma.	'87 '89		
Baker, Newton.	St. Johns.	'77		
Baldwin, Augustus C.	Milford.	'44 '46		
Baldwin, Henry P.	Detroit.		'61.	Gov. '69 '71. U. S. Sen. '79.
Bull, Wm.	Hamburg.	'65 '67 '81.	'89.	Speaker P. T. '81.
Bancroft, Wm. L.	Port Huron.	'59.	'65	
Barber, Homer G.	Vermontville.		'71	
Bates, Erasmus N.	Moline.	'85 '87		Ass't. Clerk H. '89.
Beattie, Adam.	Ovid.		'73	
Beecher, Norman A.	Flushing.	'85		
Begole, Josiah W.	Flint.		'71	Gov. '83. Congress '78.
Belknap, James W.	Greenville.		'83 '85	
Bennett, John H.	Coldwater.	'81 '83		
Bennett, Theodore G.	Jackson.		'71	
Bignall, Solomon L.	Fowlerville.	'89		
Bingham, Henry H.	Jackson.	'48		
Bird, John M.	Clayton.	'40		
Black, Cyrenius P.	Detroit.	'83 '85.		U. S. Att'y. '84.
Bliss, Aaron T.	Saginaw.		'88	
Boynton, Nathan S.	Port Huron.	'63		
Bradley, Harmon.	Battle Creek.	'79		
Briggs, Edward L.	Grand Rapids.	'73 '75		
Brockway, Wm. H.	Albion.	'65 '71		
Brown, Norris J.	Stanton.	'89		
Brownell, Seymour.	Detroit.		'72	
Brunson, John C.	Victor.	'73		
Bunce, Horace E.	Marysville.	'61		
Butler, Edward H.	Detroit.			State Treas. '83 '85.
Cannon, Elery C.	Evart.	'85 '87		
Carter, John.	Milford.	'73		
Case, Daniel L.	Lansing.	'51.		Audt. Gen'l. '59.
Case, James A.	Alpena.	'85		
Chamberlain, Wm.	Three Oaks.	'71 '73.	'77 '79	
Chapell, Worden R.	Corunna.	'87		
Chapman, Adelbert R.	Reading.	'85 '87.	'89	
Cherry, Henry P.	Bedford.	'71		
Christianscy, Isaac P.	Lansing.		'50 '51.	Supr. Judge '67 U S Sen '75
Clark, David.	Grand Ledge.	'51		
Clark, John R.	Adrian.	'59		
Clubb, Henry S.	Philadelphia P.		'73	
Cobb, Thomas S.	Kalamazoo.	'73.	'75	
Conant, Harry A.	Monroe.		'79.	Sec. State '83 '85.
Cook, Francis W.	Muskegon.	'83		
Coon, Myron.	Greenfield.	'77		
Cooper, Geo. H.	Vernon.	'81		
Copley, Alexander B.	Decatur.	'65 '71 '75 '81		
Cotterell, Eber W.	Detroit.	'79 '81		
Crofoot, Geo. W.	Saline.	'71		

MEMBERSHIP.

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NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Crosby, Moreau S.	Grand Rapids.		'73.	Lieut. Gov. '81 '83.
Cross, John S.	Bangor.	'85 '87		
Crossman, Daniel L.	Williamston.	'67 '69		Clerk of House '73 to '89
Cutcheon, Otis E. M.	Oscoda.	'79 '81		
Dalton, John W.	Adrian.	'89		
Damon, John A.	Millington.	'87 '89		
Deming, Theodore E.	Wayne.		'89	
Dennis, David B.	Coldwater.	'48 '50		
Dewey, Geo. M.	Owosso.		'78	
Dewey, John W.	Owosso.	'81		
Dewey, Hezekiah R.	Grand Blanc.	'89		
Dickinson, Wm. E.	Benkeser.		'59	
Dickson, Robinson J.	Dowagiac.	'83 '85 '87		
Diekema, Garritt J.	Holland.	'85 '87 '89.		Speaker '89
Diller, Henry B.	Mt. Morris.	'81 '83		
Dyer, Walter R.	Standish.	'89		Deputy Sec. State '87 '89
Egan, Francis B.	Lansing.	'85.		
Eldridge, James B.	Mt. Clemens.	'68		
Farmer, John.	Stockbridge.	'83		
Felch, Alpheus.	Ann Arbor.	'36 '36 '37.		Audt. Gen. '42 Gov. '46 U. S. Senate '47
Ferguson, Augustus F.	Okemos.	'89		
Ferry, Thos. W.	Grand Haven.	'51.	'57.	Congress '65 '67 '69 U. S. Senate '71 '77 Acting Vice-Pres. '76
Fitch, Chas. C.	Mason.	'89		
Follet, Martin P.	Chicago Ill.	'61		
Forster, John H.	Williamston.		'65	
Fox, Edward G.	Mayville.		'87 '89	
Fralick, Henry.	Grand Rapids.	'47.	'53	
Fuller, Ceylon C.	Big Rapids.	'69		
Fyfe, Lawrence C.	St. Joseph.	'81 '83		
Gale, Martin P.	Buffalo N. Y.	'81		
Garrison, Wm. D.	Vernon.	'71		
Garwood, Alonzo.	Cassopolis.		'57	
Gerrish, Nathaniel L.	Cadillac.	'75		
Gibbs, James L.	Mayfield.	'77 '85		
Gilbert, Thos. D.	Grand Rapids.	'61		
Goebel, August.	Detroit.	'79		
Goodrich, Enos.	Postoria.	'46 '47.	'53	
Goodrich, Reuben.	Traverse City.	'57.	'55	
Goodwin, Wm. F.	Concord.	'57 '59.	'81	
Gorham, Chas. T.	Marshall.		'59	
Gould, James J.	Kalamazoo.	'77		
Gower, C. A.	Lansing.			Supt. Pub. Instr. '78 '81 Supt. R. S. '81-'90
Green, Sanford M.	Bay City.		'43 '44 '46 '47	
Green, Edward H.	Charlevoix.	'73 '75		
Greiner, Michael.	Connor's Creek	'75.	'85	
Grosvenor, Ebenezer O.	Jonesville.	'75.	'59 '63.	St. Treas. '69 '71 Lieut. Gov. '65 '67
Gulick, Nicholas.	Byron.	'53		
Gullifer, Freeman O.	Detroit.		'83	
Gurney, Theron S.	Hart.		'89	
Hale, David B.	Eaton Rapids.	'75		
Hall, Horatio.	Bellevue.	'51		
Hannah, Perry.	Traverse City.	'57		
Harshaw, Andrew.	Alpena.		'87 '89	
Haskin, Nelson.	Imlay City.	'87		
Hawley, Willard.	Saranac.	'89		
Hayden, Henry A.	Jackson.	'63		
Haze, Wm. H.	Lansing.	'57 '63		
Hazen, Luke.	North Lansing.	'48		
Heinemann, August.	Port Hope.	'89		
Hertzler, Christian.	Erie.	'73 '75.	'85	
Hinds, Henry H.	Stanton.		'73	
Hine, James W.	Detroit.		'83	
Hodge, Hiram C.	Concord.	'72.	'79	
Hodgkinson, Bradshaw.	Wayne.	'63		
Holbrook, John.	Lansing.		'87 '89	
Hoobler, Samuel R.	Werth.	'87		
Hopkins, Geo. H.	Detroit.	'79 '81 '83		
Hosford, Frank B.	Detroit.	'87		
Howard, Henry.	Port Huron.	'73 '75		
Howard, Harvey H.	Bloomington.	'81 '83		
Howe, Abel N.	Horton.	'83		
Howland, Simpson.	Galesburg.	'75 '77		
Hoyt, James M.	Walled Lake.		'59	
Hubbard, Collins B.	Detroit.	'81		
Huebner, Geo. E.	Detroit.	'83		
Hueston, James.	Ypsilanti.		'83 '85	

MEMBERSHIP.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Hunt, Edmund W.	Windsor.	'69 '70		
Hunt, Leonard H.	Lowell.	'87		
Jenks, Jeremiah	Sand Beach.		'75	
Jenness, John S.	Detroit.	'65	'67	
Jennison, Wm. F.	Eagle.	'63		
Jerome, David H.	Saginaw City.		'63 '65 '67	Gov. '81
Johnson, Samuel	Lansing.	'77 '79		
Johnson, Welcome W.	Grand Rapids.	'77		
Jones, Nelson B.	Lansing.			Clerk '63 to '71
Jones, Edward L.	Atlanta Ga.	'50		
Jones, Geo.	Grand Ledge.	'53		
Judd, Geo. E.	McCord.	'89		
Kedzie, Robert C.	Lansing.	'67		
Keeler, Richard.	Battle Creek.	'77		
Kilbourne, Samuel L.	Lansing.	'75		
Kilbourne, Joseph H.	Okemos.	'47 '49		
King, Nathan G.	Brooklyn.		'73	
Kirby, John W.	Galesburg.	'89		
Kuhn, Joseph.	Detroit.	'79		
Laing, Wm. S.	Sagola.		'87	
Lane, Peter.	Saginaw City.	'69		
Leach, DeWitt C.	Walton.	'30		Congress '57 '59
Linton, Wm. S.	Saginaw.	'87		
Look, Henry M.	Greeley, Col.	'65		
Loomis, Peter B.	Jackson.	'59		
Lusk, John J.	Kalamazoo.	'89		
Mallary, Chas. F.	Romeo.	'63 '65		
Markey, Daniel P.	West Branch.	'85 '87		Speaker '87
Markey, Mathew.	Detroit.	'73	'77	
Maxwell, Andrew C.	Bay City.	'65		
McCormick, Henry F.	Grand Rapids.	'79		
McElroy, Frank M.	Marine City.	'89		
McKay, Geo. R.	Marshall.	'65		
McKee, Robert G.	Lalngsburg.	'39		
McKernon, John Q.	L'Anse.	'63 '65 '67 '69		
McKie, James L.	Three Oaks.	'85 '87		
McMillen Neal.	Rockford.	'87 '89		
McNabb, John W.	Fremont.	'79 '85		
McReynolds, Andrew T.	Grand Rapids.	'40	'47	
Mercer, James.	Ontonagon.	'81	'83	
Merrill, Elias W.	Muskegon.		'65	
Metcalf, Abram T.	Kalamazoo.	'75		
Miller, Albert.	Bay City.	'47		
Miller, Richard C.	Greenville.	'71 '73		
Miller, Lewis M.	Grand Rapids.			Sec. Senate '85-'89
Milnes, Alfred.	Coldwater.		'89	
Mitchell, Wm. H. C.	East Bay.	'69 '71	'73 '75 '77	
Monroe, Chas. J.	South Haven.		'83 '85	
Montgomery, Martin V.	Washing'n D C	'71		U. S. Judge '84
Moon, John W.	Muskegon.		'85 '87	
Moore, Joseph B.	Lapeer.		'79	
Morrison, Thos.	Wayne.	'77	'81	
Morton, Frank.	Lakeview.	'89		
Nagel, Joseph.	Detroit.		'89	
Near, John L.	Flat Rock.	'89	'57 '61	
Nelson, Chas. D.	Grand Rapids.		'75 '77	
Nixon, Robert.	Grand Ledge.	'63		
Norris, Jason B.	Frontier.	'71		
Norris, Lyman D.	Grand Rapids.		'69	
Osborn, John M.	Hudson.	'69 '71	'75	
Owen, John G.	Saginaw.		'61	
Packard, Wm. O.	Covert.		'77	
Palmer, Oscar.	Grayling.	'83		
Palmer, Thos. W.	Detroit.		'79	U. S. Senate '83
Palmer, Lewis G.	Big Rapids.		'87 '89	
Parker, Burton.	Monroe.	'83		
Parker, Leonard B.	Marine City.		'63	
Parsons, Jonathan.	Kalamazoo.	'77 '79 '81		
Partridge, Azariah S.	Flushing.	'81		
Partridge, Benj. F.	Bay City.	'81		Land Com. '77 '79
Patterson, John C.	Marshall.		'79 '81	
Peabody, James H.	Birmingham.	'89		
Pealer, Russel R.	Three Rivers.	'89		
Pennell, Orrin G.	DeWitt.		'85	
Pierce, Ansel B.	Belle Branch.	'87		
Pitt, Fredrick.	Ionia.	'83		
Poppleton, Orrin.	Birmingham.	'53		
Post, Samuel.	Ypsilanti.	'71		
Potter, Edward K.	Alpena.	'89		
Potter, Fordyce H.	Durand.	'83 '85		
Preston, John L.	Columbiaville.	'89		

MEMBERSHIP.

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NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Preston, S. Horace	Lansing	'87		
Randall, James A.	Detroit	'89		
Rankin, Francis H.	Flint	'61 '63	'77	
Reader, Geo. H.	Scottsville	'67		
Reed, Marshall	Ousted	'75		
Rich, John T.	Elba	'73 '75 '77 '79 ..	'81	Speaker '77 '79 Congress '81 Com. of R. R. '87 '89
Rich, Hampton	Ionia		'67 '69	
Robinson, Geo. P.	LaGrange, Ind	'75		
Robinson, Geo. J.	Alpena	'83		
Rockwood, Chandler H.	Flint	'69		
Rogers, Jeramiah M.	Hastings	'87 '89		
Roof, Albert K.	Lyons	'71		
Root, Wm. W.	Mason	'81		
Rounsville, Frank G.	Fowlerville	'87		
Ruehle, John V.	Detroit	'44		
Rumsey, Marshall E.	Leslie	'85 '87		
Sanderson, Rodolphus	Battle Creek	'65 '73		
Sanford, Geo. P.	Lansing	'89		
Sellers, L. McKnight	Cedar Springs	'83 '85		Speaker P. T. '85
Seward, Julian M.	Jackson	'69		
Sexton, Jared A.	Dearborn	'67		
Seymour, Henry W.	Sault St. Marie	'81	'83 '87	Congress '88
Shaw, Brackley	Cadmus	'69	'81 '83	
Shepard, James M.	Cassopolis		'79	
Shepard, Leeman	Olivet	'83		
Shoemaker, Michael	Jackson		'48 '51 '77 '83 '85	
Sinclair, Daniel D.	Adrian	'48		
Slocum, Elliott T.	Detroit		'69	
Slosson, Willis M.	Reed City	'87 '89		
Snyder, Stephen F.	Marshall	'83 '85		
Southworth, Harry C.	Staught'n Mass	'89		
Spencer, Edward R.	Dowagiac	'89		
Stark, Geo. P.	Cascade	'85	'87	
Stevens, Stephen R.	Greenville	'77 '79		
Stevens, Wm. C.	Ann Arbor			Aud. Gen. '83 '85
Stockbridge, Francis B.	Kalamazoo	'69	'71	U. S. Senate '87
Stockwell, Martin P.	Cadmus			Con. Con. '6
Stoffet, Henry L.	Flat Rock	'89		
Stout, Byron G.	Pontiac	'55 '57	'61	
Striker, Daniel	Hastings			Sec. State '71 '73
Strong, Sylvester A.	Horton	'79		
Strong, John	S'th Rockford	'61 '79	'81 '88	
Stuart, Patrick	Detroit	'87		
Swift, Alden B.	Kalamo	'89		
Swift, John M.	Northville	'85		
Taggart, Moses	Grand Rapids			Atty. Gen. '85 '87
Thompson, Geo. W.	Grand Rapids	'83		
Toan, Wm.	Portland		'89	
Towne, Wm. B.	Ganewa	'85		
Turck, Wm. S.	Ithica	'77 '79		
Turner, James M.	Lansing	'77		
Van Orthwick, Aaron A.	Quincey	'87 '89		
Vincent, Edward	Port Huron	'83		
Vinton, David	Williamsburg	'83		
Wachtel, Philip B.	Petoskey	'89		
Wagner, Geo.	Marquette	'89		
Walt, Jonathan G.	Sturgis	'51	'63 '65 '67	
Walte, Byron S.	Menominee	'89		
Walker, Edward C.	Detroit	'67		
Walker, DeWitt C.	Capac	'40 '44 '46		
Ward, Edgar B.	Lalingsburg	'69		
Warner, P. Dean	Farmington	'51 '65 '67	'69 '70	Speaker '67
Watkins, Erwin C.	Ionia	'73 '75		
Watson, Henry	Greenville	'85 '87 '89		
Watson, Frank H.	Owasso	'87		
Watts, John W.	Jackson	'87 '89		
Webber, Andrew J.	Ionia	'85 '87		
Welch, John	West Bay City	'85		
Welker, Erastus J.	Ionia	'73 '77		
Wellman, Charles	Port Huron	'85		
Wells, Fred. L.	Port Huron	'71	'73 '75	
Wells, John T.	Detroit	'89		
Wells, William P.	Detroit	'65		
Wheaton, Wm. W.	Detroit	'89		
White, James H.	Port Huron	'79 '81		
White, Peter	Marquette	'57	'75	
White, Oliver K.	Cranston	'77		
Wiggins, Wm. H.	Adrian	'85		
Wight, Stanley G.	Detroit	'63		

MEMBERSHIP.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	HOUSE.	SENATE.	OTHER SERVICE.
Wilkerson, Alfred.....	Dundee	'59		
Wilkins, Samuel M.....	Eaton Rapids.....	'79 '81		
Willett, A. Milan.....	Ionla	'81 '83		
Williams, Jeremiah D....	Ann Arbor.....	'55		
Wilson, Thomas M.....	Lansing	'61 '75		
Wilson, Farwell A.....	Harrison	'87		
Wood, Chas. M.....	Anderson		'75	
Wyman, Henry.....	Blissfield	'46		
Young, Ambrose P.....	Mason.....	'48 '81		



THIRD REUNION.

Early in 1890 preparations began for holding the third reunion of the Michigan Legislative Association. The first meeting of the Executive Committee being held in Detroit, a vacancy in the Committee was found to exist by the removal of C. E. Harrington from the state, which was filled by the election of Chas. Austin. Several meetings of the committee were also held at the office of the Sec. of State in Lansing, where sub-committees were appointed upon transportation, music, speakers, etc. which finally resulted in the adoption of the following programme:



PROGRAMME

Third Reunion Michigan Legislative Association.

JUNE 10 & 11, 1890.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,	- - - - -	ALPHEUS FELCH.
SECRETARY,	- - - - -	D. L. CROSSMAN.
TREASURER,	- - - - -	JOHN STRONG.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. M. SELLERS,	D. P. MARKEY,	J. W. BELKNAP,
E. F. CONLEY,	CHARLES AUSTIN.	

REPRESENTATIVE HALL. FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1:30 P. M.

Called to order by the President,	- - - - -	ALPHEUS FELCH
Music—"Soldiers Chorus,"—Faust,	- - - - -	Gounod

SENIOR CHOIR—Blind School.

Scripture Reading and Prayer, - - - - S. W. LADU
 Music—"Recollections of other days," - - - - A. C. Blakeslee

SCHOOL ORCHESTRA—Blind School.

Address of Welcome by the Governor, - - - - C. G. LUCE
 Piano Solo—"Webber's last Waltz," - - - - MISS CLARA WILSON
 Response to Welcome, for Executive Committee, - - - - E. F. Conley
 Vocal Quartette—"Summer Breezes,"

MINNIE REGELIN, RETTA KNIGHT, GEORGE HALLACK, JESSE ANDERSON.

Brief talk on some features of Social Life as seen abroad, G. V. N. LOTHROP.
 Music—"Starlight Schottische" - - - - J. Sturm.

SCHOOL ORCHESTRA—Blind School.

CAPITOL YARD, 5:00 P. M.

Under Supervision of LIEUT. SIMPSON, of the Regular Army will be given
 A Company Drill,
 A Battallion Drill, and
 A Dress Parade, by four Companies of Cadets from the Agricultural College.

REPRESENTATIVE HALL. SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY JUNE 10th, 8 o'clock P. M.

Called to order by the President, - - - - ALPHEUS FELCH
 Music—REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.
 Scripture reading and prayer, - - - - W. W. JOHNSTON
 Music—REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.

Joint Convention of Legislature of 1889.

President of Senate, Wm. BALL.

Speaker of House, G. J. DIEKEMA.

Roll of Senate by Secretary, - - - - L. M. MILLER
 Roll of House by Clerk, - - - - D. L. CROSSMAN
 Music—REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.

Introduction of visitors for five minute talks, opened by presiding officers,

Senators by President.

Members by Speaker.

followed by

A. C. Maxwell, J. W. McNabb, C. Wisner, D. P. Markey, M. Shoemaker, L. G. Palmer, M. H. Ford, J. W. Hine, N. S. Boynton, C. A. Gower, J. A. Randall, and others who may volunteer or be called out.

Music—REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.

Appointment of Committee to report names of Officers for ensuing term.

REPRESENTATIVE HALL. THIRD SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 9.30 A. M.

Called to order by the President, - - - - - ALPHEUS FELCH
 Music—"Rain Chorus."—Elijah. - - - - - Mendelsohn
 SENIOR CHOIR—Blind School.
 Scripture reading and prayer, - - - - - E. J. WELKER
 Music—"Whip Snap Quadrille," - - - - - C. A. White
 SCHOOL ORCHESTRA—Blind School.
 Address—"Limitations of Legislation," ALPHEUS FELCH
 Music—"Sonatina," - - - - - Kuhlan
 MISSSES RETTA KNIGHT and ELSIE JANSEN.
 Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
 Report of Committee on Selection of Officers.
 Music—"Stephenie Gavotte," - - - - - A Czibulka
 SCHOOL ORCHESTRA—Blind School.
 Election of Officers,
 Miscellaneous business.
 Music—"Shepherds Chorus," - - - - - Schubert
 SENIOR CHOIR—Blind School.

REPRESENTATIVE HALL. FOURTH SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 2 o'clock P. M.

Called to order by the President, - - - - - ALPHEUS FELCH
 Music—REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.
 Scripture reading and prayer. - - - - - W. H. HAZE
 Music—REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.
 Address "Michigan in National Affairs" - - - - - B. M. CUTCHEON
 MUSIC—REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.
 Obituary notices and memorial remarks introduced by call of District Vice
 Presidents, open to all members.
 Members asked to report all deaths in the Association that have come to their
 knowledge.
 Music—REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.
 Valedictory and Benediction, - - - - - W. H. BROCKWAY

MUSIC.

FIRST AND THIRD SESSIONS,

BY SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

SECOND AND FOURTH SESSIONS,

BY REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.

MILITARY DRILL.

BY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CADETS.

Letters and Telegrams of Regrets.

FLINT MICH., June 7, 1890.

HON. DANIEL CROSSMAN,

Secretary of the Third Michigan Legislative Association.

My Dear Sir:—

I exceedingly regret my inability to be present on that interesting occasion. I have been looking forward to the time with much pleasure, when I could again meet and take by the hand the very few remaining of the early representative men of Michigan, who dug deep and laid well the foundation for her future greatness, that the people of the present generation are so proud of. Also of those of recent years who have so nobly aided in making Michigan one of the foremost States in this Union. The most of the early members of the different branches of our Government have passed over the River. Their memory is very dear to those who are left behind. Their good works will ever follow them. It was my fortune to be here when we were admitted into the Union, Consequently I knew many of the early leading men of the state. I would so much enjoy meeting those early veterans that will be there. Some errors were committed in the early Legislation of the State, but on the whole it was well managed; they laid the foundation for most of our grand State institutions that our people are so proud of to-day. Again I will say that I am sorry that I can't be with you on this joyful occasion.

I am unexpectedly called to attend a business meeting of large importance to me on the same day that you meet in Lansing, two hundred miles west of the Mississippi River, but my prayer to Him that doeth all things well that the Association may have a prosperous and enjoyable meeting. Many will be there that will not be there at the Fourth meeting of the Association.

With kind regards to every member of the Association present.

I have the honor to be truly yours,

JOSIAH W. BEGOLE, Ex. Gov.

ONSTED, LENAWEE Co. MICH. }
Tuesday, June 10, 1890. }

HON. D. L. CROSSMAN, Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir.—It is with exceeding regret that I am unable to attend the Reunion.

By the death of a neighbor whose funeral occurs to-morrow, (Wednesday.) I feel impelled to forego the much anticipated pleasure. Wishing you all an enjoyable meeting.

I am Very Respectfully,

MARSHALL REED,

Onsted, Mich.

CORAL, MICH. June 7th, 1890.

HON. D. L. CROSSMAN,

Dear Sir:—I have been indulging a hope since you wrote me that I should be able to meet with you at Lansing next week, but am compelled to give it up. Was taken sick last week in March, am not able to leave

home yet; although improving. I am much disappointed as I should enjoy the gathering very much. I retain pleasant memories of enjoyable association with yourself and others while engaged in legislative duties. May your meeting be all that you can wish.

Yours Truly,

S. W. LADD.

DESMOINES, IOWA, June 10th, 1890.

HON. D. L. CROSSMAN,

Regretting forced absence I extend a warm hand shake and cordial greeting to all with wish for happy and successful reunion.

J. S. ESTABROOK.

House of Representatives. U. S., }
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1890. }

HON. D. L. CROSSMAN,

Willamston, Michigan.

My Dear Sir:-

I have received the proofs of programme for the reunion of June 10th and 11th. I go to West Point on the 2nd as a member of the Board of Visitors, and my duties will detain me there probably until the 10th, when I expect to leave for Michigan. It is very doubtful whether I shall be able to be a Lansing in time to deliver the address on the 11th. I think it will be wise to make other provision for that day if practicable to do so. As I shall travel with my family I think it doubtful if I shall be able to reach Lansing until after the close of the reunion.

Very truly yours.

B. M. CUTCHEON.

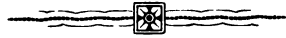
Lansing, Mich., June 10, 1890.

HON. D. L. CROSSMAN.

My Dear Sir:—Enclose please find \$1.00 the amount of my due, I am sorry that I cannot be with you and see all the boys, the friends of other days. I anticipated such a good time but "L'homme propose Dieu dispose." We are in the midst of an epidemic of measles. I have several cases on hand, and have one very bad case of Typhoid fever, and of course I cannot leave. I prepared my little speech and will put it in pickle for some "other day." I have been up so much nights that I am stupid to-day, so pardon this brief and important and illegible scrawl. Remember me to all.

Yours Respectfully,

J. W. McNABB.



Association Business.

Mr. E. N. Bates offers the following:

Resolved. That President appoint a committee of three to recommend the names of suitable persons to act as officers of the association for the ensuing term.

Adopted.

The President appointed as such Committee under the resolution: Messrs Bates, Hueston and Turck, which committee after a short absence reported as follows:

Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of selecting suitable persons to serve the Association as officers for the ensuing term respectfully report as follows:

We recommend for.

President—ALPHEUS FELCH,

Active Vice-Pres.—P. DEAN WARNER,

Gen'l. Secretary—DANIEL L. CROSSMAN,

Treasurer—G. W. THOMPSON,

For Ex. Committee—L. M. SELLERS, G. J. DIEKEMA, JOHN S. ESTABROOK, SAMUEL POST and M. E. RUMSEY.

We would also recommend the selection of one vice-President and one Corresponding Secretary for each Senatorial District upon the nomination of members from the same.

E. N. BATES,
JAMES HUESTON,
WM. S. TURCK.

Report adopted and Committee discharged. Whereupon the officers named were declared duly elected.

Whereupon the roll of State Senatorial districts was called and the following named persons duly elected Vice Presidents and Secretaries of their respective districts, one Vice President and one Secretary for each State Senatorial district as follows:

DIST.	VICE PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
1st.	Wm. Adair,	Paul Gies,
2nd.	J. M. Swift,	D. B. Northrop,
3rd.	C. H. Cady,	C. B. Collins,
4th.	James Hueston,	A. E. Dunbar,
5th.	Thos. F. Moore,	W. S. Wilcox,
6th.	M. Shoemaker,	E. Prindle,
7th.	John C. Patterson,	M. D. Campbell,
8th.	W. J. Willets,	A. L. Lakey,
9th.	R. J. Dickson,	L. C. Fyfe,
10th.	H. M. Thomas,	J. S. Cross,
11th.	Daniel Striker,	Jacob L. McPeck,
12th.	O. M. Barnes,	W. B. Garrison,
13th.	H. H. Bardwell,	Wm. Ball,
14th.	A. C. Baldwin,	Byron G. Stout,
15th.	Ezra Hazen,	Martin Crocker,
16th.	J. B. Moore,	R. D. O'Keefe,
17th.	E. G. Fox,	L. E. Lincoln,
18th.	L. G. Palmer,	J. W. Robinson,
19th.	S. A. Yoemans,	J. C. Brunson,
20th.	Geo. W. Thompson,	Neal McMillen,
21st.	J. W. Moon,	H. H. Holt,
22nd.	T. S. Gurney,	G. H. Reader,
23rd.	C. C. Fuller,	H. Watson,
24th.	Chas. H. Morse,	W. W. Preston,
25th.	B. F. Patridge,	G. P. Cobb,
26th.	C. R. Henry,	Geo. F. Robinson,
27th.	Geo. W. Bell,	J. A. Case,
28th.	J. W. Giddings,	E. B. Martin,
29th.	Perry Hannah,	F. R. Williams,
30th.	H. W. Seymour,	Chas. B. Fenton,
31st.	S. M. Stephenson,	J. A. Crozer,
32nd.	Q. Tuckeman,	James Mercer,

Col. A. T. McReynolds offered the following :

Resolved, That the constitution be so amended as to provide for the election of an active Vice-President, additional, who in case of the absence or disability of the President, shall succeed to the duties of the chair.

Adopted by a two-thirds vote of the association.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SECRETARY CLOSING LAST TERM.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 1888	To D. L. Crossman, Sect. Dr	
Printed Circulars	.....	\$6 50
Envelopes	.....	2 50
Postage stamps for circulars	.....	7 00
Printing pamphlet of Reports 1500 copies	.....	60 00
Postage on Reports	.....	16 50
Salary of Secretary for 1888	.....	50 00

TOTAL..... \$142 50

Bi-Enniel dues Collected Nov. 1888..... Cr. \$99 00
Order on Treasurer to balance May, 1889..... 43 50

TOTAL..... \$142 50

When the report of the Treasurer was called for, that gentleman, John Strong, was found not to be in attendance.

Later the secretary presented the following letter received from him explaining fully his absence. The letter also contained report.

SOUTH ROCKWOOD, MICH., June 10th, 1890.

Secy. D. L. Crossman:—

Dear Sir:—Inclosed please find my statement as Treasurer of Michigan Legislative Association. I regret to say that I met with a very serious accident on May 30th, while filling my gasoline reservoir, which exploded, burning my face and hands severely. I am now able to walk around a little and happy to say the injuries were not fatal. I trust the meeting will be a pleasant one and that the Association will please excuse my absence

Yours truly,

JOHN STRONG, Treas.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF THE MICH. LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Aug 30. 1888	By amount from Ex- Treasurer	\$85 22
Nov. 22. 1888	Draft from G. W. Thompson	25 00
June 27. 1888	Crossman Draft Paid	43 50
		68 50

Balance on hand..... \$16 72

June 10. 1890.

JOHN STRONG. Treasurer

Mr. James Heuston moved that the proceedings of the reunion be published in pamphlet form as usual, under supervision of the secretary, one thousand copies, and that in case of insufficient funds to pay for the same the secretary be instructed to make an assessment on the members to cover the shortage.

Adopted.

Mr. J. W. Hine offered the following resolutions:

Resolved.: That in view of the fact that so few have responded to the call of the Association for the regular membership fee. That the Secretary be and is hereby directed at his convenience, to issue to all those who joined the society in 1886 & 1888, and have failed or neglected to keep up their membership by payment of the fee, a circular letter calling their attention once more to the matter, and giving them a further opportunity to continue their names on our roll call by sending the money.

Resolved, Further that such notifications be in the following form:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION, }
Lansing, Mich. }

Hon.

DEAR SIR:

I am making copy for the publication of the proceedings of the Legislative Reunion, held on the 10th and 11th of June, last. I observe that while you

were a member in 1888, you neglected to send in your dues of \$1.00 to continue your membership in 1890.

Now, thinking you would still like to have your name continued on our roll call, and like to receive a copy of the published proceedings and roll call, (now being published in pamphlet form), I call your attention to the omission, that you may, during this month, cure it, by sending one dollar to the undersigned, at Williamston, Mich.

Which was adopted.

Mr. L. M. Sellers offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That only those who pay the fee for 1890 and thereby renew their membership, be included in the published roll of 1890 as members.

Which was adopted.

Mr. J. W. Hine offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary be allowed the sum of fifty dollars for his services as such officer, and that he be directed to draw an order therefor.

Which was adopted.

Mr. W. H. Brockway moved that the President be tendered a vote of thanks for his very able address. Adopted.

Mr. E. S. Woodman moved a vote of thanks to the pupils of the Reform School and the School for Blind for the very enjoyable music furnished.

Adopted.

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO NOV. 1st 1889, MICHIGAN LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION.

To D. L. CROSSMAN, SECT. DR.

March 6. 1890	Postage Stamps.....	\$1 0 00
	Printing Circulars &c. (1,000).....	8 00
	Mailing.....	3 00
	Envelopes 1500 printed.....	4 50
	Postage Stamps.....	8 00
	Programs of Reunion.....	12 00
	Cards of Reunion.....	3 25
June 10	Rent of Piano.....	5 00
" 11	Conveyance for Cadets, Dearing & Son.....	32 75
	Supper for Cadets, Hudson House.....	40 20
	G. W. Thompson, transportation expenses.....	12 00
Oct. 1. 1889	Printing 200 circulars.....	3 50
	Envelopes and Printing.....	4 00
	Postage Stamps.....	18 00
	Secretary's Salary for 1890.....	50 00
		<u>\$214 20</u>
Nov 1	Balance in Secretary hands.....	86 80
		Cr.
	Rec'd for membership fees.....	<u>\$301 00</u>
		<u>\$301 00</u>

WASHINGTON BRANCH
— OF —
Michigan Legislative Association.

[UNITED STATES SENATE,]
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13th, 1890. }

Hon. Daniel L. Crossman,

Williamston, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—At a reunion of the ex-members, ex-officers of the Michigan Legislature and ex-State officers of Michigan now resident in Washington held at Marshall Hall, Md., Wednesday June 11th, 1890, the following message was ordered sent to you as the Secretary of the home association: "The product of industry, education, patriotism and good government The State of Michigan stands the peer of all. Her former Senators, Representatives and Officials now temporarily finding homes at the Capital of the Nation, send cordial greeting to the Members of the Legislative Association now assembled at the Capital of the State."

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: William R. Bates, President, Martain V. Montgomery, Vice-President and Frank H. Hosford, Secretary and Treasurer. It is proposed to hold reunions here at the same time they are held at Lansing. There were about forty present on Wednesday and the occasion was a very pleasant one indeed.

Yours very truly,

WM. R. BATES.

FRANK H. HOSFORD.

The following named gentlemen were the Committee of Arrangements:—M. V. Montgomery, E. P. Allen, S. M. Stephenson, W. R. Bates, F. H. Hosford.

First Reunion

— OF THE —

Michigan Legislative Association OF WASHINGTON,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—

You are invited to join in the Reunion of ex-Members, ex-Officers of the Michigan Legislature, and ex-State Officers of Michigan, now resident in Washington, to be held at Marshall Hall, Maryland, Wednesday, June the 11th, during the session of the State Legislative Association at Lansing

The Steamer "Belle L." will leave Seventh Street Wharf at 4 P. M. sharp on Wednesday, returning by 10 o'clock.

We've Got Them on the List

EDWARD P. ALLEN.....	Rep., '77-9 Speaker pro tem., '79. Congress, '87-91.
SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE.....	Sec'y of Senate, '39-42. Dep. Sec'y of State '42
DAVID S. BARRY.....	House Page, '71-3. Cons. Comm'n Page, '73.
WILLIAM R. BATES.....	Rep., '71.
CHARLES E. BELKNAP.....	Board of Trustees Deaf Institute, '85-9. Congress '89-91.
ROSWELL P. BISHOP.....	Rep., '83.
AARON T. BLISS.....	Sen., '83. Governor's Staff, '85-7. Soldiers' Home Board. Congress, '89-91.
MARK S. BREWER.....	Sen., '73. Congress '77-81, '87-91.
DAVID WOLFE BROWN.....	Official Reporter Cons. Conv., '67.
JULIUS C. BURROWS.....	Congress, '73-5, '73-83, '85-91.
JOHN LOGAN CHIPMAN.....	Ass. Clerk House, '53. Rep., '65. Congress, '87-91.
BYRON M. CUTCHERON.....	Soldiers' Home Board '66. Railroad Control Board, '67. Presidential Elector, '68. Regent, '75-83. Congress, '83-91.
THOMAS M. COOLEY.....	Judge Supreme Court, '65-86.
OMER D. CONGOR.....	Sen., '55-7-8-9. Congress '79-81. U. S. Senator, '81-7.
WILLIAM H. DUNN.....	Serg't-at-Arms House, '83-5-9.
THOMAS W. FERRY.....	Rep., '51. Sen., '57. Congress '65-71. U. S. Senator, 81-3.
ALLEN GOODRIDGE.....	Deputy Commissioner of State Land Office.
JOHN M. GREGORY.....	Supt. Public Instruction, '59-65.
WALTER I. HIMES.....	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk Sen., '83.
ROSWELL G. HERR.....	Congress, '77-83.
FRANK H. HOSFORD.....	Rep., '87.
EDWIN S. HOSKINS.....	Sec'y of Senate, '79-81-3.
JOHN C. HOWLAND.....	Ass. Clerk House, '71.
JAY A. HUBBELL.....	Congress, '73-83. Centennial Commissioner, '76 Sen., '85-7. Mining School Bd., '89.
FRED J. IRLAND.....	Official Reporter, '79-87
BURT M. KENNEDY.....	House page, '87-9.
EDWARD S. LACEY.....	Governor's Staff, '73-7. Trustee Kalamzoo Asylum. Con- '81-5.
W. IRVING LATIMER.....	Auditor General, '79-83.
GEORGE H. MANN.....	Page, '87.
JONAS H. MCGOWAN.....	Regent, '70-8. Sen., '73. Congress, '77-81.
JAMES MCMILLAN.....	Bd. Control Ind. School for Girls. Presidential Elector, '84. U. S. Sen., '89.
MARTIN V. MONTGOMERY.....	Rep., '71.
CHARLES MOORE.....	Reporter Leg., '87-9.
SCHUYLER S. OLDS.....	Rep. Cons. Con., '67. Reporter Leg., '69.
JAMES O'DONNELL.....	Presidential Elector, '72. Governor's Staff, '79-81. Congress '85-91.
EDWIN ZINA PERKINS.....	Rep., '87.
LEONARD D. SALE.....	Reporter Leg.,
SAMUEL M. STEPHENSON.....	Rep., '77. Sen., '79-83. Congress, '89-91.
FRANCIS B. STOCKBRIDGE.....	Governor's Staff, '63-5. Rep., '69. Sen., '71. United States Senator, '87.
CHARLES T. THOMPSON.....	Reporter Leg., '87.
DAVID THOMPSON.....	Circuit Judge, '77-8.
CALVIN G. TOWNSEND.....	Mess'gr Cons. Con., '50.
HENRY H. WELLS.....	Rep., '55.
FRANK W. WHEELER.....	Congress, '89-91.
JUSTIN R. WHITING.....	Sen., '83. Congress, '87-91.
ORLANDO R. WILLCOX.....	Senate Page, '37.
EDWIN WILLITS.....	State Bd. Ed., '61. Cons. Comms '73. Congress, '79-83.
WALTER W. WILLIAMS.....	Rep., '87-9. Speaker pro tem., '89.



Invited Guests

(ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES.)

CHARLES H. LANMAN.....	Historian.
CHARLES P. LINCOLN.....	Dep. Comm'n'r of Pensions.
HARRY H. SMITH.....	Journal Clerk, House of Reps.
Wm. B. THOMPSON.....	Ex-Ass. Postmaster-General.

What the Newspapers Say.

State Lawmakers.—Further Proceedings of the Reunion—Proceedings of Last Night's Meeting—The New Officers—Final Adjournment This Afternoon.

From State Republican.

At 5 o'clock the statesmen and some hundreds of other spectators gathered in front of the capitol to see the batallion drill of the Agricultural college cadets, under the command of Lieut. Simpson, U. S. A. The bewildering series of line wheels and other difficult military manouvers were so accurately executed and admirably done that nothing but words of praise came from the crowds. A gusty, heavy rain came down after the drill was fairly started and deep were the exclamations of disappointment from everyone. The troops ran for shelter as did the crowd. It may be mentioned that Sergeant Conger, Michigans's weather dispenser, ran across the lawn at a remarkable fast gait with five or six men racing after at full speed. At first it was believed they were going to visit dire vengeance on his head, but happily it proved they were only seeking shelter with the rest.

The session last evening was very largely attended, the crowd filling spacious representative hall and the galleries above to overflowing. During the early part of the evening good fellowship and hand shaking was prevalent everywhere, and the political hustler was a very conspicuous figure.

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock President Felch rapped the vast audience to order, and the joint session of the legislature of 1889 was in session. A squad of 28 reform school boys, of various sizes, ages and color, sang a very beautiful piece of music entitled "I'm on the sea," and in the absence of Rev. Johnson Rev. Mr. Carpenter read the 9th Psalm and offered prayer. James Johnson a reform school colored boy, then played a selection on the bells, and responded to an encore by playing a serenade in a superb manner. President Ball and Speaker Diekema then took their chairs, amidst the loud plaudits of their many admirers, and Sec. Miller called the roll of the senate to which eight members responded, and Clerk Crossman did a like service for the house, to which 32 members responded.

In calling the joint session to order President Ball said that according to the roll call no quorum was present, and it was impossible to do business without a quorum unless they counted members present who were absent, which custom was becoming very popular in some places. He thought the last session was peculiar in one respect, not for what it had done, but for what it had not done. He thought, however, it compared favorably with other sessions.

Speaker Diekema made a very brief address, saying the members were free, at this session, to do such work and pass such bills as they saw fit, and they need not be afraid of the dreaded governor's veto or the supreme court. The reunion called up many pleasant recollections. The members had forgotten party prejudices and heated debates, and had come together as one grand brotherhood. Next on the programme was a character song by Harry Crosby and Jim Johnson

of the Reform School, entitled "Watermelon smiling on the vine," which was sung in a manner that brought down the house.

District Attorney Palmer, a member of the last session, thought that the great trouble with the last as well as the former legislature was, that important bills were held back too long, they should be pushed through first and not give every A. B. and C. in the state a chance to amend until it could hardly be recognized by its originator. He thought there was too much sectionalism in the legislature. "We are," said he, 'one people; one government and one flag; and when the members learn this we will have better legislation."

Byron S. Waite of Menominee, '89 member, roasted the newspapers and said if "hawbuck" meant farmer he was proud of the title. He was positive the last legislature made some mistakes but thought there were more mistakes of judgment than of heart, and taking everything into consideration thought the last legislature compared favorably with others; and he was proud to have been a member, and was positive the great majority acted honestly in what they did.

J. W. (Jimerax) Hine of the Detroit Tribune, in response to a call from the chair, made one of his usual witty speeches that was brimful of humor, and tickled his hearers immensely.

Supt. Gower of the Reform School kept the audience in an exceedingly merry frame of mind. He gave a sample speech of the legislator as addressing the Reform school boys. The "bright and smiling faces," and "be good and grow up into a useful man" had come so frequently from legislators that he could not resist returning the compliment. He mentioned the laws and bad treatment they had received at hands of the supreme court. "Among the laws you have passed," said he, "there is one kind that has never been criticised by the supreme court—appropriations for state institutions. I would suggest that, in view of that fact, the legislature confine itself entirely hereafter to making appropriations for state institutions."

Ex-Senator Boies, a member of 1864 and 1876, thought none of the sessions of his remembrance equal to that of 1865. Many members of that session had been called to higher places—three of them to the governor's chair, one occupying it now. He compared the country town of Lansing then to the great city it is now, and thought there was greater need for hard work in the legislative halls now than there was 15 years ago.

Ex-Speaker Warner, session of 1857, related his experience, and was glad and proud to have taken part in the legislation that has brought Michigan to her present high standard. Mr Warner is the only member living of the six who represented his county in '51. He suggested that the members pay more attention to the work at the capitol and not so much to their homes. The work could then be accomplished in less than 170 days.

This morning's session was given up largely to the able and exhaustive address of President Alpheus Felch on "Limitations of legislation." The aged statesman has lost none of his old-time vigor and his sayings were as pointed and pithy as ever, he received a vote of thanks from the assembly for his able effort. Officers were elected as follows: President Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor; vice president, innumerable; secretary, Dan'l L. Crossman of Williamston; treasurer Geo. W. Thompson of Grand Rapids; Executive committee—L. M. Sellers of Cedar Springs, G. J. Diekema of Holland, J. S. Estabrook of Saginaw, Sam'l. Post of Detroit and M. E. Rumsey of Leslie. At the time of going to press Warden Hatch of Jackson was delivering an address on prison reform. Byron M. Cutcheon failed to get here, which was a great disappointment.

*Men Who Make Laws—Return to Lansing to Swap Reminiscences and Work Booms—
Biennial Legislative Reunion—Venerable Statesmen Alpheus Felch presides—
The Visitors Welcomed by Gov. Luce—Springing the Boom
Racket.*

(From the Telegram Herald.)

Says yesterday's *Lansing Republican*: "It is a day of reunion and a re-tailing of incidents among Michigan's ex and present law makers. The air is full of good humor and jolly joker hand-shakings, until it is positively reverberating with the electricity of good-fellowship.

"This morning the Hotel Downey and Hudson House were crowded with the statesmen, and moving quietly about were several aspirants for political honors. James M. Turner was there among the rest, and his portly form was in the center of a crowd of admirers the most of the time. Among political whispers there is a rumor that Senator W. I. Babcock, of Niles, is not at all averse to accepting the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The various candidates have realized that at this reunion is the greatest possible chance for them to do some good work, and they are all at it hard.

Geo. W. Foot of Hillsdale, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the representative body last session, is here working for the sergeantship at next session. Byron G. Stout, Judge Christancy, G. V. N. Lothrop, ex-Speaker Markey, native of Ingham county; Speaker Diekema, fresh from Washington; R. J. Dickson of Cass; Burton Parker of Monroe, and hundreds of other prominent and familiar figures are on the floor.

"Dan'l L. Crossman, without whom a reunion or even a legislature would seem queer, and Alpheus Felch, the veteran Michigan statesman, are present, the center of attraction as of yore.

"The session opened this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Some changes were made in the program, of necessity. Byron M. Cutcheon left West Point last night, and if he arrives in time will make his speech; otherwise Warden Hatch of the Jackson State prison will deliver an address on "prison reform" as a substitute, and owing to the sickness of Rev. Ladu, Rev. H. S. Jordan of Lansing will fill his place. In all there are about 175 present and more arriving on every train. The program up to tomorrow afternoon embraces addresses from Gov. Luce, Edwin F. Conley and G. V. N. Lothrop for this afternoon; A. C. Maxwell, J. W. McNabb, C. Wisner, D. P. Markey, M. Shoemaker, L. G. Palmer, M. H. Ford, J. W. Hine, N. S. Boynton, C. A. Gower, J. A. Randall, and others who may volunteer or may be called out for tonight; and from Alpheus Felch for tomorrow morning. Tomorrow afternoon is devoted to business and an address from B. M. Cutcheon. The entire programme is interspersed with choice musical selections from artists. This afternoon music was furnished by the Blind school choir."

*Solons in Session—Legislators, Present and Past, Enjoying Their Reunion.—
There Are Not as Many as Expected, but They do Not lack Enthusiasm.*

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

LANSING, June 10.—Just enough rain to lay the dust, a flood of warm sunshine and a breeze redolent with the perfume of roses greeted in succession the members of the Michigan Legislative association this morning. They came few in numbers, about 150, but with abundant enthusiasm, from all parts of the state

to gather under the old brown dome, to shake hands and to talk over old times, not forgetting however, to put in a good deal of earnestness discussing the slates that may be put into the field by the respective parties for gubernatorial, congressional and legislative honors this fall.

President Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor, snowy-haired and venerable with good deeds, opened the session proper by calling the members together in Representative hall at 1.30 P. M. The senior choir of the Michigan School for the Blind, which is located here, rendered the "Soldiers' Chorus" from Faust, Rev. H. S. Jordan, pastor of the Lansing Presbyterian church, offered prayer, the school orchestra of the School for the Blind executed Blakeslee's "Recollections of Other Days," and then President Felch introduced Gov. Luce, who delivered the address of welcome.

The governor left his seat in the audience and took the speaker's desk. He said that although there is hardly a state organization that does not hold its annual convention in Lansing, and although he makes addresses of welcome to each of them, he felt most cordial toward the Legislative association assembled to-day because ex-Gov. Felch had been spared so many years to grace the occasion with his presence. The sentiment was applauded. After a jocose reference to the shortcomings of legislators, the governor reviewed what they have done since he joined their ranks, when the University and the State Prison were the only public institutions supported by civic funds. The statistical statements that followed were highly flattering to the members of the Legislative association, the governor's welcome was very cordial. He spoke with earnestness and vigor, occasional flashes of wit brightening the abstract portions of what he said.

Clara Wilson, a child scarcely in her teens and a pupil at the School for the Blind, played "Webber's Last Waltz" on the piano.

Ex-Speaker Markey of West Branch delivered the response for the executive committee to Gov. Luce's address of welcome. He said he was glad that so many ex-members were present to accept the hospitalities offered by the governor and the people of Lansing. The latter, he thought, had good reasons to remember the members because of the munificent salaries they drew and the prodigality with which they spent the money. He also dwelt upon the changes brought about in Michigan under legislative encouragement and care. He felt veneration for the men who had done so much for their state. He thought much good might come from these meetings of ex-legislators. He said he thought the press and the people do wrong when they ridicule members of the legislature and other public officials, although he believed firmly that all official misconduct should be scorchingly criticised. He declared that it was a matter of deep regret that any newspaper should characterize a whole body of legislators as "boodlers" and "hawbucks." How many people of fine abilities refuse to serve in public positions because of the ridicule they fear they would be subjected to. However, he considered these discourtesies more an occasion for regret than of fear. He offered an apology for crude law-making by saying that the members are largely new men, with necessarily crude ideas, and that there is too great an amount of legislation. He hoped some day local affairs will be more and more attended to by municipal councils and county boards of supervisors. This class of work will grow on the legislature and encumber it more each session. As an outgrowth of local pride these cumbrous bills are generally forced through by representatives before matters of state importance which should really command attention early in the session and be given precedence

to all local affairs. In this way much crude legislation, the natural outcome of hurried work toward the close of the session would be obviated. Had such a course been pursued, the speaker thought the high tax liquor law of 1889 would not have been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. And the same will apply to many other defective laws. As yet it is by no means an easy thing to foretell what attitude the supreme court will take on any measure, and this, he said will prove an acceptable apology for any errors, purely constitutional in nature, that may occur—if the members of the legislature do their work cautiously to and the best of their ability as representatives chosen from the people and not from a body of constitutional lawyers.

A quartet from the School for the Blind, composed of Minnie Regelin, Retta Knight, George Hallach and Jesse Anderson, sang "Summer Breezes."

Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop of Detroit, late United States minister to Russia, spoke at considerable length upon "Some Features of Social Life as Seen Abroad." He opened his remarks with the touching statement that he felt he had passed the last milestone in the duty of public speaking, and with reluctance retraced his steps to give his confreres a discursive talk on the subject assigned to him. He spoke exclusively of Russian life. It was very entertaining and instructive, ranging in extent from the antics of drunken soldiers to the party dresses worn by the empress.

The orchestra of the School for the Blind rendered Sturm's "Starlight Schottische" and then the session adjourned until evening, the members assembling on the Capitol green to witness a military parade by 125 Michigan Agricultural college cadets under the command of Lieut. W. L. Simpson, U. S. A. commandant of cadets, and Capts. Bentley, Waters, H. J. Hall and Turner; Adjts. H. F. Hall and Lieuts. Rittenger (quartermaster), Rowley, Stricker and Toan. The boys made a fine appearance as they came marching up Michigan avenue, but soon after they began their evolutions it commenced to pour, and they were marched into the main corridor of the Capitol for shelter. Afterward the drill was continued, partly in the rain. Gov. and Mrs. Luce and a party of young ladies and gentlemen viewed the drill from the stone balcony off the executive office.

Bank Commissioner Sherwood is keeping a good parallel with Comptroller Lacy as far as reputation as a banking expert is concerned. He has been offered the presidency of a prominent Michigan bank. He says he thinks he will stay right where he is, although the inducements offered him to make a change are substantial. However, he feels that he would prefer to get the new banking department of Michigan into a state of greater perfection before making any change.

*Solons Gone Home.—Last Day of the Reunion of Legislators—Ex-Gov. Felch and Warden Hatch the chief Speakers—Officers Elected—
Personal Notes and Gossip.*

LANSING, June 11.—A terrific storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning and sheets of rain, raged here practically all night and when the members of the Legislative association made their way to the Capitol this morning they were obliged to pick a path through a maze of miniature lakes and mud puddles that covered the sidewalks and cross ways. President Felch called the morning session to order in Representative hall at 9.30 o'clock. The attendance was light. The senior choir of the School for the Blind sang very appro-

priately the "Rain Chorus" from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." E. J. Welker read scripture and offered prayer, the orchestra executed C. A. White's "Whip Snap Quadrille" and then came the address of the morning by ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor on the "Limitations of Legislation." He spoke for about 40 minutes. His remarks were an abstract review of Legislative processes with restraining and other environments. The paper was purely professional and of interest rather to the lawyer and law-maker than to the general newspaper reader.

James Hueston of Ypsilanti, W. S. Turk of Alma and E. N. Bates of Moline were appointed a nominating committee. They presented the following candidates for election as officers and members of the executive committee for the next two years: President, Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor; active vice-president, P. Dean Warner of Farmington; treasurer, George W. Thompson of Grand Rapids; and general secretary, Daniel L. Crossman of Williamston. Executive committee: L. M. Sellers of Cedar Springs, G. J. Diekema of Holland, John S. Estabrook of Saginaw, Samuel Post of Detroit and M. E. Rumsey of Leslie. The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of W. H. Brockway of Albion a vote of cordial thanks was given to President Felch for his able address on "Limitations of Legislation."

President Felch called the afternoon session to order at 2 o'clock. The attendance was considerably lighter than at any previous time, many members of the association being also members of the State Pioneer society, which began its annual meeting this afternoon in the senate chamber and which they preferred to attend.

After a musical selection by some boys from the Reform School Warden H. F. Hatch of the Michigan State prison delivered his able and well-known address on "Prison Reform." The lecture, for it amounts to one, has been widely criticised as visionary, but the warden, who is a progressive thinker along penological lines, labors very earnestly in favor of moral suasion instead of brutal punishments for the conversion of criminals into good citizens. He advocates the indeterminate sentence plan which sentences a criminal to prison not for so many years but until he is thoroughly corrected by moral suasion and love, if that will do, by harsher agencies if necessary. The lecture was received very favorably.

Treasurer John Strong was not present and sent no report. However, there is about \$40 on hand. Secretary Crossman reported the membership at 183. A number of obituary notices and memorial remarks were made informally, and the Reform School boys gave a musical selection and W. H. Brockaway gave the valedictory and benediction. Then the meeting adjourned for two years.

NOTES OF THE REUNION.

Ex-Gov. Felch of Ann Arbor has been a cynosure here during the reunion. He is nearly 86 years old now, and bends a little under his weight of years. He is quite bald. His hair is silvery white and he wears one of those chin beards of the old school gentleman. He is well, speaks in a strong, clear voice, and seems to enjoy very much the informal receptions that were given him at every turn. He is living quietly, at Ann Arbor, out of active employment. "Simply looking on," as he observed, with a pleasant smile, to the TRIBUNE today.

Gov. Luce went to Flint today to address the graduating class of the School for the Deaf. It was at first intended that he would speak through an interpreter but the experiment will be tried of talking slowly to the unfortunates, expecting that their hyper-intelligent eyes will understand what he says by the movement of his lips.

Bank Commissioner Sherwood's new office just off the senate chamber has proved an attractive spot for the ex-members. The rooms are fitted up elegantly with carved oak furniture, Wilton carpets and supplied with very unique files where the quarterly reports of the 99 state banks and of the three trust companies are kept. There are 160 pigeonholes in all making room for additional banks that may be started. The personnel of the office is Bank commissioner Sherwood of Plymouth, Deputy E. A. Sunderlin of Lowell, and Chief Clerk L. M. Sherwood of Reese, the last named being a brother of the commissioner.

Some of the members are accompanied by their wives. Among those present are Mrs. Stanly W. Turner of Roscommon and Detroit, Mrs. C. K. Potter of Alpena and Detroit, Mrs. A. O. Abbott of Hudson, Mrs. James A. Randall of Detroit, Mrs. C. A. Gurney of Hart, Mrs. C. L. Eaton of Paw Paw and Mrs. Alfred Milnes of Coldwater.

"Uncle Henry" Watson of Greenville, father of two local option bills and the favorite of equal suffrage ladies, is here smiling on his many old friends.

W. C. G.



Address of Welcome.

BY GOV. C. G. LUCE.

Mr. President, Fellow Members of the Legislative Assembly, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Lansing has become the centre for the meeting of associations. Pioneers, veterans of war, farmers, doctors, ministers and fraternal bodies meet here. On nearly all of these occasions the Governor is requested to say the word of welcome. Well for six months and twenty days yet, it is yours to command and mine to obey. It is with genuine pleasure that I say the hearty word of welcome; and the pleasure is enhanced by the presence of your presiding officer. He stands as a monument of divine mercy. He comes to you from another generation, ripe in years and crowned with honors richly earned.

Legislators have come, and legislators have gone; and in the last hours of their sessions, some, with moistened eyes and swelling hearts' reflected, "the place that now knows me will soon know me no more, henceforth and forever." And this feeling, in part at least, prompted this organization. The hearts of members yearned for the old companionship, and here I welcome you to the scenes of your former labors. Here you can again cause the air to vibrate with your eloquence as of old. When the representatives of the diversified interests meet here I notice that it is the common practice to magnify the work they have performed and the feats accomplished.

The pioneers tell of the huge trees they felled and the great fish they caught or bears they killed. The veterans tell of deeds performed and hardships endured, and try, though they fail, to magnify the services rendered to our country, and humanity. The farmers dwell upon and magnify and enlarge the importance of their calling, though it may be difficult to do even full justice to this. The medical profession dwell upon the fact that we should all sicken and die before our time if it was not for their healing art. And following along on this line I think there can be no doubt of the propriety of this association in eulogizing the work of the legislature of this commonwealth during the time of our statehood.

As minds of members go back to their service here we may be seized with a pang of regret because of adjournments and recesses a little too frequent and for a little too long a time. Yet there are many satisfactory recollections, and satisfied memories, as the mind glances over work performed and duties discharged.

When the first State legislature convened, Michigan was the 27th state of the Union in population and wealth. Now it appears by Mr. Mulhall's estimate of the wealth of States and nation, that ours is the 6th in wealth and 7th in population. In the development and accumulation of wealth, we have passed Indiana in the race, although she was when we were admitted to the union, and until within a few years past, far in advance of us in this respect. We have fairly distanced our competitors Iowa and Wisconsin both in increase of population and the accumulation of wealth. This is said not boastingly, but at the same time with much satisfaction.

And again, the mind of young men here run back to the time when we had but two working institutions in the State, and these were the university at Ann Arbor and the state prison at Jackson. This was our condition, and these were our institutions when I was first honored with a seat in the legislature. We had no places where that most sorely afflicted portion of God's unfortunate—the insane, could be treated or cared for. We had no place except the state prison where the wayward boys could be restrained, cared for and taught. No place where the girls standing upon the brink of ruin could be clothed, housed, taught and saved. No place where the State could care for dependent children, or where it could take them in its great generous arms and become their guardian, and they the wards of the State.

Now, through the action of the legislature, prompted by the christian civilization of the age in which we live, all this is changed. Then we had no Capitol building worthy of the name.

Now we have one, through the original action of the legislature, that is the pride of all our people. We are all the more proud of this edifice because no one connected with its construction from the pages in the two Houses up through the legislature and the Executive office, to the contractors and finally to the commissioners who had charge of the construction from the time the corner stone was laid until the completion of the dome, neglected a duty or misappropriated a dollar of the people's money.

Through the action of the legislature, speaking for and in the name of the people of the state, Michigan stands in the front rank in its educational institutions and facilities. While it has not reached perfection yet it has avoided errors and mistakes that have cost some of our sister states dearly. The Legislature of Michigan in establishing some of our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions, has been a pioneer, and has struck out boldly and traveled over unexplored ground. This is true of the Agricultural college and the school for dependent children. Nor has our Legislature forgotten the soldiers of the war. Again acting in behalf of the people a commodious home has been provided for the poor and helpless. But it is not my purpose to review all the good things you have done. And if some laws not quite so good or wise have been enacted, they are a sealed book to-day.

While the Michigan legislature has, so far as I know, contained but few Daniel Websters to ornament and honor its deliberations, yet the average character and intelligence when measured by those of other states stands well.

And now in looking forward to future legislation it must not be supposed that all possible good has been achieved. There are certain lines of action, certain duties yet to perform, certain questions yet to settle that will require the honest and active efforts of the wisest and best. Human liberty in State and country is secured; the individual is safe. The laws and the courts in their interpretation and in the construction of laws, go to the extreme in defending the liberty of the citizen. The great questions to be settled in the future are connected with the protection of society against the selfishness of individuals and of corporations. The muttering thunder of discontent is heard occasionally because society and the mass of people constituting it are not protected against the wrongs committed by individuals. There are moral questions for the younger men of to-day and the men that will fill our legislative halls in the future to study, grapple with and settle in the interest of State, nation and humanity.

My abiding faith in our civilization and in the American people forbid

a doubt of the ability, fidelity and integrity of the future legislators to treat these questions wisely and well.

Again in the name of the people of the State I welcome you to this hall, and express a sincere hope that your meeting may be a profitable and enjoyable one. That you will leave here with a still more exalted opinion of the State, its possibilities and its future. That your allegiance to the best interests of the Commonwealth will be renewed and strengthened.

And thanking you for the privilege accorded me at this the last time that I shall hold my present position when your association meets. I also desire to express the hope that these meetings will continue and your association prosper, and that in doing so you will be enabled to remind the people who are to come after us of some things that the legislature has done to aid on the prosperity of our own noble state.

Again you are all welcome, thrice welcome, always welcome.

Response to Welcome.

BY HON. D. P. MARKEY.

Mr President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Association :

It was expected at the time the program for this meeting was arranged that Hon. E. C. Conely, of Detroit, would respond to the words of welcome from the Governor, and it is only on account of his unavoidable absence that I am called to perform this duty—on behalf of the executive committee.

It is with great satisfaction that we see so many of you here to-day to enjoy in social intercourse the cordial welcome of the Governor to the scenes of your former labors. We have prepared for this meeting a programme that we hope will please and interest you. We are thankful for this greeting and we feel that we are not only welcome to this hall, but to this Capital City; and we trust you all will enjoy to its full capacity the generous hospitality of the city while you remain.

When the Governor bids us welcome here, he speaks for the state;—for a state that you have helped to place in its present proud position. Hardly more than half a century of its history has been written, and yet it fills a volume. Some who are here to-day were active and prominent in the work of establishing its statehood—helped to frame not only its statutes, but its constitution as well; have been identified with its birth, growth and development for more than fifty years. They have seen a few thousand inhabitants scattered along the frontier, principally, increased in number to more than two millions; they have seen the territory then noted for its great swamps and marshes, chills and fever, completely revolutionized, until to day its position is in the front rank as an agricultural state;—while its healthfulness is not excelled any where on the American continent. They have seen its mines developed until they are first in importance—giving Michigan a reputation the world over. They have watched over and cared for these great interests in such a manner as to admit of their most substantial developments; and it is with feelings of gratitude and veneration that I gaze into your faces to-day and realize that the frost of time has silvered your locks and wrinkled your brows: that the work that you began and have so creditably carried on must soon be committed to younger hands.

There are also those here who have entered upon this work at a later period in the history of the state, but who have done no less to promote the welfare and foster the development of all her great interests, who are now in the active

discharge of these important duties. It is both meet and proper that we should meet together in this way to renew the acquaintances and revive the pleasant memories of the past.

We come from all parts of the state;—and mingle here our offerings of thankfulness for all that has been accomplished during the first half century of our existence as a state. Proud of our state and proud of our humble connection with its history; and as we come together for the third time as an association we are not unmindful of the fact, that, as a state and a people, we are greatly indebted to a kind Providence for his blessings so lavishly bestowed. Since last we met nothing has occurred to check or impede our progress in the upward march.

Another Legislature has met and written its will upon our statute books:—Another page of our history has been written. Death has visited our ranks and claimed its own. And yet our membership, or the number eligible to membership, has increased and this condition of affairs must continue for many years to come. I am impressed with the idea that this is one of the most important gatherings of men that meets within our borders. The men who came here as members of this Association have had in the past and have now confided to their care the government of our state. Such as it has been and is to-day is but a fair reflex of the character of those who made it; and it is with more than ordinary pride that I am able to say, that no state in the union is now or has ever been better governed than our own twin peninsulas. No state is or could wish to be in better position financially; no state does more for the poor, the unfortunate or the dependent classes; and none excels her in the cause of universal education. Her high rank in the work of education, is the pride and glory of her citizens.—Beginning with the common country school and advancing by degrees through the village high school and the various colleges until the fabric is crowned with the State university. Here within our own limits the poorest as well as the richest may secure an education equal to all the requirements of the hour, here we find as the result of these influences exerted by the state, coupled with the moral and religious influence of the christian church, a happy, prosperous, christian people, who may not at all times show their appreciation of those who have conducted their public affairs and yet as a rule exercise a wise discretion in their selection. It is a great mistake on the part of the press and more so on the part of the people who seem to encourage such a course, to ridicule and abuse those in public positions. They should be carefully watched, and their acts of a public nature or in connection with their public duties fairly, honestly and when occasion demands it, severely criticised. This, however, should always be done honestly and in the interest of the public service. And that man who abuses and defames public officials as a class, is doing more to promote than improve the condition he deprecates. When a public Journal will characterize a whole legislature as a body of "boodlers" and "hawbucks," and continue this cry during a whole session and even afterwards, does it render any public service? I think not; and yet such characterization has its effect. Many men who would be valuable to the state in such positions will not entertain the thought because of this spirit of unmerited, indiscriminate criticism. While it is carried on principally by the sensational newspapers, it must be demanded by the readers or it would not be published, because the American newspaper only succeeds so long as it supplies its readers with what they want to read. How unjust and unmerited would it have been to refer to the honored president of this association, Ex-Governor Felch, as one of the "hawbucks," and yet who doubts but what he

would have been so characterized had the state been so fortunate as to have had his services in the last legislature. And yet this spirit is more to be regretted than feared as it certainly has a tendency to lower the public estimate of those engaged in the public service to degrade the service, and to render the public servants heedless of what their master may wish them to understand. And as we come to consider those matters which may concern the state, may we not with propriety consider the question "whether or not we are responsible for this criticism?" and if we are, what can we do to correct the evil.

The average Legislator comes here imbued with a wish to do something that will be of service to the state. He may have some pet project for lightening the burdens of a certain class—such as mortgage tax law—for bringing about some great reform in the administration of the departments, doing away with present methods in Auditor General's office, it may be only the amendment of a statute, or the enactment of some local measure,—he comes impressed with the thought that he must add something to our laws to render service valuable to the state. The result is a great flood of bills and resolutions;—and when it is remembered that but a small percentage of the members have had experience in legislation or kindred work, it will not be wondered that many of the bills are crude both in form and substance. Then again how many measures are introduced by request—the senator or representative is appealed to—the bill is introduced and, perhaps, greater time and attention is given that measure by the introducer than one of his own conception; he wants to let his friends know how much influence he has. Hence it is, fortunately of course, that even with our long sessions not over one-third of the proposed measures ever become laws. While many of the most important of these will not stand the scrutiny of our courts, owing to the haste with which they are prepared and passed. While the next legislature will be called upon to amend or perhaps repeal the others. It cannot be denied that this condition of our affairs is one that calls for earnest consideration.

I think we have too much legislation, and hope to see the time when our legislature will be relieved of the most troublesome work of each session—I refer to the work of local legislation,—such as the incorporation of villages and cities, school districts &c., work which has no place here; work that can be better done by the local legislature of each county; work which now is practically done by two or three men, the senator and representatives from that district; work in which the balance of the members take little if any interest, because it does not and cannot effect their constituents. It is safe to say that one quarter of the time of each session is now occupied with this work, more time will be required as the state grows older.

The laws that governed Michigan twenty-five years ago, or even ten years ago are not adequate to-day—more time is required to transact the business of each session; and this is largely the case because of the time taken on matters of purely local interest and local concern. The result is, that all these local matters are first disposed of; the member feels that his first duty is to his immediate constituents; and the public and really important work is left to be last considered. It usually happens that a day for final adjournment has been fixed upon before the final disposition of the most important work of the session. It was so in 1885, 1887 and 1889. What effect does this have; simply that the work cannot be properly done. So much haste prevents careful consideration, and rather than see the work fail entirely many very crude and imperfect laws are the result. This condition is not peculiar to the three last sessions of our legislature or even to our legislature at all. It has been so always, as well as in oth-

er states. The change I would suggest in this connection is, that matters of public importance should have consideration early in the session and precedence over all local matters that they should never be left for the last day or night of the session, will not those who are here and those who will be members of the next legislature impress this on the house and senate of 1891? and wont the Governor call especial attention to it in his message to that body? If he can bring about this change in that way he will do his state a valuable service.

This bungling, hasty work has brought down upon members of the legislature much unfavorable and deserved criticism; and it is to be regretted that many of the most important acts of our recent legislatures have failed largely for this reason. More care and consideration will remedy this evil. And while this is true that some valuable laws have failed that were earnestly desired, because of hasty and ill-considered action, it is also true that some of the most thoroughly and ably prepared measures ever enacted by our legislatures failed on account of not finding favor with our supreme court. It is not always easy to ascertain or know how that body will view enactments of the legislature, but legislators have done their duty when they have carefully prepared and passed the measure keeping within the constitution so far as they know.

We must judge the tree by its fruit; and when we apply this test to Michigan's state officers we find no cause to complain. In the main your work has been well done. Your efforts and services have been duly appreciated, and if those who follow you are as true and devoted to the interests of the state as you have been we shall continue to march in the front rank of states—keeping time to the music of our advancing civilization; doing our part in working out the problem of the future of America.

Many of those who meet with us now will not come again. They will soon pass away, but what they have done for the state will long remain. The wisdom of your acts may not now appear in all its fulness, but future generations will rise up to call you blessed. You have builded even better than you knew, and while it is true that the many wonderful changes of the last thirty years has induced our people to consider the work of our legislature as of secondary importance to that at Washington, as affecting the material interests, the business interests of our people it nevertheless remains a fact that the men who wants to serve his state the best, needs no higher ambition than you have all possessed. Here he can do more that will directly affect all the interests of all the people than in any other place.

To be the worthy representative of this intelligent, hardy, industrious and thrifty people, to be one of the law makers for this grand commonwealth is honor enough for any one.

DETROIT, JUNE. 20, 1890.

D. L. CROSSMAN Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—

You must excuse me from writing out my discursive remarks at Lansing. My brief talk became, from circumstances not within my control, a rather long talk. If it was interesting, as you say, I am glad. I think we must there leave it.

Very truly yours, etc.,

GEO. V. N. LOTHROP.

Limitations of Legislation.

BY HON. ALPHEUS FELCH.

During the period of little more than the last hundred years the science of government has been the study of the friends of human rights and of national prosperity as it never was before. Despotism has been largely shorn of its terrors and of its power. Our own nation, now little more than a century old, is the most prominent example of wise reform in the organization of a government. At its foundation lies the great principle of human rights and political freedom. From a small beginning on the Atlantic shore it has expanded until it embraces within its folds the wide extent of territory crossing the continent; and it has thrown over all the guaranty of a government protecting every right, redressing every wrong, fostering every cherished aspiration for good, giving to every citizen his share in the administration of the government, and at the same time building up a nationality which ranks among the first of the potentes of the earth. Such at least is the proud claim for our country.

It is my object in this brief paper, not to discuss in general terms our right to the high distinction of having secured all this, but to simply take a hasty glance at one of the departments of our government, and especially at the restrictions which are placed upon and limit its power of action; I mean the Legislative branch of the government.

It is not too much to say that the Constitution of the United States adopted in 1787 was the first national charter in clear and explicit language to classify the separate departments of the government and to define the limits of the power of each. The three great departments, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial, embrace within the scope of their functions the great subjects upon which the glory of the nation and the well being of the people depend. Let these, each in its place, each within the defined limits of its authority, faithfully, perform their appropriate functions and our nation shall write on the pages of the world's history, a record with which none other can compare.

We stand to-day in the Halls of the Legislature of our State—the very fountain from which the laws of our Commonwealth emanate—the birth-place of our Statutes; and here around me are gathered members of every legislature from the first organization of the State to the present time. They who make the laws of the State make the weal or the woe, the prosperity or adversity, the progress or decadence of the people of the State. The law makers hold in their hands the financial and industrial and educational interests of all. They define crimes and fix the punishment of the criminal and secure to the accused an impartial trial. Churches, hospitals, prisons and all that long catalogue of charitable institutions which characterize the age of civilization and humanity, are within the scope of their legitimate action. No man is active in any branch of business, no man holds property or engages in any professional pursuit, no man who simply asks that he may enjoy the happiness of a quiet life without molestation, can fail to realize that the power of the statutes is resting upon him, defending and promoting his best interests and shielding him from harm.

But broad as are the powers of the legislative department they are not without well defined and well known limits. If arbitrary and unlimited power was committed to the law making branch of the government where would be the security for the public weal? It is one of the safety-giving principles which lay at the foundation of our governmental system that absolute and arbitrary power shall be held by no one individual and by no one body of individuals however dignified their official station may be. It was no consolation to the refined people of Athens that the irresponsible power which oppressed them was wielded by Thirty Tyrants instead of one, and the grievous injuries which they inflicted were in no manner lessened by the fact that the cruel command fell from the lips, not of one, but of many. Before organizing the American government our patriotic fathers had read well the history of European national organizations. They estimated the public weal as a priceless gem. They would commit its keeping to no hazardous guardianship. The constitution of 1787 not only designates the several departments of the general government and defines the limit of their powers, but provides moreover for that general superintendence over all that shall secure the public safety, and at the same time avert the mischief so far as possible, if, by chance any error is committed.

Let us look then at the restrictions and limitations which are here placed upon the Legislative bodies.

We first look for such restrictions in the constitutions which are both the source and limitation of legislative authority as well in the nation as in the State. The National government has its own constitution and each of the States provides itself, also with its own. The state constitution is confined in its operation to the limits of the state; the constitution of the United States is especially applicable to the national government, but its authority extends also to the entire Union. Hence each state has not only its separate constitution, but is subject also to that of the national government. This duplication of authority, might seem to imply a double allegiance which must lead to confusion and embarrassments; but practically, they are harmonious in their operation and tend rather to aid and supplement each other. The line of demarcation between the powers of the national government and those of the several states is clearly defined in the constitution of the former. It enumerates specifically the subjects over which Congress is given the power to legislate and while it limits the power of Congress to these it prohibits to the states all authority over them. It enumerates, with equal clearness, certain other subjects over which all power is denied to the states. It further declares that all powers not by its terms delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the states are reserved to the state, this provision leaves to the state a broad field for its legitimate jurisdiction. Its subjects are not here defined or enumerated, but all matters pertaining to the sovereign power of the state or the welfare of its citizens, not so excluded, are left within the authority of the state. And each state in the Union following the example of the Supreme government, has adopted by popular vote its own constitution and by it has imposed additional restrictions upon the power of its legislature.

Among the subjects with which the States are restrained from interfering by the federal constitution are the rights of the citizens to keep and bear arms and to be secure in their persons houses, papers and effects. They cannot be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The legislature can pass no bill of attainder, or *ex post facto law*, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or for coining money or emitting bills of credit. Every legislative act in contravention of these restrictions must yield to the superior au-

thority of the constitution and must be held utterly void. An amendment of the United States constitution in 1865 presents a most striking instance of the sweeping effect and irresistible authority of a constitutional provision. I refer to the amendment abolishing slavery throughout the country. In the Southern States of the Union it released at once the millions of Africans held as slaves and put away from the nation the evil and the ignominy of slavery. This same provision had also its application to the free States. Up to the time of engrafting this amendment upon the constitution every one of the States was at liberty, so far as the federal authority was concerned to adopt the system of slavery at its will. Fortunately however each of the northern States had voluntarily prohibited slavery by its own constitution, and by this and not by federal prohibition, the power of the legislature was restrained. A change in the State constitution abolishing this provision would have restored to the legislature the power of establishing the detested institution within the borders of the State. Under the amendment of 1865 neither Congress nor the constitution of any State, nor the statute of any legislature can restore or establish it.

The constitution of our own State which gives to the legislature its authority sets also the bounds for its action beyond which it cannot go. In terms direct and positive it defines the several branches of the government and the scope of the duties and powers of each. It prohibits the granting of divorces by the legislature, the authorizing of any lottery, or the sale of lottery tickets, the auditing or allowance of any private claim, the interference with religious belief, the restraining or abridging the freedom of speech or the press, or the improper interference with the liberty of the citizen. By it he is protected in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, in the right to Jury trial, in exemption from all cruel and unusual punishments and in the full benefits of his contracts. The treasury of the State and the funds for the support of her educational and humane system are strictly guarded from encroachment and the full benefits of the elective branches and of a free representative government are secured. These are some of the many rights specially provided for in the constitution. It is a list of which we may well be proud. The English people boast of their Magna Charta extorted by violence and threats from King John as the great charter of their liberties, and well may they extol it for its many precious words, but it did not free them from the continued tyranny of the despot or give them a free government. Every American constitution is a charter of liberty of far broader scope, not extorted by force or threats from a despot, but the voluntary act of free men for whose government it is adopted by themselves and without whose willing assent it cannot be changed.

The provisions of both the national and State constitutions throw upon the law-making departments still further guards and restrictions. The legislative branch of the government is composed of two bodies acting separately and independently—the Senate and the House. No bill can become a law without the concurrence of both branches. They thus become an efficient check upon each other. The independent and separate judgement of each is thus secured upon every measure, and deliberate consideration and careful thought, it is intended, shall take the place of precipitate action and hasty conclusions. The rules adopted by each branch show, moreover, how heartily the members approve such deliberate action and thoughtful consideration. A bill is introduced into the house; it is referred to a Committee and is there considered and is reported with or without amendments and with or without recommendation that it pass; it goes to a committee of the whole and is there discussed and the conclusion reported, it is open to amendment and a full discussion in the house;

it must have its three several readings; and upon its finally passing it goes to the Senate. Here substantially the same deliberate proceedings are had—examination by committees, amendments, open discussion and a final vote. If it fails to receive a majority vote it is dead. If it passes with amendments it goes back to the House, and, if that body concurs the present legislative action upon it is ended.

But it does not yet become a law. It passes from the legislative to the Executive branch of the government. The Governor holds another restriction upon the power of the legislature and may veto the bill. His power as given by the constitution is not however broad enough to enable him absolutely, to defeat the bill. He must return it to the House with a message giving his reasons why he withholds his approval. It is in the nature of an appeal to the sound sense and patriotic feelings of the legislators and calls upon them to reconsider the matter in the light of the reasons given in the message and again to vote on the subject. Here it is again open to discussion and again a vote is taken; but this time a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch is required; with such a vote it becomes a law without the Governor's signature; without this it is consigned to the pigeon-hole in the Clerk's Office which is devoted to defeated bills.

When an enactment has gone through all forms required of the legislature and Executive departments and has been duly enrolled and published among the public Statutes it has not yet escaped altogether the scrutiny which is demanded for the safety of the public. The Judiciary department has another test to apply and may declare it unauthorized and void. This power of the Courts is in no sense a legislative power. They cannot add to or detract from the statute, it is not in their province to determine whether its provisions are judicious or not, they have but one criterion by which to determine its validity or invalidity. They must examine it in the light of the constitution and by the standard theregiven they must measure it. If it contravenes any of the provisions of that instrument the plague spot is upon it, and it is a dead letter.

The power of the Supreme Court to declare an act of congress or of a state legislature void is anomalous in its character and exists nowhere to the same extent as in the nations of the American continent. But it grows out of the very nature of our government, and is in no respect an incongruous feature in it. The constitution is not only a law but is the highest law of the land, paramount within its sphere of action, to all others and statutes, whether of national or state legislatures, must yield to its superior force. In adjudging a statute law to be void because its provisions are in conflict with the constitution the court does but declare the law of the land and the failure of the conflicting statute is but the necessary consequence. Mr. Webster declared in the Dartmouth College case that the constitution was as much a part of every statute as if it were set forth in the preamble.

The veto power has existed both in the president and the governors of the States from the first organization of the government. In Michigan the power has been exercised more than one hundred times, and some measures which threatened great injury to the public interest have been defeated by it. In many instances the judicious exercise of the power may be clearly traced. An example may be found in the matter of the University lands which were largely preserved to the noble object for which they were given by the vetoes of Governor Mason and his immediate successors.

It might seem at first thought to be somewhat incongruous to give an appeal

from the wisdom of the many in the legislature to the judgement of the single individual who sits in the Executive chair. But the Executive is called to his high position by the suffrages of the electors of the entire State and represents the whole and not a limited portion of it. He is presumed to be able to take a broad view as to the effect of the proposed legislation and to be free from local influences and unaffected by the many importunities which are known always to surround a legislature. It has the effect at least of bringing from a dispassionate source uninfluenced by the discussions and debates which sometimes warp the judgement of honest and good men, a calm statement of objections to the measure leaving the legislature still to give it the effect of a law by a two-third vote. Whether this be a judicious arrangement or not, it is certain that only a small portion of such bills are passed over the veto.

The power to declare acts of Congress or the state legislature unconstitutional and void has often been exercised by the Supreme courts both of the Union and of the several states. In Michigan in not less than eighty cases the Supreme Court has had occasion to declare Statutes to be in contravention of the Constitution and therefore void. In the Supreme Court of the United States decisions of this character are still more numerous. It is a most instructive study to peruse the opinions of the Judges delivered in these cases. They discuss very fully the great principles of government, and are especially rich in the exposition of our own system, differing widely as it does from the systems of the old world, with its written constitution, its complex popular organization, its safeguards of restrictions and limitations, and above all the effort, which is exhibited in every feature to attain a higher type of national government. No one can read the very able decisions of Chief Justice Marshall in expounding the Constitution in the infancy of the republic without feeling that a new volume in the world's history had just been opened and a new nation, with surer guarantees for liberty, happiness and prosperity, written in indelible characters in her charter, had added her name to the long list of nationalities and entered fearlessly on her career.

The restrictions and limitations on the legislative branch of the government to which I have referred are a true indication of the spirit of the whole organization. Arbitrary and unlimited power has no place in the system. The Constitution alone is King. It is not alone the legislative department that must submit to the restrictions of the Constitution and to the watchful care of other officials; the President himself and every other department and every officer of the government must submit to its limitations and walk in accordance with its precepts. In ancient Rome the laws engraved on twelve tables of copper were conspicuously displayed in front of the Senate-house in the Forum the gathering place of the citizens, to be read of all men and to be taught to the rising generation. More precious to us is our written constitution. It is engraved upon the heart of every true lover of his country and it deserves a far more conspicuous position in modern America than did the world renowned Twelve Tables in ancient Rome.

I have spoken of the restrictions imposed by the Constitution as a peculiar characteristic of our government. Let us look for a moment to England, a land favored among Kingdoms and glorious among nations. In the record of her Parliament for nearly two hundred years past we find no veto or other official royal restriction upon any act passed by that body. It is true that in early days the King occasionally withheld his approval from a bill which was unsatisfactory to him by the simple endorsement upon it that *he wished to be advised*, but it always gave great dissatisfaction throughout the Kingdom and has

gone into disuse. Indeed it has been said by at least one English writer that the Queen *dare* not attempt to exercise the veto power. Certainly she can have little occasion to do so. With a cabinet of her own appointment the members of which have seats in the House of Commons and largely shape its legislation, with the power at any time to give a majority of her friends in the Upper House by adding, by her patent of nobility, to the Lords who are entitled to be seated there and with the power of proroguing or dissolving parliament at her will, there would seem to be little occasion to exercise the veto power, and it is not surprising that it is regarded as no longer existing.

We turn to the Judicial department of the British government. Is there any power in that tribunal to scrutinize the acts of Parliament and declare any of them unauthorized and invalid? The Reports of the decisions of the Judges from the time of the *Year Books* to the present time are open before us, but no such intermeddling with parliamentary laws can be found. In early times the Judges were creatures of the sovereign, removable at his pleasure, and, with a few noble instances to the contrary, servilely doing his will. The power both of the sovereign and the nobility over parliament has also in modern times lost its strong hold. Since the passage of the Reform bills in 1832 and 1867 abolishing the *rotten burrough* system and other obstructions to free representation the House of Commons has taken on the character of a body more truly representing the people and has enlarged its influence as a branch of the British government. The acts of Parliament are subject to no scrutiny by the Judiciary; they must be enforced by the courts, there is no appeal; there is no redress. No judge from the lowest court in the kingdom to the highest sitting in the House of Lords dare hesitate to enforce by his decree an act of Parliament however unjust or oppressive to the private citizen its provisions may be, Parliament, by its laws, may trample upon the most sacred rights of community or individuals. We hear often and read much of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION but there is no constitution in England in the sense in which Americans understand the term. The word there means simply the leading rules or the system of their government as deduced from documents emanating from time to time from the King or from Parliament, and of traditions and customs. It is a vague, uncertain and elastic rule, capable of various interpretations and speaking no authoritative word of command. How different from the written constitution of our country! Couched in words that cannot be misunderstood the American Constitutions lay down the principles of a free representative government and of popular rights and they carry with them an authority which no department of the government is at liberty to disobey. Parliament can see no authoritative objection to passing an act which shall impair the validity of contracts, or affect the freedom of religious worship, or deprive the owner of his property, or abridge or restrain the freedom of speech or of the press, or interfere with the liberty of the subject, but the American legislator reads in the paramount law of the land that he is without power thus to legislate.

It is an interesting feature of our government that the law-makers come from the people and are called to the halls of legislation by popular suffrage. They come to obey the constitution and to aid in extending and perpetuating its benefits, not to thwart its design. The limits set to their powers by the constitution are part of a noble and security giving system which can but command this admiration and which in no respect detract from the dignity of the body. They are such as present no obstacle to wise legislation embracing all the great interest of the state and of the people in all their industrial financial, economical and moral aspects. Here is a broad field for noble labor. Here is required great

wisdom, sound judgement and the urgent promptings of true patriotism. The true legislator must be intelligent, industrious and pure as the driven snow. He must feel the responsibility of the great public trust committed to his charge. He must know how to listen to arguments on both sides of every question connected with proposed legislation and to decide without prejudice. He must have in view the welfare of the whole commonwealth, not the interest of his own locality alone, or of his own constituency, or of any one individual or association. He must be able firmly to resist all importunity from interested parties who would obtain unjust legislation for their own private benefit. We all know how frequent are claims of this character and how earnestly, almost irresistibly, they are pressed. The state legislature deals with the large money interests of the state and Congress with the accumulated millions in the federal treasury and the attraction draws multitudes of claimants eager to grasp the glittering treasure. It is curious to note the pertinacity with which many of these claims are urged, the machinery which is put in operation to secure votes, and the persistency with which, notwithstanding repeated failures, they still cling to life. On the list of claims before congress at the present day I occasionally see the title of private bills whose features were familiar to me more than forty years ago, but which seem to have lost none of their pristine vigor. One I call to mind especially venerable for its age, the large amount involved and the zealous contest which has been had over it. It had its origin in injuries alleged to have been sustained in the last century and the claim was presented to Congress early in the present. Millions of money are involved and during the last eighty or ninety years it has never ceased to make its appearance on the calendar. The persistent claimants have usually had an office in Washington with a supply of documents relating to the subject and a gentle manly agent to entertain callers. Committee after committee has considered it and always with a majority and minority report. Discussion after discussion has been had upon it by friends and opponents, and speeches have been made upon it by some of the most able and distinguished Senators, among them Mr. Webster, Mr. Wright and Mr. Sumner. It came before Congress when every public man was familiar with the treaty transactions upon which the claim is based, yet it failed to receive from them a favorable consideration. That generation has long since passed away. There is probably not a man living against whom alleged injuries were committed, but the demand still lingers before Congress, and it is not improbable that some congressman of the remote future from our own State may have an opportunity to make a speech upon it.

It cannot have escaped the notice of any observer that the legislative department of the government is becoming every year more and more important. As the great industries expand, as state after state is added to the Union, as science, invention and discovery open new worlds to us on every side, as literature promotes mental activity and refined taste seeks pleasure in works of art new subjects are constantly presenting themselves for legislative consideration and action. Within the limits prescribed by the constitutions referred to there is no subject of interest to the people of the country which is beyond the cognizance of the legislative department. Its laws, within these limits, are sovereign and admit of no contradiction and no appeal; beyond these limits they are a nullity.

With the importance and dignity of this branch of the government there comes an appeal in language not to be misunderstood. It reminds constituencies of the important trust which they confer by their suffrages, and warns them to bestow it upon men worthy of the high position—able, intelligent, in-

dependent men—men who understand the interest both of the great public and of the private citizen and who can be drawn away from the performance of their full duty by no persuasion or cajoling and by no consideration of local or private interest.

It has also a word for the legislator himself. It reminds him that he is called to the capitol not for listless sport or pleasure, but for work—that unremitting labor, vigilance, watchfulness and care which shall successfully guard every public interest and secure for all the rich fruits of wise and honest legislation. It whispers in his ear moreover a caution against excessive legislation. It warns him that *too much* legislation is an evil scarcely less grievous than *too little*, and that as excellent service may sometimes be rendered by defeating bad bills as by passing good ones. The pressure for excessive legislation both in Congress and at the State Capitols is marvelous. I see by the public press that the bills before Congress at its present session are numbered by the thousand. This seems the more surprising when we read in the federal constitution the brief list of subjects over which the power of legislation is given to that body. In our own State the record of the legislature in 1887 shows that 924 bills were introduced into the House, but of these 425 only passed that body, leaving 499 which were in some manner defeated in the house where they originated. For the judicious laws which the legislature placed upon the Statute Book we give all credit, but we must not fail to acknowledge the equally meritorious services of those by whose vigilance and care the still larger number of bills of injurious or doubtful character were defeated.

No department of the government opens a wider or more attractive theater for useful and patriotic service than the halls of legislation. Better work than is here found to do can no man desire, higher rewards for successful toil can no man elsewhere command higher honors than here await the efficient, the intelligent, the devoted legislator should no man covet.

As we assemble here on this occasion our thoughts naturally glance over the legislative history of our state. I call to mind the occasion of the organization of the first legislature of the state in the old Capitol in Detroit in November, 1835. I look around me for the associates who took the official oath with me on that occasion, but no one of them stands on my right hand or my left. All are gone and I stand alone—alone but for the solace of their presence in my memory. But the record began on that day—its opening entry the record of the oaths then administered—is continued uninterruptedly to the present time. It is the full record of Michigan legislation. It is in my judgement a record of which we may well be proud. Errors, it is true, have sometimes occurred, injudicious legislation has sometimes been had, but as a whole I know of no State whose legislation has been more free from mistakes, or more judicious, or more beneficial in its practical operation. Its test is in the building up of a great and prosperous commonwealth in the wonderful increase of population and wealth in the enlargement and success of business operations on the land and on the waters, in the mines and the lumber forests, on the farm, in the workshop of the mechanic and in the business place of the merchant, and above all in the distinguishing characteristics, every where seen among the people, of intelligence, refinement and prosperity. Those of us whose work is done joyfully commit the great interests and welfare of the State, so dear to our hearts, to our successors, and with our blessings upon their heads, we are content to entrust the precious jewel to their keeping.

Prison Discipline.

BY WARDEN H. F. HATCH.

I wish to explain to this audience, if I can, my ideas of what is meant by Prison Reform. There seems to be a misunderstanding of the true aims and theories of the men who are engaged in introducing reforms in prison management in this country. In the public mind, it is thought of as sentimental regard for crime and criminals; as a simple effort to mitigate the suffering necessary to expiate crime. Now, the men engaged in the movement have never thought of it in this way. They regard the criminal as an incapable, defective, as in some way out of adjustment with his environment in free life, and that for the purposes of citizenship, he must be re-adjusted, disciplined, restrained. There are but two ways to dispose of a criminal. Either he must be permanently confined, or he must be prepared for the duties of a citizen. We cannot permanently confine them all, and but two ways are suggested as likely to restrain him from crime while in liberty. One is, punish him so severely that he will be restrained by fear, the other is, to change his character so that he will live as a citizen from choice. From the beginning criminal procedure in the world, we have only thought of criminals as men to be punished. We have relied entirely upon fear as a deterrent. Now fear is a great restraint; we all daily experience it. The activities of all men, are in a measure, effected by it. It *should* therefore, have a place in all prison administration that is intended to repress crime, but it ought not to be the main reliance. We have thought that because a just and equitable and proper punishment inflicted upon a man would restrain him by fear, that an increase of punishment would increase the fear, and therefore, the restraint, yet we all know from our own experience and observation, that a brutal and excessive punishment will arouse emotions of vindictiveness and revenge, which are much more powerful in their operation than fear, and will therefore render it entirely inoperative. The man will wish to do the very thing for which he has been so punished. In order to get the greatest effects from punishment, it should in no way be excessive, but should only be to that point that would be regarded as just and necessary, and therefore only arouse emotions of fear; that punishment does great harm which arouses resentment.

The State has a right to demand of its citizens, compliance with law. The prison administration has a right to require of its population perfect good order in prison. Punishment necessary to produce this should be applied.

In free society, you have the public school system, you build churches and correctional and reformative work of every sort throughout the State for the purpose of establishing the true ethical standard of human conduct. You use force when these agencies have failed. Why should these methods be changed in prison? We believe that we should take the same things into prison government which you use outside. That the church should be there, the school be there, the magazine and literature of every sort should be there that will tend to culture and elevate a man and prepare him for the duties which you are soon to require of him, and that we should only use force when these meth-

ods fail, and that is the essential difference between the present system and the old.

Instead of relying upon fear as a deterrent exclusively we wish to rely upon education and culture and religion as far as we can. Then we ought to do exactly what is done outside a prison; if we fail, apply force. There must be a distinctive object to be accomplished when a punishment is inflicted which is the measure of judgement. The object is to be accomplished by the process of punishment. Retributive punishment has no object, and is therefore wrong. There can be no possible object in the mere suffering of a man that is to produce no result. Individuals may be vindictive, but a great state in its organized capacity can never be so.

Exemplary punishment has a distinctive object, which is to punish one man so severely as to terrorize all others who know of it. The idea is to increase severities in prison administration to a point where all those who have once experienced them, as well as all those who know of them will forever live in an orderly observance of law from the fear which the contemplation of such experiences arouse. It punishes one man for the effect upon another. It is confessedly unjust, and injustice is wrong, and I have tried to show that such a punishment will always fail to produce the desired result, because it will arouse the worst emotions known to human nature, not only in a culprit, but in all those who know of it.

Punishment, in order to be exemplary, must have passed the line of necessity for the purpose, not of its effect upon the men punished, but upon the men who know of the punishment. There is no measure of judgement to determine its extent. If you pass the line of necessity, you pass the line of justice, and there is no limit.

The Russian Government is making revolutionists every moment by this method. Every government that punishes criminals with that view is increasing crime. We have abundant illustration of the punitive systems of prison government and they have never been able to check crime. It is time that we attempted something different.

A punishment should be inflicted with the idea of obtaining compliance, should be continued until compliance is obtained and must then stop. This is correctional punishment and will produce the greatest deterrence from fear, and the greatest education and culture that can come from force.

These prison reformers wish to take into prison exactly the same things that you use outside. Churches, schools, books, everything that will elevate and broaden human character.

These men who are criminals, who have been convicted of crimes, must certainly be the worst men in your community. If that be true, then will you continue to deprive these men of all the civilizing influence which you think necessary to yourself, because they have proved that they are the most deficient in them? If they are most deficient, is not that the very reason why we should give them everything that will make them better? What is the matter with this criminal? He is a criminal because he is ignorant, because he has never been in a school house, because he has never been in a church, because he has never associated with better elements of human society. Ordinarily, if you expected to cure him, you would urge him to avail himself of these things, but because he has been convicted of crime, you seem to imagine that judgment should be reversed and that he should be shut up in prison, and that the process is, in some way, to make a citizen of him. In a definite time he is to come out

again, and you are to require the duties of a citizen from him, and yet during all that time, you are to deprive him of every opportunity which you have heretofore judged assential to human progress.

A time sentence is rational only on the grounds that the convict is to be a citizen at the end of it, and we must determine whether punishment is more likely to accomplish this than education. Let us see exactly what we want to do. Let us study the subject calmly and without prejudice.

The object of imprisonment is the protection of society. This must be accomplished either by permanent confinement so that the criminal is unable to commit crime, or by character changes so that he will be unwilling to commit crime. Confinement must be temporary, therefore character changes in a man must be the only permanent reliance. He was a thief when he went into prison, and he must be changed by some process or he will be a thief when he comes out. Severities may be necessary to the process, very likely will be, and when they are, they should be applied until the object of punishment is accomplished. Punishment is a process, not an object. The object of punishment is compliance. When it is applied it should be continued until compliance is obtained, and should then stop. It should never be applied as a retribution or as an example, but simply as a correction. No punishment is brutal or inhuman, that is necessary to obtain compliance, because the State has a right to demand compliance from its citizens, the Warden has a right to demand compliance from a prison population. Any punishment not necessary for this purpose has an element of brutality in it, however slight it is. This constitutes a perfect measure of judgment for the warden. He only punishes when necessary and to the extent that is necessary to effect the man most and to bring him into compliance with law and the necessary rules for the government of a prison; but force and fear have never tended to permanently adjust men to the proper conditions of free life or lead them into observance of good order in prison. There is no education in force except that it teaches a man not to do some particular act. It in no way teaches him the right way. That must be the result of education and culture.

If these statements are true, if I have made no mistake in my reasoning, it compels you to introduce into prison government, all the civilizing influences of these times. Indeed, you need more inside the prison than you do outside of it, because the most debased and ignorant portion of your population are certainly there.

Let us leave the interests of the criminal entirely out of the question.

The men who discuss prison reform expect to cure the prisoner while in confinement. If punishment and suffering is necessary to the process, let it be inflicted. If pleasure is found best, let it be given. They regard the prisoner as a problem that must be worked out. They care very little for the process. They regard him as the surgeon does his patient. The knife must go to the line of necessity to effect a cure.

Let us see the method of receiving a young criminal in a punitive prison.

The idea is, to terrorize him so that he will never dare to violate the law, that the fear of their terrible severities will forever keep him in restraint. The officers therefore, speak to him harshly, command him, order him and never instruct him. He responds like a jack in the box. He is terrified of course. It seems to him as though every room in the grated corridors contained instruments of torture. It is intended that he shall have that impression. They do all they can to humiliate him. They make him understand from everything

they say that they are his enemies, that they are there to oppress him, that he is to feel the terrible torture and punishment so that he will never dare to run the risk of coming back again. Finally, he is assigned a cell and is alone with his thoughts. The sounds that come to him down the darkened corridors are new to him, the hot tears come to him now, he is without a friend in the world, the operation has done its perfect work. In the morning he goes out to the shop, falls in with the old crooks, and finds friends. The officers of a great State have convinced him that they are his enemies, the criminals of a great State have convinced him they are his friends. He does exactly what you or I would do, attaches himself to his friends. The war begins. His whole life and thought and energy is involved in an effort to circumvent the officers. Emotions of secretiveness, vindictiveness, dishonesty and all the worst passions of human nature are constantly cultivated in him, while the best are allowed to remain dormant for the want of use. He marches from cell to shop, from shop to dining-room where he has substantially the same food every day, from dining room to shop, and from shop to cell. It is one continuous routine without a gleam of hope. His term finally ends, as all things will and the boy stands outside the prison door looking out upon the great State which is to be his home. He has been subjected to the process of advancing civilization to cure him of the evil tendencies acquired in youth. Now what do you think he will do? All the advice of friendship he has had since he has been in prison has been from the old crooks who have stayed by him and have encouraged to take punishment and he has taken it and stood it like a little man that he may be regarded as a hero. He has been punished severely, he has been proud to be punished.

Now suppose when that boy came into prison, the warden had sat down quietly beside him and said, now look here my boy, tell me about yourself, where have you been, where have you lived, who were your father and mother? He will likely learn that the boy was born in the slums of a great city, that he has slept on the door steps and wharves and docks from the first moment he can remember. That he has never had a home, that he has fed from the barrels in the street, and that the policemen have jerked him from the fruit stands where he tried to steal an orange, and then he would say to him, my boy, you have not had a fair chance in the world, other boys have had an opportunity to go to school, you had no friends to advise you, but I will be your friend. We have schools here, and will teach you reading, writing and arithmetic, and how to work so that when you go out you can have some money in your pocket that you earn yourself, and you will know how to make your own way in the world. Whatever happens, remember that I will always be your friend, that I will always advise you right and you are always to come to me. If you are ever in trouble, tell your keeper that you want to see the Warden, and he will send your number up and I will call you in. Whatever trouble you have, come to me and I will help you out. Out here in the yard are a good many old crooks who have been in prison all their lives, and they may advise you not to do these things, but their advice is bad, and they are in prison as the result of their own acts. Take my advice, for it is certainly better. You can make a man of yourself, and when you get out I will help you to get a place, as I have helped many a man.

Now is there any gush about that? Would you have done that for the boy before he committed that crime that sent him to prison? If so, why not after he has committed the crime? Is there any possible reason why it is not in your

interest that this boy should be cultured and befriended and strengthened and guided that he may be prepared to perform the duties of a citizen among you? Suppose we don't care anything about him, suppose we don't consider his interest at all, isn't it in your interest that he be taken from the crime class and added to the productive class of your citizens?

When I went into the prison business I believed thoroughly in the deterrent effect of punishment. I supposed of course, if a man violated a rule I had got to punish him. I studied the subject continually, and tried hard to determine the true theory of punishment. I studied the punishments of God as exhibited in nature, and I began to suspect that his methods are the highest possible standard, and I came finally to this. When a man would ask how long have I got to remain in punishment, I would reply. I have nothing whatever to do with that. All I ask is compliance. Rules are necessary and must be observed. If they are unjust, I will wipe them out. I make them because I think they are necessary. If you are reasonably intelligent and see that they are necessary, why not obey them? If a man said, I will obey them, and if in my judgement he was in earnest I let him go. The object of the punishment had been accomplished. That seemed good and right. But now, suppose the next day a man should be reported for violation whose record was clear for the last three years? He was faithful in his work and had apparently been thoroughly honest, and he should say to me, Warden, I am sorry I did that. I can see now that I was wrong. I will never do it again. All the conditions were such that I believed him, and I would say to him, I believe you intend to do right. I have no idea you intended to violate the rules of the place, your conduct warrants me in saying this, but I must punish you, else the other men in your shop will think they can violate in the same manner. He would assent to this as being proper and would cheerfully go to punishment. Now, what is the measure of judgment in this case? How long must he stay? The measure of judgment in the former case was compliance. I let the man down when he was ready to obey, this man is ready to obey before he goes to punishment. I have sent him to punishment for its effect upon the other men and the measure of judgment is entirely changed from the man who is suffering to the men in the shop who have not violated. One day will terrorize them some, ten days more, and if I let him starve there it seems like it would terrorize them still more. There is no place to stop in injustice. If I had simply wanted to get this man right, I would have known when to stop, so I conclude that I ought not to have punished him at all.

About this time, a man got into a fight in one of the shops and resisted the officers vigorously when they went after him, but they finally brought him to the hall and sent for me. He knew what it all meant to resist officers in a prison, and he knew that when the Warden came that business was likely to begin. He was about as dejected looking man as I ever saw in my life, and I made up my mind to try a new thing, so I sat down quietly by him and asked him to tell me about it. He rejected me at first, and I saw that he was so aroused against these officers that nothing could likely be done with him, so I sent them out and they left us alone. The man was ready to acknowledge that I must have good order in the prison, that he ought not to be permitted to fight; and that when he did he ought not to resist the officers. Gradually I was able to arouse the best emotions of his life. Finally, he was crying and said to me, Warden, you are the only man in the world that ever said a kind word to me since the day I was born. You can punish me as severely as you care to and I will go back to

that shop, do my work faithfully, and I will never violate another rule while you are the Warden of this prison, and I said to him, if that is the case, why should I punish you at all? I believe you are in earnest. If I punish you it will be simply to get you to do that, and if you are in earnest, the objects of the punishment have already been accomplished, and he said that won't do Warden. I have been in prison, know these men and any such leniency as that will do you great harm. You will have more fights in that shop in the next month than you can attend to, but I said to him, I don't believe it at all. It is not a pleasure to inflict suffering upon you, I rather help you. You go out to the shop now, do your work, study hard in school, read good books, help yourself, that you may be ready to earn an honest living when your time is out, and when the other men fight, I will take up their case. I had no fights in that shop for many months, and I have got a letter now which I received from this man after he had been out of the prison less than a year in which he said, Warden I have got a hundred dollars in the bank and a good business and I thank God and the Warden of the Michigan State Prison for it.

Let us have no sympathy about it, let us have no sentimentalism about it, let us have no gush about it. This man has cost the State of Michigan, a good many dollars, in the past, but I believe he will never cost them another dollar. In the interest of the hard fisted old tax payers of the state, I believe I have earned them some money in that case.

These are not theories, they are facts about living criminals, and I am able to illustrate them at any time inside the walls of Jackson Prison. You can illustrate them for yourself everywhere in the world.

In one of the punishment cells of the Michigan Prison to-night, a man is lying on the stone floor handcuffed. He has been there a good while. He is a desperado, and has the real criminal instincts. He is born so, as a wolf is born a wolf. I regard him beyond human cure. Morals are taught through the emotions. He has no such emotions. He has no emotions of hope and love. It is impossible to begin the process. He was neglecting his work, and the foreman complained to me about him. I called him in and talked to him that he might avoid a report. I told him that I wanted to help him and I called him in because I did not want him to have trouble, but he said, I am doing all the work I can. I won't do any more. If you want to punish me, punish me, and business began, and has continued ever since. When I am satisfied that he is willing to comply with the rules of the Michigan State Prison, I will send him out, but in the providences of God his punishment will continue until I am satisfied. That is the other side of it.

A correctional punishment may be more severe than any other, because it is applied for a purpose, and has a distinct object which must be accomplished.

There seems to be an idea that because a system of reformation in prison fails in one case that it is no good. It is often that a boy from the Reform School at Lansing turns out bad, and he is publicly pointed at as one of Mr. Gower's reformed boys. Mr. Gower can't reform every boy. You send him the worst you have, and while you are pointing out one boy that has turned out bad, he can give you the names of many that have turned out good. So it is with us. We take the social refuse of the State. Many of them we know to be criminals, absolutely incurable, and yet you treat them exactly the same as you would an incidental. The cases are not parallel at all. Why don't you require a physician to cure all diseases? Why don't you say to him, that the last stages of

consumption and a slight chill are to be graded alike, and that he is no good unless he can cure them both.

I know that many men who come to Prison can be rehabilitated because I have done it, and they are out among you doing their part. I know that many of them cannot, and I ask you to distinguish in your sentences between those who can be cured and those who cannot.

In considering the subject financially a prison must be grouped along with the police department, criminal courts, sheriffs, justices and courts of review as far as they have to do with crime.

Now a persistent criminal costs the State thousands of dollars, because you try him over and over again. You could afford to build a prison every year if it would modify the system.

The criminal population of Michigan has reduced, while the criminal population of the United States has vastly increased.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities in their management of children, Mr. Gower at Lansing, the School at Coldwater, Industrial Home for Girls, the efforts of Warden Watkins at Ionia and myself have contributed something to this, along with many others who have worked along this line. You would have to pay the expenses of trying these men under any other conditions. All of this is the machinery of the State for the repression of crime.

If your prisons and houses of detention do their work well, the police and criminal courts will have less to do.

Professional and habitual criminals are rotary. Over half of the men received at the Michigan Prison in the last six months are not residents of the State. It is impossible for the court officers to know these men. If you are to permanently repress crime, you must send every man convicted of crime to prison on an indefinite sentence. Let him be sent to prison for a purpose, not a term of years. It is just as bad to turn a thief out of prison as it is to leave him out of prison, and you can certainly tell better at the end of a process than you can at the beginning. Establish the Bertillon system of identification in all the prisons of the country, so that any paroled convict, who, in violation of its terms shall go into another State and fall into crime, will be measured by the same instruments, whose description will be sent to the same office, who will immediately notify the prison from which he was paroled. By this system every professional and habitual criminal in the United States would be known at one office and they could tell you all about him. Now don't you think this would permanently repress crime and save you millions of dollars? Now this is what we would like to do.

I have no fault to find with those who differ from me. It is constant contact with the subject which has made me feel certain that if these reforms in criminal law procedure could be adopted and prison administration elevated that the expenses of the State would be vastly reduced, and there would certainly be much less crime. We are ready to discuss it on economic ground alone in the interests of law abiding citizens and the tax payers of the State.

A system is not necessarily wrong because it is new, nor is it probable that the same ideas of this subject will come to a man in a mercantile business, or on a farm as to one who constantly spends his entire time in personal contact and study with crime life and character.

VALEDICTORY.

BY HON. WM. H. BROCKWAY.

A little bit of an autobiography, and a homeopathic fragment of the history of Michigan in the days of "Auld Lang Syne".

Mr. President, and Members of the Legislative Association of the State of Michigan.

I first saw the light on the twenty-fourth day of February in the year 1813, in that Switzerland of America, known now, as it was then, as the Green Mountain State. The place was at Morristown in the County of Orleans, about forty miles east of the City of Burlington. Stephen A. Douglas, who was also a native of the same State is reputed to have said on a certain occasion, that Vermont was a good State to be born in, if you emigrated there-from at an early period of life.

I started with the rest of our family, in sleighs across the island of Cumberland Head, and Lake Champlain to Malone, in Franklin County, New York, in the year 1820, when I was just seven years old.

Here I remained for eleven years, or until 1831, when in the early part of September, I left that region of frost and snow, for the then territory of Michigan. The first part of this journey from Malone to Ogdensburg I made on foot. At the latter place I embarked on a small schooner, and made my way up the St. Lawrence and through the Archipelago of the Thousand Islands, and Lake Ontario, to the City of Rochester, where I embarked on board a boat on what was then called, "De Wit Clinton's Ditch" or Erie Canal.

Arriving at Buffalo I found a small steamboat the "William Penn," the first one I had ever seen, and on which I took passage for the city of Detroit. It was said that this boat could make five or six miles an hour if the weather was calm or the wind fair, but otherwise we had frequently to find a harbor.

It took us six days to get to Detroit. we can now make the same distance by rail in the same number of hours

I arrived in Detroit on Sabbath morning, the middle of September 1831, and remained there until the next day about nine or ten o'clock, when I left the City of the Straits by the old river Rouge road to Dearborn and from Dearborn to Washtenaw County by the Chicago turnpike. I remained in Washtenaw County most of the time for the next two years, having in the meantime taught the Mission School at the Wyandotte reservation two or three miles above the present village of Flat Rock. This was the commencement of my missionary and ministerial work in Michigan. The next year I was appointed to Mt. Clemens Circuit with thirty-two preaching places in four weeks, all of which were in private houses or small school houses mostly built of logs, for we had not one house of public worship in either of the four counties of which this circuit was made up. The next year I was assigned to the Saginaw Valley. There was no road at that time, other than an Indian trail, more than five miles north of Flint, which was then a mere hamlet, but is now a proud city. I left Flint and Mt Morris in company with a single Indian. Making a hard push we arrived later in the day at the Saginaw river, and succeeded in pulling ourselves

and pony across in an old scow by a hempen rope. Here I found nearly all the Chippewa Indians of the Saginaw Valley assembled to receive their annuity from the U. S. government in payment for their lands. The officer, or agent there present to make this payment, was the late Stephen V. R. Trowbridge of Oakland County. The payment commenced the morning after my arrival, and I think was almost entirely paid in silver half dollars, which were for the most part gobbled up by the traders, and whiskey sellers just about as fast as the Indians received them from the agent. The heads of the whiskey barrels were broken in with axes, and the whiskey ladled out into pans, pails and birch bark dishes at any price running from one to two dollars a gallon.

Since that time I have spent about fifteen years among the Wyandottes, Ottawas and Chippewas, extending well up towards the sources of the Mississippi river, but I have never seen elsewhere, or experienced such a night of terror as was that my second night on the west bank of the Saginaw river.

Soon after this period I received my appointment for labor in the Lake Superior country. To reach that region I took passage at Detroit on the brig Ramsay Crooks for Sault Ste Marie. Mr. Crooks, after whom this vessel was named, was one of the early associates of John Jacob Astor, and they with others were engaged in the fur trade from New York through all the wilderness country to the Pacific coast.

In this lake region I remained ten years as superintendent of an Indian Mission from the Soo to the Mississippi, acting also as Chaplain in the U. S. Army at Fort Brady.

At the time I arrived there neither copper, nor iron had been discovered in a place in all that section.

Considerable copper had been found and mined, previous to my departure there from.

No iron had been mined at all before I left that country, and at the end of my ten years residence there at the breaking out of the Mexican war, nothing had been done, or any appropriation made by the Government toward the building of St. Marys Falls Ship Canal.

At that time I returned to the Southern part of Michigan, and in the meantime Michigan had become a State, and in 1837 had been admitted into the Union. I had taken very little part in political affairs until after my return south.

I had been reared a democrat, and always acted with that party until 1854 when it was said that Kansas and Nebraska must have slaves, and slavery, whether they would or not. I felt that on that issue I must leave the party which had hitherto been the party of my choice, and I joined with many others, in that great political uprising in organizing what came to be known as the Republican party.

At the first election after the reorganization of this new party, viz, the Republican, the Hon. Erastus Hussey, and myself were elected the two Senators from the County of Calhoun.

During that Session the State was re-districted and Calhoun County lost one of its Senators, until more recently it lost the half of that one, and now Calhoun and Branch Counties have to go it together with only one State Senator between them.

My next connection with the State Legislature was in 1863, when returning from the war for the preservation of the Union, badly broken in health, the Senate saw proper to elect me Sergeant at arms for that session. I was subsequently elected to the house of Representatives, and served for the session of 1865,

and again for the term of 1871, and served also in the special Session which was called by the Governor, for the purpose of making the full appropriation of \$1, 200,000 to build this our beautiful State Capitol.

During these different Sessions of the State Legislature with which I have been connected, it was my lot to form many friendships, which have lasted until the present time, and which will I think, with myself continue bright and permanent until my latest sun which is sinking fast shall set to rise no more.

How few comparatively of those with whom I have labored in these capacities are left to gather here and mingle with us on this occasion; and of the few that are here to-day probably only a portion will be here at the next meeting of this Association.

And now my fellow associates, my last words shall be to express to you my sincere desire that all through the remainder of your lives blessings may be upon your heads, your hands and your hearts in all your laudable efforts to make the world better for your having lived in it.

THE BENEDICTION: And now may the blessing of the Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, be with you always. Amen.



OBITUARY NOTICES.

HON JOHN M. NEVINS

BY DANIEL STRIKER.

Hon. John M. Nevins departed this life at his home in Hastings, Wednesday, January 8th, 1890, aged 63 years, 8 months and 13 days. The deceased was born in Braintree, Vt., April 26, 1826, and was raised on a rugged farm on the eastern side of the Green mountains. In May, 1844, with his father's family he removed to this state, locating at Richland, Kalamazoo county, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed during the summer months, teaching school during the winter. Sept. 27, 1849, he was married to Maria Mason, eldest daughter of Edwin Mason, and settled near the parental home. April 13, 1853, himself and family removed to Hastings, where they have since lived, and engaged in mercantile business. He represented Barry county in the lower branch of the legislature in 1857-8 and in 1865-6 he represented the Barry and Eaton district in the state senate. Having left the mercantile business he became editor and publisher of the Hastings Banner in the summer of 1857, and continued as such until, April, 1866, when he again engaged in mercantile business. In politics Mr. Nevins was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party with which he joined his political fortunes. In politics his sterling qualities and fealty to party brought him into prominence. In addition to the offices above mentioned he was elected a member of the republican state central committee and served as such in 1860-2, and again in 1870-2, and a greater portion of the time from 1858 to '76 he held the position of chairman of the Barry county republican committee. For seventeen years he served almost continuously as one of the county superintendents of the poor, and for twelve years he was secretary of the Barry county agricultural society, and for eighteen years was a member of the board of school trustees and board of education of Hastings. For eight years he was postmaster giving eminent satisfaction in this responsible position. For years he had been a faithful and consistent Christian, and he was one of the leading members of the Presbyterian church. Thus another name has been added to the list of Barry county pioneers who have passed over the dark river, Jno. M. Nevins will long be remembered for his kindly traits of character, and as a man who filled his niche in life to the betterment of his fellow men. While earnest in his convictions, paradoxical though it may seem, he was a man of whom it can be said, his friends were legion; his enemies none. He leaves a wife, two sons Morse E. and Mason, and two daughters, Mrs. Eva Kenaston and Mrs. Anna Campbell, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and indulgent father.

HON. EZRA D. LAY.

BY JAMES HUSSTON.

Ezra D. Lay died at his home on Ypsilanti Plains, April 28, 1890, aged 82 years, 4 months, 22 days.

Mr. Lay was born in the town of Saybrook, Connecticut, December 6, 1807, and removed with his parents in May, 1812, to the state of New York, where they settled four miles northwest of Rochester, in the then county of Genesee and now Monroe county, New York. Here he spent the time until twenty-one years of age.

The next two summers he was engaged in boating on the Erie Canal, and not liking that business in life which implied the being out of employment a part of the year, unless willing to chop cord wood at twenty-five cents per cord, he built a cooper shop and commenced making flour barrels for the Rochester mills. After working at the cooper's trade for three years and having heard flattering accounts of Ohio and Michigan as the land of promise, he left his home in the month of May, 1832, taking a canal boat to Buffalo where he found the steamboat William Penn, about to leave. He went on board, and after 36 hours of time landed in Cleveland, a very small village at that time, staid all night there and the next morning started on foot for Medina, some 25 miles south of Cleveland. There he found some old acquaintances with whom he stopped a day or two, and then started on foot in a westerly course for Huron, Ohio, some 60 miles distant, arriving there the second evening. At Huron he took the Henry Clay, under Captain Norton, for Detroit. The next morning in passing up the Detroit River, he was delighted with the scenery and with the wind-mills scattered along the banks.

Arriving at Detroit on a pleasant morning, he found a small town settled mostly with French, with a few enterprising Americans, and after stopping a few hours, started on foot for Ann Arbor by the Chicago road, crossing the plains east of Ypsilanti with little thought that he should spend a life time in that locality, for he had at that time a poor opinion of that kind of land.

Ypsilanti was at that time a small village situated on the Huron River with fine water-power partly improved. Leaving Ypsilanti he traveled on foot taking the Indian trail to Ann Arbor, passing through Geddesburg where he was furnished a bowl of bread and milk by Robert Geddes. There he first saw the venerable John Geddes, then living with his brother Robert. In coming to Ann Arbor he found a small village beautifully situated for a county seat. After spending a night there he started for the township of Salem where he staid over night with old acquaintances.

The next morning he started for Pontiac by way of Northville and Walled Lake, stopping over night with a farmer living near Orchard Lake and arriving at Pontiac for breakfast. After visiting old friends at this point he returned to Detroit, taking the first boat for Buffalo. At this time he had not determined to return to Michigan to live, but the following year saw his return. He purchased the farm on which he died, for the purpose of growing a nursery. For 25 years he carried on this business, and then gave it up for general farming. Touching the nursery business we give the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Lay to Mr. J. C. Helmes of Detroit in 1873 in answer to inquiries from that gentleman:

Sir.—At your request I send you an account of the nursery started and carried on in the town of Ypsilanti, on the plains east, of the now city, of Ypsilanti.

In the spring of 1833 I came to Michigan, then a territory, to select a place for establishing a nursery, and selected the above location. In the fall of 1833 my brother, Z. K. Lay, and myself came to Ypsilanti and brought with us about twenty-five thousand cultivated trees, mostly of one season's growth, from the nursery of Asa Rowe, near Rochester, New York. They consisted of

one hundred and thirty varieties of apples, seventy-five varieties of pears, forty of peaches, three of apricots, three of nectarines, twenty of cherries, twenty of plums, three of quinces, fifteen of strawberries, forty of grapes, native and foreign together with currants, gooseberries, raspberries etc., also a large assortment of ornamental shrubs, evergreens, roses, peonies, herbaceous, perennial flowering plants, etc.

In the autumn of 1834 we erected a small greenhouse and filled it with plants. I think this was the first greenhouse built in Michigan. In the autumn of 1836 we erected a larger greenhouse and filled it with a choice collection of tropical plants. I do not know that there was any nursery of fruit trees in Michigan at the time we started ours on the plains, near Ypsilanti.

Mr. Lay was supervisor of his township for 8 years, retiring in 1869 against the wishes of his townsmen; from a desire to be relieved of public duties. In 1874 he was elected a representative to the state Legislature. In 1874-5 he was president of the Eastern Michigan Agricultural Society, having been previously a member of the executive committee and always taking an active interest in the affairs of the society.

For many years, he was identified with the pioneer societies of the state and county. He was president of the Washtenaw county society in 1880, and necrologist for many years, was for a long time vice president of the state society and ecrologist for his county for that society also, up to the time of his death. The tedium of confinement to the house during the last winter of his life was relieved by compiling a sketch of the early history of the several towns in this county for the state society, which he was permitted to see completed.

He was married Dec. 4, 1834, by Rev. I. M. Weed, to Miss Melinda Kinne, daughter of Rev. J. Kinne, a Baptist clergyman of Monroe county, N. Y.

Three children were born to them, namely: E. D. jr. who died twenty-one years ago, Susan M. wife of Dr. Wm. Pattison of this city, and Wm. H. whose home has always been with his parents on the farm where he has cared for them in their declining years.

HON. HENRY W. TAYLOR.

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

Henry W. Taylor, a member of the House of Representatives from Calhoun county in 1847, was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, February 2nd, 1796, and died at Canandaigua, New York, December 17th, 1888. Mr. Taylor graduated at Yale College in 1816, and at the time of his death was, with one exception, the oldest alumnus of that institution, and he was the oldest member of the bar of the state of New York. Upon leaving college, Mr. Taylor moved to Ontario County, N. Y., and studied law with John C. Spencer and others, and commenced practice at Canandaigua, and resided at that place for seventy-two years, with the exception of eight years residence at Marshall, Michigan. He was a member of the Assembly of the state of New York from 1837 to 1840. In 1840, he moved to Marshall, Michigan and practiced his profession until 1848. He was the candidate of the Whig party for Congress in 1844, and was defeated by John D. Chipman. In 1847 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served with marked ability. In 1848 he returned to Canandaigua, New York, where he continued to reside until his death. Mr. Taylor was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New York in 1850, and was

Ex-Officio Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and served several years on that bench. He also served as County Judge of Ontario Co., N. Y. from 1858 to 1860. Judge Taylor served as Deacon in the Congregational church sixty years, and had been a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions forty-two years, and was the oldest member of that board. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1829, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1869, from Yale College. In 1832 Mr. Taylor married Miss Martha Caldwell Masters, a lady of rare accomplishments and worth, who died in 1884. This worthy couple left no children. Judge Taylor was a Whig during the existence of that party, and was a member of the convention in 1840 that nominated William Henry Harrison for president, and a Republican from the organization of that party, and cast his last vote for Benjamin Harrison a few weeks before his death.

He was a man of commanding personal appearance, an accomplished scholar, with literary taste, a learned lawyer, a model citizen, and a christian gentleman of the best type. The high estimation of his life and character by those who knew him longest and best, is expressed by resolutions unanimously adopted by the bar of Ontario County, N. Y.

HON. ERASTUS HUSSEY.

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

Erastus Hussey, a Representative in 1850 and a Senator in 1855, from Calhoun county, was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co. New York, December 5th, 1800, and died at Battle Creek, Mich., January 21st, 1889. He received a common school education, and pursued an extensive course of reading in Travels, Biography, Poetry and General History. Thus equipped, he came to Michigan and located a farm in Plymouth, Wayne County, in 1824. He married Miss Sarah E. Bowen and moved onto his farm in 1827, and was a pioneer farmer until 1836, when he sold his farm and after traveling two years to restore failing health, he located at Battle Creek as a merchant in 1838, where he resided until his death. In early life, Mr. Hussey was an anti-slavery Whig, and was the manager of the Underground Railroad at Battle Creek, and rendered assistance to over two thousand fugitives on their way to freedom, having at one time over forty dusky followers of the North Star secreted on his premises. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector on the Abolition ticket, and in 1847 he became editor of the Liberty Press, a free soil paper started at Battle Creek, and assisted in calling the Free Soil party into existence in 1848. In 1849 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was one of the four Free Soil members of the House in 1850. In 1850 he was elected County Clerk of Calhoun county, and was re-elected in 1852, and in 1854 was elected to the State Senate as a Republican, and in 1860 was a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. He had also served as mayor of Battle Creek.

Mr. Hussey was a prime mover in the organization, and may justly be designated as one of the fathers of the Republican party. As a member of the State Central Committee of the Free Democracy he joined in the call for the State Convention of that party which convened at Jackson, February 22nd, 1854, and in that convention was a member of the committee on resolutions, and also on

the committee to present to the convention candidates for state offices. He was a member of the committee of sixteen appointed by the Mass Convention of the Free Democracy, at Kalamazoo, June 21st, 1854, with authority to withdraw the state ticket nominated at the Jackson convention, if in the opinion of the committee a more general organization could be secured. Mr. Hussey signed the call for the historic convention which organized the Republican party under the oaks at Jackson, July 6th, 1854. and was a member of the committee on resolutions which reported the platform to the convention. He joined in the action of the committee of sixteen in withdrawing the ticket of the Free Democracy nominated Feb. 22nd, which when announced completed the consolidation of all the anti-slavery factions into the Republican party.

In religion, Mr. Hussey was a Quaker, and belonged to the Society of Friends. He was a man of marked personal presence, of broad views, earnest and intense in his convictions, and had the courage of his convictions. He was a bold and independent thinker, he moulded public sentiment to his own advanced views rather than to follow the trend of public opinion. His life was controlled by principle rather than by policy. Few men in Michigan exerted a stronger influence for the anti-slavery cause, or worked more devotedly to restrict and to destroy American slavery than did he.

HON. LEWIS A. NICHOLS

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

Lewis A. Nichols of Battle Creek, a member of the House from Barry County in 1881-2, was born in Dutchess County, New York in 1833 and died at Greenville, Mich., while there on a visit, February 17th, 1889. Mr. Nichols received a good education, and was a teacher in early life. He located at Battle Creek in 1854, and engaged in staging and livery business for a time, and then became a farmer. In 1873 he became a miller at Orangeville, Barry Co. and resided there until 1888 when he moved back to Battle Creek, where he resided at the time of his death. While a resident of Barry County he was elected to the Legislature. He was also supervisor, and held other local offices. In politics he was a Republican.

HON. GEORGE ROBERTSON

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

George Robertson, a member of the House of Representatives from Calhoun County in 1879, 1881-2, was born in Dryden, Tompkins Co., New York, March 20th, 1826, and was drowned at Albion, Mich., March 3d, 1889. Mr. Robertson came to Albion, Mich., with his parents in 1837, where he resided until his death. He was educated at Albion Wesleyan Seminary, and became a teacher. In 1850 he settled on a farm in South Albion and made it one of the finest in the state. He was a Democrat until 1872, and then acted with the Republican party, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1878 and 1880. He was for many years a leading member of the Methodist church. He was an active worker in the temperance cause, and lectured extensively in Southern Michigan. He was a public citizen kind and generous and both me

rited and received the confidence of all good people who knew him. The death of his wife and financial embarrassments impaired his health, and made the last months of his life sad. Whether his death was from accident or design is unknown. He visited the grave of his wife in the evening, and thence walked to the mill-pond near by, where his body was found the following morning.

HON. PHILIP H. EMERSON.

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

Philip H. Emerson, Senator from Calhoun county in 1871-2 and 1873, was born at Pultney, Vermont, February, 1834, and died at Ogden, Utah, March 19th, 1889. He was educated at the Pultney Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. The same year he located at Battle Creek, Mich., and commenced practice, where he served as city attorney and on the school board, and as Circuit Court Commissioner of Calhoun County. He was elected senator in 1870, and re-elected in 1872. He was president Pro Tem of the Senate in 1872 and presided over the senate sitting as a court of impeachment during the Edmunds trial in 1872. He resigned as senator and became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah in 1873, and held that office until 1885 when he resumed practice at Ogden, Utah, where he resided at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics.

HON. HOVEY K. CLARK.

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

Hovey K. Clark, a member of the House of Representatives from Calhoun County in 1850, was born at Stirling, Massachusetts, July 11th, 1812 and died at Detroit, Michigan, August 4th, 1889; In 1816 he became a resident of Utica, New York, where he was educated and resided until 1831. He then moved to Canandaigua N. Y., where he lived till 1836, and then moved to Allegan, Mich., where he resided until 1843. He then moved to Marshall and there made his home until 1850, and then located at Detroit where he lived until his death. Mr. Clark was admitted to the bar in 1839, was a democrat until 1848, then he became an Anti-slavery or Free Democrat, and worked from that time on for the restriction of slavery. He signed the call for the 22d of February convention of the Free Democracy in 1854 at Jackson, and as chairman of the State Central Committee called that convention to order. He was also chairman of the committee on resolutions, and drew up and reported the platform adopted by that convention declaring "Freedom national and slavery sectional," and was the nominee of that convention for Attorney General. Mr. Clark was also chairman of the committee on resolutions at the State Mass convention held at Kalamazoo, June 21st, 1854, to oppose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and reported the resolution adopted by that convention providing for the appointment of a committee of sixteen with authority to withdraw the state ticket nominated at Jackson by the Free Democracy, on the 22nd day of February previous, if all the opponents of slavery extension could be united thereby, which prepared the way for the organization of the new party. He made a powerful speech in favor of the platform reported. Mr. Clark

signed the call for the convention of July 6th, 1854, which organized the Republican party. He worked for the organization of the new party, made an able speech in the convention, and was appointed a member of the first state central committee of that party. It was expected that Mr. Clark would be the nominee of that convention for Attorney General, but it was found desirable to place the name of Jacob M. Howard on the ticket, to win the confidence and support of hesitating whigs. Few men in the state wielded a more potent influence in moulding public sentiment, preparing the way, and in organizing the Republican party than did Mr. Clark. He, too, can justly be designated as one of the fathers of the Republican party. Mr. Clark served as Prosecuting Attorney of Allegan and Calhoun counties. He was one of the four Free Soil members of the Democratic House of 1850. He was Register in Bankruptcy under the late Bankruptcy law, and was the Reporter of the Supreme Court, and reported four volumes of our State Reporters (from the 19th to the 22nd inclusive).

Mr. Clark was a Presbyterian and served as an elder in his church, and was a member of several general assemblies. He was a man of marked ability and of sturdy character, he followed his own convictions, and was controlled by principle rather than by policy. Wherever he lived, his influence was felt both in church and state.

HON. BENJAMIN CLARK.

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON

Benjamin Clark, a member of the House of Representatives for Calhoun County in 1869, was born at Eaton, Madison County, New York, May 3rd, 1811, and died at Albion, Mich., August 4th, 1889. He commenced life at Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1836, and then moved to Jackson's Prairie, Indiana, where he resided until 1852, when he moved to Albion, Mich., where he resided until his death. He moved to Albion to give his family the benefit of Albion College. In religion he was a Methodist, a Sunday school superintendent many years, and a trustee of Albion College. He was a member of the Mass Convention at Jackson that organized the Republican party, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1868. Mr. Clark was a farmer by occupation. He was a man of sound judgement and of real worth, and exerted a powerful influence in the community. Those who knew him best honored him most.

HON. SAMUEL W. HILL

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

Samuel W. Hill, a member of the House of Representatives from the Upper Peninsula in 1867 and in 1871; was born at Starksboro, Vermont, November 6, 1815, and died at Marshall, Mich., August 18, 1889. Mr. Hill received a liberal education, graduating in surveying and engineering, and taught school sometime in Vermont and Wisconsin. He engaged in the United States survey in 1840, assisted in the topographical survey of the harbors of the great lakes; was associated with Dr. Douglass Houghton in the geological survey of the upper peninsula, and after the death of Dr. Houghton completed his contracts. Be-

coming identified with the mining interests of that part of the state at an early day. Mr. Hill had charge of several important mines, and rendered great service in developing that part of our state. He early advocated the feasibility of the Portage lake canal scheme, and aided materially in securing its construction. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1866 and in 1870. While Mr. Hill spent his summers in the upper peninsula, and was identified with the mining interest of that region, he for many years spent his winters at Marshall, and was a public spirited man. He was also interested in the prosperity of this locality. Mr. Hill was a Republican in politics, and was a mineralogist of much learning. He left a widow, but no children survive him.

HON. WILLSON F. HEWITT.

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

Willson F. Hewitt, a senator from Calhoun County at the extra session of 1874, was born at Byron, New York, February 4th, 1835, and died at Marshall, Mich., October 3rd, 1889. Mr. Hewitt received a common school education, and became a teacher. He was a member of the Merrill Horse, and saw hard service in the war of the Rebellion, and was discharged for ill health in 1863. He served five years as supervisor of the township of Marshall, and was elected senator on the liberal Republican ticket in 1874, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Philip H. Emerson. He was a Republican with the exception of a few years when he acted with the National party. Mr. Hewitt was a farmer until 1879, and then he became a general dealer in grain, and had the entire confidence of all who knew him. He left a widow surviving him, but no children.

HON. GEORGE R. MCKAY.

BY JOHN C. PATTERSON.

George R. McKay a representative from Calhoun County in 1863, was born at Caledonia, New York, in 1817, and died at Marengo, Mich., March 21st, 1890. Mr. McKay received a good education, and was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Marengo in 1852, and was elected supervisor of his township and to the House of Representatives in 1864. He married late in life, and moved to Kansas. In 1879 his wife died, and he returned to Marengo in 1888. He was identified with agricultural associations, and for many years was an influential member of the Grange. He was a worthy citizen, and had the confidence of the community at large. He was a Republican until 1872, and from that time was a democrat in politics.

HON. ISAAC C. ABBOTT

BY JOHN PATTERSON.

Isaac C. Abbott, a Representative from Calhoun County in 1863-4, was born at Grafton, New Hampshire, April 5th, 1819, and died at Galesburg, Mich.,

April 13th, 1890. He moved to Romeo, Mich., in 1843, was educated at Oberlin College in Ohio, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty years, but his health failing, he became a farmer in Leroy Calhoun Co., where he resided eight years, and then moved to Galesburg, where he died. He was elected to the House in 1862 as a Republican.

HON. ROBERT COX.

BY ABLE N. HOWE.

Hon. Rob't Cox, of Wheatland, died at his residence last Saturday night, aged 77 years. A pioneer of the township, he has long been identified with her interests, being twice elected to the legislature (in 1861 and 1863.) Mr. Cox has always been very active, and was a Republican of the most stalwart character. He was a member of the Tippecanoe delegation to the state convention in 1888, every member of which had voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840. Up to about a year ago Mr. Cox was remarkably rugged, and gloried in the fact that he was able to work as well as younger men. But for the past few months he has apparently failed, and although as cheerful as ever, he was gradually failing. He was a very strong friend, and asked no odds of those who differed from him, preferring to defend his own views. The funeral was held from the church near his residence Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

HON. JOHN W. FRENCH.

BY HIS DAUGHTER MRS. SARAH STEDMAN.

Monday morning, October 28, 1889, there died in this city at his home on Larch street north, one of the oldest men of Central Michigan, and one of the earliest of Ingham county's pioneers—Hon. John M. French. The immediate cause of death was acute bronchitis.

Mr. French was born July 11th, 1798, and was therefore in the 92d year of his age. From New Jersey, his native state, in 1806, he went with his family to Cayuga county, New York. Until about 1816, he lived at home, then went away to learn to be a tanner. Completing his apprenticeship, he continued at his trade for nearly twenty years, then he decided to try his fortunes in the New West. Coming to Michigan, he located in Aurelius township, this county. He built a log-house, and the first year cleared thirty acres of ground and sowed it to wheat. This was in 1838. The next spring he went back east to bring his wife and children to the new home, for in 1823 he had married, at Canandaigua, Miss Sarah Herrington. In 1842 he was elected to the house of representatives, the capitol being then located at Detroit. He was connected in various ways with the development of his township, assisting to lay it out, serving as supervisor, and attending to the duties of minor positions. When it was decided to locate the capitol at Lansing, Mr. French acted as one of the five commissioners to appraise the state's grounds.

The subject of our sketch moved to this city in 1866, where he always lived quietly, enjoying the comforts of a competence attained by honest industry. He never aspired to public position, but the trusts confided to his hands by

his fellow citizens were conscientiously and honorably discharged.

The wife died five years ago. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. French, but one, Mrs. Sarah Stedman, of this city, survives. There are seven grandchildren and one great-grand-child.

The funeral was from the residence Wednesday at 11 o'clock, a. m., Rev. C. H. Beall officiating. Relatives attending from a distance were George French (grandson), in the literary course at Ann Arbor; Alva Stedman (grandson) wife and child, South Haven, Mrs. H. T. French (grandson's wife), Corvallis Oregon.

HON. DEXTER MUSSEY.

BY C. F. MALLARY.

DEAR SIR.—Your circular of 1st inst., received, I enclose one dollar to renew my membership. I would have been glad to have been at the Reunion held the 10th and 11th of June last, but old age and rheumatic trouble prevented.

Since that meeting, Hon. Dexter Mussey has joined the Host on the other side of the river. He was born July 12, 1811 at Worcester Mass., came to Romeo about 1837. Was elected to the House of Representatives 1854, 56, 58, and 60, was speaker of the House 1861–2. He died June 29, 1890, at Armada from the effects of a fall.

HON. H. B. LATHROP.

BY W. S. BATES.

DEAR SIR.—Yours (addressed to H. B. Lathrop) of Oct, 1st at hand. In reply am compelled to convey to you the sad intelligence that Mr. Lathrop died Aug. 20th last. Sorry I did not think to send a paper containing notice of his death, to the Association. Mr. Lathrop left an unfinished paper among his things some one requested him to write, you may know about it.

HON. NATHANIEL LANGDON.

BY GEORGE LANGDON.

My father Died Aug. 1st, 1889, aged 79 years, 1 month, 13 days.

HON. JAMES CAPLIS.

BY WM. ADAIR.

It is not always a pleasant lot to recall the memory of the departed, even to the light of partial consideration. It is more difficult at times to present impartially for record the story of a mans life. But we are mainly concerned with the official career of one whose vote is now and forever shall be counted with the great majority. Until graveyards shall cease to yawn and the crumbling marbles raised by man to commemorate his fellows shall no longer require the chisel of old mortality to rescue his *Hic Jacets* from oblivion. I hold it becomes unseem-

ly to remember the deeds, except with the light of christian charity. To those who knew the subject of this frail memorial, the echos of whose voice still linger pleasantly in these Halls, it would seem almost like supererogation to say aught. The whispers of praise get no response in the dull cold ear of death. Suggestions of unkindness should awaken none.

James Caplis was born in Tipperary Ireland, March 28th 1841, came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Detroit in 1859, where he commenced to study law. He died of apoplexy July 22nd, 1888. Aged Fifty years three months and 21 days. Little is known of his early education.

It is sufficient to know that in the law offices of these eminent Jurists, U. S. Circuit Judge Halmon H. Emmonds and William Gray, City counselor of Detroit, he became well equipped not only as a lawyer but as a historical and belles lettres scholar and was admitted to the Bar in 1862. That he possessed elements of popularity goes without saying. He was a partisan and showed the courage of his political convictions by joining a party that was generally tabooed by his countrymen, among whom democracy was traditional, and republicanism conspicuously exceptional. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1872, and in 1875, nominated for the Senate by acclamation, but declined to be a candidate. He was again nominated for the Senate in 1880, and elected. At the ensuing session he was appointed on the standing committees of the Judiciary, State Public School and Chairman of that on Cities and Villages. He also filled the position of Vice-President of the Irish National Rep. Com. and President of the American Branch of the Land League. Appointed by Judge Chambers Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne Co. in 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Michael Firnane. He was subsequently elected for the full term in 1882 at the close of which he ran for Sheriff, but was defeated. His wit was acute, and his humor as broad as it was jovial, inheriting in a large measure the temperament of his native clime. He could laugh with those who laugh, but found it difficult to mourn except for the traditionary wrongs real or imaginary, of his country. He was built on too broad a gage to confine himself to the close study of the law office, or the exacting details of professional life. As a man of affairs he grasped at large things, and was remarkably successful. In social intercourse he was the embodiment of good nature, and his name a synonym for jollity. Ready at repartee. His was always the retort courteous. Sometimes he ventured into the dangerous domain of practical joking, a familiar essay at which occurred at a presentation ceremony, when he as chairman was to surprise the recipient with a gold watch and chain. The surprise was infinitely amusing as he gravely drew forth with apt words, a tin toy watch and chain.

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dead abode,
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his father and his God."

HON. PHILIP P. SHORTS.

BY G. H. READER.

Phillip P. Shorts of Ludington, Mason County, was born in Newberg, Ontario; by profession, physician, a graduate of Belle View, N. Y. Went to California

in 1868; stayed there three years; came to Michigan in 1871, located at Flint; then came to Ludington in 1872; married there in 1875, Harriett Ackerman, a most estimable lady by whom they reared two girls and one boy. Was elected to the Legislature on the Greenback ticket in 1884, and served one term. Died on the 16th of February, 1890, aged 45 years. A much beloved brother of the K. of H. and Odd Fellow lodges. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by the latter named lodge. Buried in the Ludington cemetery and left a large number of intimate friends to mourn his loss.

HON. W. B. COLE.

BY GEO. H. READER.

Hon Wm. B. Cole of Ludington, Mich., died in 1878, but could not get anything definite as regards, dates etc.

HON. ALFRED POND.

BY ENOS GOODRICH.

Hon. Alfred Pond who died at Flushing, Genesee county, Mich., on the 29th day of July, was one of the survivors of the Legislative body which met in the old State capital in Detroit in 1847, and among whose most important labors was the removal of the capital to the then wilderness of Lansing.

He was born in Camden Oneida county, N. Y., on the 10th day of February 1806. Came to Michigan in 1839 and settled in Clayton township three miles south of Flushing, remaining on his farm for over forty years.

He was a man of clear mind, sound judgement, possessing that honesty and integrity of purpose that entitles his name to be recorded upon the rolls of honor, while Genesee county has few names that should stand higher than that of Mr. Alfred Pond.

HON. GEORGE W. THAYER.

BY N. A. BEECHER.

The Hon. George W. Thayer member of the Legislature from Genesee county in '62 and '64; died at his home Oct., 13th, 1889.

Mr. Thayer was born in Heath, Mass., in 1808, he moved to this state in 1849. His name was prominently connected with the early history of Genesee county and was associated with all measures for promoting the efficiency of the service of Michigans troops in the late war and all other Legislative measures expressive of Michigans loyalty and patriotism.

Mr. Thayer was a Whig in politics up to the formation of the Republican party in 1854, when he became an active member of it.

HON. JOHN GREUSEL.

FROM DETROIT FREE PRESS.

Many people in Detroit and Michigan will hear with regret of the death of ex-Senator John Greusel, of this city, last evening. His State reputation and the respect which is due to the memory of an eminent citizen may make a biographical sketch of his career a matter of more than passing interest to thousands of readers.

John Greusel was born at Blies Castle in the Bavarian Palatinate, December 4, 1809. The Palatinate is a famed historical region, lying westward of the River Rhine and bordering upon Lorraine; The Vosges Mountain chain terminates near its southern limits and the Hochwald of Rhenish Prussia nearly parallels its northern boundary. Through its plains, valleys and mountain passes are the natural highways from France to the Rhine. On this account it has been the scene of many battles and the theater of great armies. Napoleon conquered it in 1802 and built a grand macadamized highway through to the Rhine from Paris, for the better movement of troops and artillery. This highway—still known as the Kaiser strasse—passes through Blies Castle, a village on a high which dominates the valley of the little River Blies. A fountain, fed from the stream above, stands conspicuously by the roadside, at which, tradition says, all the monarchs of Europe, including Napoleon, watered their horses during the troublous times of war from 1795 to 1815. The first encounter of the armies of France and Germany in 1870 took place near the same spot, but the tide of war rolled westward. As a result of its proximity to France, and possibly also because of the former French occupation, the French language is spoken in that country to an extent quite unusual in Germany.

Mr. Greusel's father was a merchant in moderate circumstances and the owner of a small tract of land in Blies Castle, and notwithstanding the times of war and conscription and the movements of contending armies in the neighborhood at the very period when his family was young, gave to his children a good education.

Upon reaching man's estate John Greusel received an appointment in the Bavarian forester service and was given a charge in the royal forest of St. Ingbert, an extensive domain, which included the great coal mines at St. Johann, near the French frontier—the whole being the patrimony of the King of Bavaria. His position here though deemed an important and desirable one was irksome to a man of heart and kindly feeling. It involved the repression of all attempts at trespass upon the forest and bore with severity upon the poor and impoverished who ventured to supply themselves with fuel from it without authority. Accordingly he joyfully resigned when his father announced his intention of removing to America with his family—eleven persons in all. On the 1st of April, 1833, the start was made. There were no railroads then and the family and their baggage were taken across France with teams and wagons belonging to them. The road was over the Kaiser strasse above spoken of and twenty-four days were taken up in reaching Havre. Here the teams were sold and the party embarked on a sailing—steamships not having then been thought of, and were duly landed at New York, June 7, 1833, after an experience of forty days on the ocean. The father and his family after a residence of two years in Newburgh, N. Y., removed to Detroit, but John Greusel,

having become engaged in the brickmaking business, remained at Newburgh, Glasco and Haverstraw, on the Hudson River, until April, 1841, when he came to Michigan and settled here permanently. In 1836 he married Miss Susan Sarvis, of Newburgh, the granddaughter of a soldier of the revolution. They reared a family of eight children, five of whom are living. Some years after the death of his wife Mr. Greusel married Mrs. Elizabeth Reves, who survives him.

He was the first to introduce machinery and improved methods of manufacturing brick in the West, and by his skill and sagacity and his uncompromising honesty built up an extensive business and enjoyed the unquestioned confidence of the community.

Being a man of much intellectual power, an original reasoner, a thinker, a man of correct principles, of strong character, and unimpeachable integrity, scorning all trickery and unworthy actions, John Greusel naturally came to be put forward by his fellow citizens for places of trust and honor. The more he was tried the more surely he inspired confidence until he reached a point where public approval was always accorded to his judgement, and any public office within the range of his abilities was at his command. During the war period his exertions in behalf of the cause of the Union and in aid of enlistments for the army were so conspicuous, so unselfishly public spirited and so successful, that they were recognized in all quarters. His admiring fellow townsmen presented him with some beautiful gifts by way of showing their appreciation. His legislative career is the best monument of his public services. He sat either in the House or the Senate for ten years, representing the interests of this great city most efficiently. It may be said that to John Greusel more than to any other man is due the successive enlargements of Detroit from the first notable extension of the limits in 1857 down to the last annexation of 1885. Some of these extensions were made against his pecuniary interests, but he never suffered such considerations to stand in the way of anything he conceived to be his duty. In 1873, without suggestion from any one, and of his own motion, in spite of two adverse reports by committees, he secured the establishing of Wayne County into a Congressional district by itself. This was a notable triumph, because at that time the county lacked by a large number the minimum ratio of population for a Congressional district.

During that same session of 1873 he alone of the city delegation, except toward the last days of the debate when Representative Edwards came to his assistance, opposed the bill to bond the city for \$1,000,000 to purchase a park. The bill passed by a small majority and caused an extraordinary degree of excitement in the city. Mayor Moffet refused to issue the bonds and mandamus to compel him to do so brought the case before the Supreme Court. The bill was declared constitutional, vindicating Mr. Greusel's judgement in the courts as it had continuously been indorsed and applauded by the popular voice.

His intuitive judgement was so correct, being based on the broadest ideas of the rights of the people, that it may be said that every important measure which passed the Legislature in despite of his opposition was upset by the Supreme Court. In this class of cases was the Fort Street Improvement bill, subsequently declared unconstitutional.

Without being an orator in any sense at all, Mr. Greusel exerted an amazing influence in the Legislature by pure strength of character, sound judgement and unselfish honesty of purpose. His fellow-members supported him cordially in all the measures that he advocated—which, with the exception of the

bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law and to establish the taxation of the liquor traffic, passed in 1875, and the bill to make county treasurers pay into the treasury the interest on county funds, instead of pocketing them as they had previously been privileged to do, and for the improvement of the new capitol—were purely local measures.

His strength with his associates was so great, they were so willing to be guided by his judgement upon local measures, that even when those measures were opposed by the city press—as was the case with the new Detroit charter of 1883—he never failed to carry the measure through. As to the new charter, Mr. Greusel was not agreed that it was wholly a perfect instrument; he found in it some things of doubtful utility but discovering the good to predominate he argued that the defects that experience might discover, would easily be reformed in time to come. The legislative proverb that the members from Detroit always disagree, was proved to have exceptions when John Greusel sat in the State Capitol or if it was revived at furtive intervals it was only to indorse his judgement and yield to his triumph.

Among the measures of first importance for the City of Detroit, introduced by Mr. Greusel, a few may be enumerated; viz: Bills establishing the Board of Health as it now exists; authorizing the Mayor to appoint members of the Water Commission; establishing the Board of Estimates, afterwards superseded by the new charter; the division of the city into ribbon wards; and various extensions of the city limits and of the limits of Springwells.

In 1875 one of the County Auditors having died leaving thereby an equal division on the board, Mr. Greusel introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an Auditor for Wayne County in certain emergencies. The bill introduced at the morning session, was hurried through both houses and received the Governor's signature the same day. It fixed the Auditor's salary at \$1,000, to which they objected, taking an appeal to the Supreme Court. The court decided that the Legislature had the right to fix salaries. One of the applicants for the appointment as Auditor contended that \$800 was salary enough, but when Gov. Bagley gave him the office he straightway endeavored to have the pay increased to \$1,200. Mr. Greusel sometimes told with great glee how he shelved a measure which bore his name. There are always schemers who endeavor to work the Legislature for their personal benefit. Such a one laid his plans for an appointment, arranged all the preliminaries and counted on success, the only thing needed being to carry the project through the Legislature. This was a scheme for three Circuit Court Commissioners in Wayne County to be paid \$3,000 a year each, the third one to be appointed by the Governor. The interested party was a member of the Legislature, and he asked the courtesy of using Mr. Greusel's name as the introducer of the bill. It was granted with the distinct understanding that the introducer was to be at liberty to oppose the measure. In all its various stages before the Judiciary Committee and elsewhere the party in interest looked after the welfare of the bill, and it came to a third reading in the Senate. When the name of Senator Greusel was called he voted no. So strange a thing as a member voting no on a bill that bore his name excited surprise; the Senators spontaneously took alarm, and voted as Mr. Greusel did, and we are without three Circuit Court Commissioners in Wayne County to-day.

Firmness of mind and resolution was a conspicuous trait in his character. His friends could always depend upon, and no pressure, however flattering, however threatening, could prevail upon him to break faith, much less to waver

in any course that he conceived to be just and right. This distinguishing trait was tested in repeated political, Legislative and Senatorial contests.

Though Senator Greusel's legislative career was one that reflected the highest honor upon him and the one in which his abilities were exerted most conspicuously to the public welfare, he also served with credit in other positions, being for three terms elected a member at large of the Board of Estimates. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

In all the relations of life, personal, family and social, as husband, father and employer of many men, in his intercourse with others he acquitted himself of all his duties as an honest man. At all times genial and considerate, frank and charitable, thinking no evil, he fully deserved and was universally accorded the respect and veneration of his fellow-citizens.

HON. LUTHER H. LUDLOW.

BY HIS WIFE MRS. L. H. LUDLOW.

Hon. Luther H. Ludlow died at his residence in Parma Village, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1888. Mr. Ludlow was born in Ludlowville, Tompkins county, N. Y., July 10, 1814. The first twenty years of his life was spent in his native town, where he learned the saddle and harness-maker's trade. In the spring of 1835 he went to Buffalo, remaining there until the following fall, when he moved to Evans, Erie county, and pursued his trade the following three years. On Dec. 6, 1838, he married Miss Harriet D. Joy, of Evans, and in the following Spring accompanied by his wife, her father and brother, D. C. Joy, came to Springport, arriving here April 19, 1839, immediately locating 40 acres of land on section 34, upon which he built a house and otherwise improved it. The following winter 39-40, he taught the first term of school in the first (Landon) school-house erected in this town. Mr. Ludlow was closely identified with the organization of the township government, being elected justice of the peace in 1848, both of which offices he held until he assumed the duties of register of deeds; to which office he was elected in 1860. In 1868 he was chosen county treasurer, in 1872 county clerk, and in 1876, member of the State legislature. Held the position of postmaster for the State legislature for the term of 1879-80. In 1880 he was re-elected county treasurer, which office he held one term. He then removed to Parma. Held the office of Supervisor of Sandstone one term and was serving his second term as Justice of the peace at the time of his death. No further evidence is needed of the confidence and esteem with which Mr. Ludlow was regarded by his fellow citizens than his long service in official positions, all of which he has efficiently and conscientiously filled. In the intervals of office-holding he has been engaged in selling lumber at Jackson and Parma. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow; the oldest, Theodore F.; dying while on a visit to Lansing, N. Y., in 1853. The younger, Charles D. accidentally shot himself while hunting at the Landon farm Aug. 24, 1860. Mr. Ludlow was a member of Parma Lodge 183 F. & A. M.; Jackson chapter No. 3; and Jackson commandery No. 9: under whose auspices; assisted by Parma Lodge; his remains were buried at the Springport and Tompkins Presbyterian cemetery Jan 2; 1889. He leaves a beloved wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Of him it may be well said:

"Life's work well done;
Life's crown well won."

